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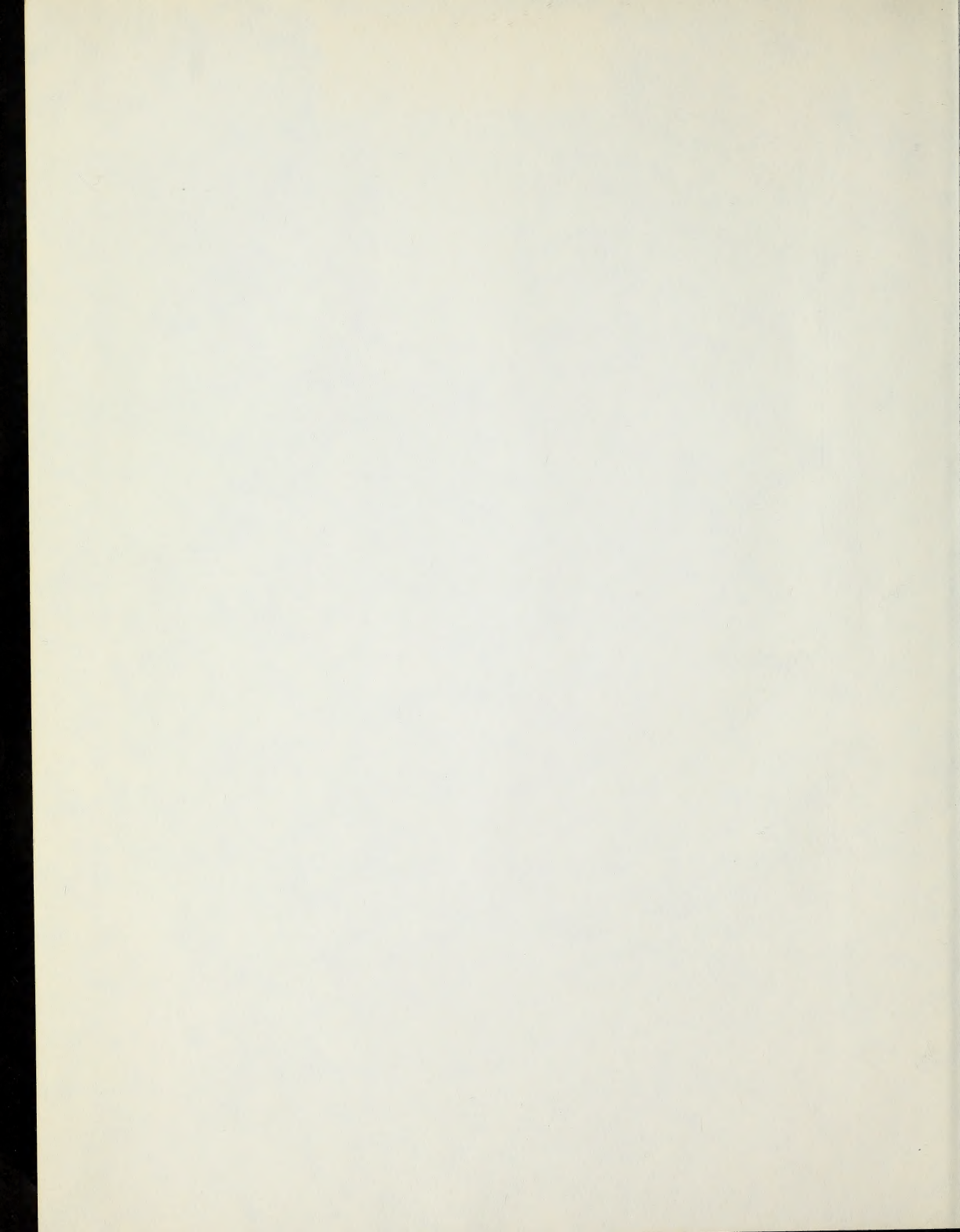
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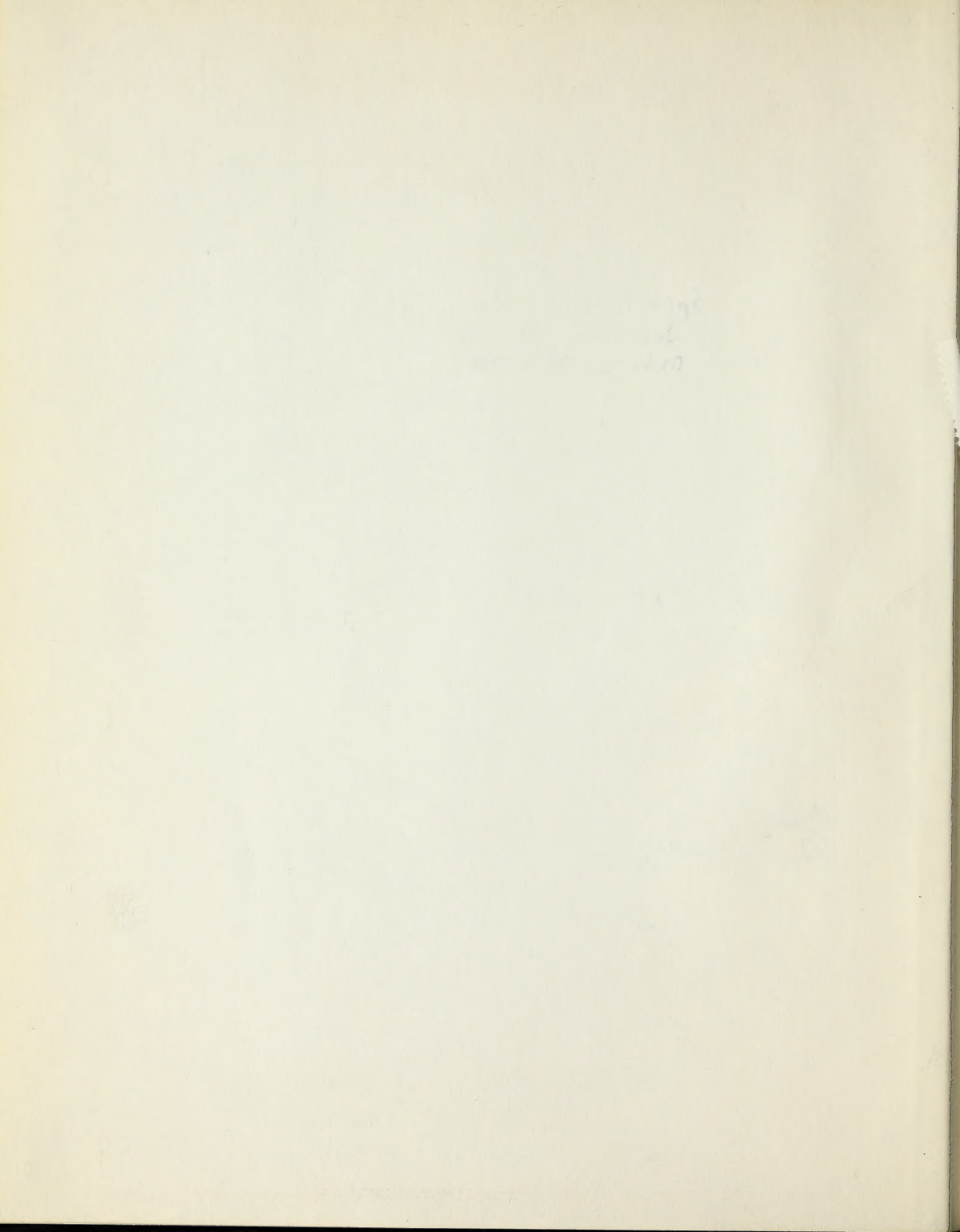
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Sprague's Journal of Maine History

Vol. 2
VOL. II

MAY 1914 --- MAY 1915

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JOHN FRANCIS SPRAGUE

Editor and Publisher

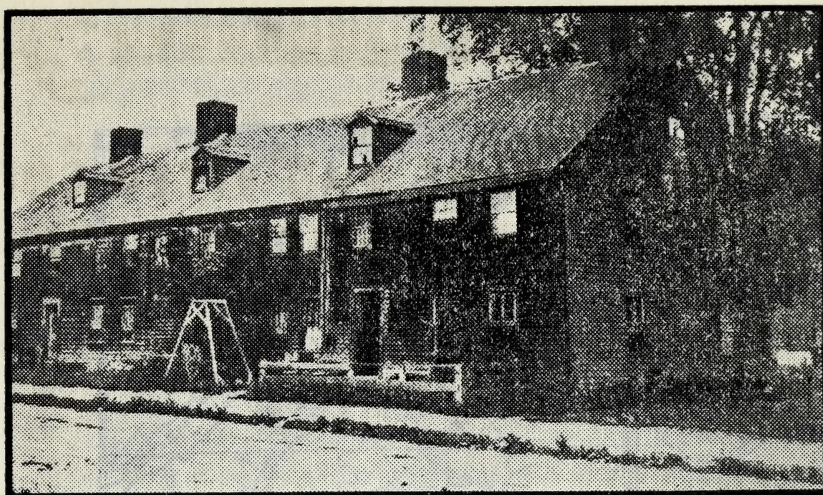
Sprague's Journal of Maine History

VOL. II

MAY 1914 — MAY 1915



JOHN FRANCIS SPRAGUE
Editor and Publisher



(Courtesy of Kennebec Journal.)

FORT WESTERN. AUGUSTA, MAINE.

This building, formerly the barracks, is what remains of the old fortification erected about 1752-4 by the Plymouth Company. Upon its north end is a bronze tablet with the following inscription:

FORT WESTERN
Erected by
THE PLYMOUTH COMPANY
1754

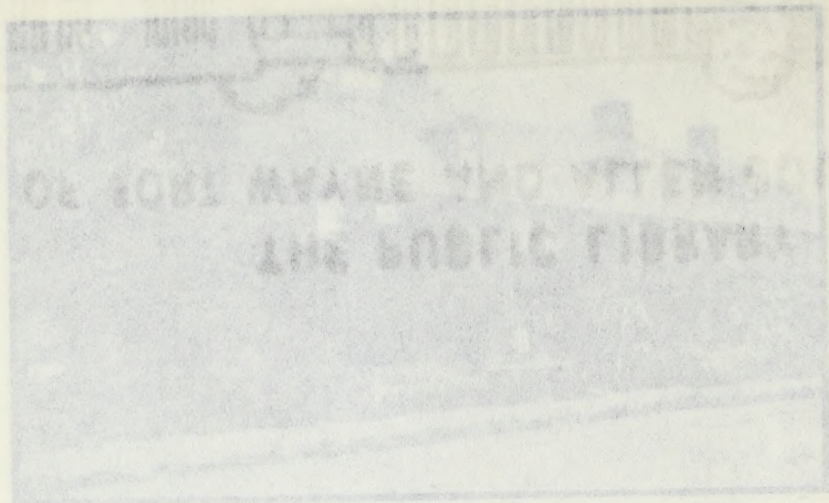
Capt. James Howard Commandant
Tablet placed by the Koussinoc Chapter
Daughters of the American Revolution

The original structure was described as follows: Four blockhouses two stories high, two of which were about 24 feet square, the others about 12 feet square. Those block houses stand at the four corners of the picket work, 150 feet square, composed with a row of open pickets round two squares, within the above picket work. The house about 100 feet long, and about 32 feet wide, built of hewed timber, and two stories high.*

*Collections of the Maine Historical Society, Vol. 8, p. 207.

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The following is a list of the names of the members of the Maine Historical Society, as of the 1st of January, 1900. The names are arranged in alphabetical order, and are given in full, with the name of the city or town in which they reside. The names are given in full, with the name of the city or town in which they reside.

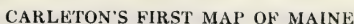
THE MAINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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CARLETON'S FIRST MAP OF MAINE



FIG. 1. (Continued from page 10)

Sprague's Journal of Maine History

Vol. II

MAY, 1914

No. 1

Maine Map-Makers and Their Maps

I

Osgood Carleton

By Edgar Crosby Smith

Osgood Carleton was the most celebrated map-maker of his time and the man who made the first map of Maine that had any claim to completeness and accuracy.

He was born in Nottingham, New Hampshire, June 17, 1741. He was the eldest son of Jeremiah Carleton, who was the son of Joseph Carleton of Newbury, Massachusetts. Jeremiah moved from Newbury to Lyndeborough, New Hampshire, when a young man, and later to Nottingham, where Osgood was born. His mother was Eunice Taylor, and his grandmother was Abigail Osgood, whence his Christian name.

Material from which to gather information regarding the early life of Mr. Carleton is very meager, and it is impossible to give anything like an extended and chronological sketch of his life. We learn from the Massachusetts Archives that he enlisted May 2, 1758, as a private and served seven months for the "Reduction of Canada;" he is especially mentioned as being the son of Jeremiah Carleton. His residence is there given as Litchfield, and that of his father, Woburn. He served in the regiment of Colonel Eleazer Tyng, attached to the command of General Jeffry Amherst. He again enlisted January 1, 1760, and was a member of the company of Captain Joseph Newhall, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Jacob Bayley. The regiment was stationed at Louisbourg. He was discharged in December of that year. These enlistments and discharges do not go to show how long he was in the service, but simply establish the fact of his government service beyond any controversy. It is certain that he was connected with the army for a much longer period than is indicated by these dates.

Being stationed at Louisburg brought him under the notice of Major General John Henry Bastide, who was director and engineer of the King's ordnance at Louisburg and Annapolis, and an eminent engineer. It was while here in Nova Scotia that Mr. Carleton's natural ability and aptitude for mathematics and engineering was first noticed and recognized, and he was made a member of the working force of the navigators and artillerists of the King's army and navy.

It is said that he was a member of General Bastide's household, and was under his instruction while in the Provinces and on the high seas for a period of about five years. Much wonderment has been expressed and speculation made as to where Mr. Carleton's knowledge of engineering and navigation was acquired, but being the apt scholar that he was, and the long service with General Bastide, seems a sufficient explanation.

His military connections and service in the King's employ gave him a wide experience, not only in that which afterward he made his profession, but in the political affairs of the time, and it was a substitute for a liberal education. After leaving the army he was for a time a surveyor of the Province of New Hampshire.

Notwithstanding his years of service with the British government and his close association with officers of the Royal army, and the many friendships that he had there formed, Osgood Carleton was a patriot, and responded to his country's call at the beginning of the War of the Revolution. At first he was in Captain John Wood's company, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Paul Dudley Sargent; he took part in the battle of Bunker Hill, where also was his brother David, who was killed. In 1776 he was quartermaster of the Sixteenth Continental Infantry. Later, January 1, 1777, he was promoted to a lieutenancy. He was not of robust enough constitution to stand the hardships of the long campaigns, and in the fall of 1779 was transferred to the Corps of Invalids. After being attached to this division of the army he was employed principally in carrying despatches between Boston and Philadelphia, and in transporting money for the use of the Continental Congress and the army.

Not long after the close of the War of Independence he established in Boston a school of instruction in navigation,

mathematics and cartography, and for twenty-five years this was the leading school of its kind in this part of the country, if not in the whole country. He had pupils from all parts of New England, and as a teacher and map-maker he was in the foremost rank.

Aside from his maps of Maine, of which I give an account below, he compiled maps of Massachusetts, one in 1798, and another in 1801, and a map of Boston in 1795. He published the American Navigator in 1801, and the South American Pilot in 1804. In 1810 he published his Practice of Arithmetic. The American Pilot, published by John Norman in 1791, was compiled under his supervision, and was a work that required a great amount of labor, being the first of its kind produced in this country upon which much reliance could be placed by mariners. For a number of years he published an almanac, the astronomical calculations of which were exact and valuable.

As a map-maker Osgood Carleton was a leader in his time. The art of map making was, in its infancy on this continent when he commenced his work. His instruments were crude, and accurate surveys of territory delineated were seldom made. Material for maps was gathered from different sources, widely separated, and made by many different persons, and to place them together to make one complete whole was a difficult undertaking. Yet he succeeded, and his work still stands as a monument to his skill and untiring energy.

He married Lydia Johnson of Haverhill, Massachusetts. The following named children were born to them: Osgood, John and David. He lived to attain the age of 75 years, and died at Lyndeborough, New Hampshire, in May or June, 1816, while there on a visit. His widow was granted a pension on account of her husband's service in the Revolutionary War.

The Carleton Maps

These maps are famous, and on account of their making Osgood Carleton became so connected with the history of the district of Maine, that his name will always hold a prominent position on the roll of honor of our State.

I have consulted all the authorities that I could find in relation to the maps, and I discover the number of editions invariably given as four, 1795, 1798, 1799 and 1802, and all supposedly of the same size, but each edition corrected to date from the latest and best sources of information. Mr. Williamson in his bibliography gives this item under title 5816: "An accurate map of the district of Maine, being a part of the commonwealth of Massachusetts; compiled pursuant to an act of the general court from actual surveys of the several towns, etc. Taken by their order. By Osgood Carleton, Boston; published and sold by O. Carleton and J. Norman. Sold also by William Norman, No. 75 Newbury street. (1795)." In a note he gives the size as fifty-four by thirty-nine, and says the same was published in other editions in 1798, 1799 and 1802. Other authorities previous to Williamson have made the same statements. I believe these statements are errors in a measure, not in the number of editions, but in the size of the maps. I am satisfied from my researches relating to the matter that only two large maps of Maine, of the size indicated by Williamson, were ever published by Carleton, and as I continue I will give the reasons that to me seem conclusive.

The first map of Maine published by Mr. Carleton, and one unknown to most collectors, is a very small one, ten and five-eighths by eight in size, bearing the inscription, "The District of Maine from the Latest Surveys. O. Carleton, Delin." This map was made not earlier than 1789, as it shows the counties of Hancock and Washington which were incorporated that year, nor later than 1795, as the Carleton map in Sullivan's history appeared then and showed many changes and improvements. I place the date of this map at 1789, or 1790, as considerable surveying of the lands in Maine was done as early as 1791, and Mr. Carleton drew some plans of land surveyed in the last named year and this map shows nothing of these surveys as it undoubtedly would have if it had been drawn later than 1791. The work is crude, not so much in its execution as in its lack of detail and shows that very little was known of the topography of the territory. It is without doubt his first map of Maine.

In 1795, Mr. Carleton prepared his map of Maine for Judge Sullivan's History of the District of Maine. This map was

sixteen by twenty in size, and I will not go into any details in relation to it as it is very well known, but will proceed to his more important work.

No satisfactory or practical map of either Massachusetts or Maine having ever been published, the legislature of the commonwealth, in 1794, passed an act requiring all the towns to furnish plans of their boundaries with the end in view of preparing maps of Massachusetts proper and the district of Maine, and satisfying a need that had become urgent. The plans were quite generally furnished, and the work of constructing the maps was intrusted to Osgood Carleton. The date when this map was completed and published has always been given as 1795, but I am inclined to believe that this date has been confounded with that of the map in Sullivan's Maine. I will now give some of my reasons for coming to this conclusion.

A large number of these maps were to be purchased by the State for distribution, and a contract was made with John Norman of Boston, to engrave the plates. After the map was completed, the legislature refused to accept the work on account of the many errors in engraving, and we find Mr. Norman petitioning the General Court for relief. The General Court did not give Mr. Norman the contract again, but intrusted the work to B. & J. Loring of Boston, who employed J. Callender and S. Hill to do the engraving and this second map was completed in 1802. Only one edition of this large map could have been executed by Mr. Norman, as there would have been no call for a second edition, for the first could not be disposed of.

Now as to the date of the Norman map. It must have been between 1795 and 1798, and I take the date to be 1798. In comparing the map with the one in Judge Sullivan's History, we find many alterations and corrections: e. g., the eastern boundary of the State as it was then claimed is correct; beginning at the source of the St. Croix as fixed by the treaty of 1794. Although this treaty was made in 1794, the commission to fix and locate the particular river and the exact source thereof under the treaty, did not survey and locate the point until 1797. The Sullivan map of 1795 delineates the eastern boundary of the State about forty miles farther east than the Norman. By no change appearing in

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and that its history is a history of growth and development. The second is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these immigrants. The third is the fact that the United States is a nation of free men, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these free men.

The fourth is the fact that the United States is a nation of law, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these laws. The fifth is the fact that the United States is a nation of progress, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these progress. The sixth is the fact that the United States is a nation of peace, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these peace.

The seventh is the fact that the United States is a nation of justice, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these justice. The eighth is the fact that the United States is a nation of freedom, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these freedom. The ninth is the fact that the United States is a nation of equality, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these equality. The tenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of unity, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these unity.

the Sullivan map from what had always been claimed as the eastern boundary, it shows that Mr. Carleton did not attempt to make any change on this point in his maps until after the location of the source of the St. Croix had been fixed by the commissioners in 1797. In fact, this State always claimed to the eastern river until the dispute was settled by the commissioners, consequently would have executed no maps showing a different location.

Another fact: In *The Gazette* published in Portland, by Eleazer A. Jenks, in the issue of November 5, 1798, is found an advertisement of the "Large maps of Maine and Massachusetts," then offered for sale in Portland, by Stephen Patten. This is the earliest date of the appearance of the advertisement and it is more than probable that notice of the maps would have been given as soon as they were ready for distribution as the call for a map of the district was urgent. The size of this map was fifty-four by thirty-eight, and it was published by O. Carleton and J. Norman, also sold by William Norman of 75 Newbury street. It is to be regretted that so great an undertaking resulted in failure.

The next in order of the Carleton maps of Maine is a smaller one, twenty-four and one-fourth by nineteen and one-fourth in size, bearing the following inscription: "A New Map of the District of Maine, taken from the original map compiled by Osgood Carleton, Esq., from the actual surveys that were made by an act of the general court. With additions, corrections and improvements, Boston, published and sold by J. Norman, engraver." It is plain from the inscription that this followed the original map, also that some alterations and corrections were made; and as Kennebec County, which was incorporated February 20, 1799, does not appear on the map it must have been published before that date. It is very probable that when the map of 1798 had been condemned and rejected by the legislature, Mr. Norman engraved this smaller map, correcting some of the errors that appeared in the previous one, and attempted to retrieve something of his lost fortunes on account of his failure heretofore. This map was probably published immediately following the condemnation of his other work, and appeared the very last of 1798, or the first of 1799, and has been accredited to 1799.

After the failure of Mr. Norman to engrave Mr. Carleton's

The American Medical Association is a non-profit corporation organized for the purpose of promoting the interests of the medical profession and the public. It is composed of members who are physicians, dentists, and other health care professionals. The Association's primary concern is the advancement of the medical profession and the improvement of the health of the people. It does this through a variety of activities, including the publication of the Journal, the holding of annual conventions, and the provision of educational programs for its members.

The Journal of the American Medical Association is one of the most important and influential medical journals in the world. It is published weekly and contains a wide variety of articles, including original research, clinical reports, and reviews of the literature. The Journal is read by thousands of physicians and other health care professionals throughout the world. It is also one of the most highly cited journals in the medical field. The Association's commitment to the publication of high-quality, peer-reviewed research is one of the reasons for the Journal's success.

The Association's commitment to the public is also reflected in its many programs and activities. It provides a variety of educational programs for its members, including courses in medical ethics, medical law, and medical economics. It also provides a variety of services to the public, including the provision of information on medical advances and the promotion of public health. The Association's commitment to the public is one of the reasons for its widespread support and influence.

The Association's commitment to the medical profession is also reflected in its many programs and activities. It provides a variety of educational programs for its members, including courses in medical ethics, medical law, and medical economics. It also provides a variety of services to the medical profession, including the provision of information on medical advances and the promotion of the interests of the profession. The Association's commitment to the medical profession is one of the reasons for its widespread support and influence.

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map in a manner satisfactory to the legislature, the work of constructing maps of Maine and Massachusetts, as has been previously stated, was intrusted to the care of B. & J. Loring and the General Court appointed the Reverend Dr. Morse and Professor Webber, special agents of the commonwealth, to have the oversight of the work. A new draft was made by Mr. Carleton, the engraving was done by Messrs. J. Callender and S. Hill and the vignettes, emblematical of agriculture, commerce, etc., were drawn by Mr. G. Graham. The completed maps were inspected by the Massachusetts Historical Society and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. The greatest care and skill were extended in their execution, and the work was considered as good, if not the best produced in this country up to that time. The copyright on the maps was given by the legislature to the two above named institutions, as well as the copper plates on which they were engraved.

The maps were advertised to be ready for delivery November 1, 1801, and possibly a few were delivered in the latter part of that year; but the imprint on the border is 1802. The size was fifty-four by thirty-eight, and they were gotten up in four styles; 1, on heavy paper; 2, cloth back; 3, cloth backed on rollers; 4, mounted on cloth and folded in cases. The 1802 map, with the possible exception of the one of 1795 in Sullivan's Maine, is the best known of the Carleton maps, and the most frequently seen, yet they are all rare.

Society of American Wars

The annual meeting of the State of Maine Commandery, Society of American Wars, was held in Portland January 14, 1914. Officers chosen were: Commander, Archie Lee Talbot, Lewiston; senior vice commander, Philip F. Turner, Portland; junior vice commander, Frederick S. Vaill, Portland; recorder, George W. Beyer, Portland; treasurer, Edward W. Corey, Portland; registrar, William T. Cousens, Portland.

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation. It has only been about 150 years since it was founded. This is a very short time in the history of the world. Yet in this short time, the United States has achieved many great things. It has become a world power, a leader in science and technology, and a model of democracy. This is a remarkable achievement, and it is a testament to the strength and resilience of the American people.

Another important factor is the fact that the United States is a large country. It has a vast territory, with a long coastline and a large population. This has allowed the United States to develop a strong economy and a powerful military. It has also allowed the United States to become a world leader in many fields, including science, technology, and culture.

THE UNITED STATES IN THE WORLD

The United States is a world power, and it has a significant influence on the world. It is a leader in many fields, including science, technology, and culture. It has a strong economy and a powerful military. It is also a model of democracy, and it has inspired many other countries to follow its example.

Mount Kineo and the Maine Summer Resort Industry

By the Editor

A half century ago, aye, even no more than forty years ago, the American people had no outdoor sports recognized by refined and cultivated people as becoming and proper. This condition which would seem to the present generation to be a deplorable one was but the natural and inevitable result of our early history as a people.

It was only two and a half centuries before that the pioneers of New England fled from sport and pleasure in England, which to them had become sinful and abhorrent, to found a commonwealth where it was taught that all diversion and amusement emanated direct from the devil.

For two centuries our ancestors required no sports for their training or diversion. Subduing a vast wilderness, clearing lands, building homes and roads and bridges and canals and railroads and defending the same from savages constituted their outdoor training. These rough and hard tasks were all sufficient for their physical development.

But the Civil War, or, as our southern friends prefer to call it, "the war between the States," made a wondrous change in our whole scheme of existence as a people. Its stress, its necessities and its perils uncovered and developed new and unknown resources of wealth and during the period foundations for gigantic fortunes were laid. All of this led us into an era of material prosperity unprecedented in the whole history of the human race, the development of which is more wonderful and marvelous than any hitherto human conception in romance or fable.

As an unavoidable consequence the flood gates of luxury, new and strange in some of its riotous and dissipating and nerve killing forms, opened wide. The wise human animal, however, realizes instinctively that luxury of any kind is his most insidious foe, and when enjoying its alluring indulgences his nature instantly demands reaction.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

BY

WILLIAM BRADEN

The history of the United States of America is a story of growth and development. It begins with the first settlers who came to the shores of the continent, seeking a new life and a new land. These early pioneers, whether they were explorers or settlers, laid the foundation for the nation that was to come. They discovered the vast potential of the land and the richness of its resources. They built the first settlements and established the first governments. They fought the first battles and won the first victories. They were the first to plant the flag of the United States of America on the soil of this great continent.

The story of the United States of America is a story of progress and achievement. It is a story of the triumph of the human spirit over adversity and of the power of the American dream. It is a story of the growth of a great nation from a small colony to a world power. It is a story of the development of a great people from a group of immigrants to a diverse and dynamic citizenry. It is a story of the creation of a great culture and the establishment of a great legacy.

The history of the United States of America is a story of hope and optimism. It is a story of the belief in a better future and the pursuit of a better life. It is a story of the courage to face the unknown and the determination to overcome the odds. It is a story of the faith in the power of the American people and the confidence in the future of the United States of America.

The history of the United States of America is a story of love and loyalty. It is a story of the devotion to the principles of liberty and justice for all. It is a story of the sacrifice of the brave and the service of the good. It is a story of the unity of the people and the strength of the nation. It is a story of the love of the land and the pride of the people. It is a story of the faith in the future and the hope for the world.

The history of the United States of America is a story of greatness and glory. It is a story of the achievements of the great men and women of the nation. It is a story of the triumphs of the American people and the successes of the United States of America. It is a story of the power of the American dream and the strength of the American spirit. It is a story of the greatness of the United States of America and the glory of the American people.

But the greater mass of Americans who are luxurious are not prone to idleness or folly but to the extremity of the reverse which is as unnatural a life as the former. Senator Sutherland of Utah not long ago remarked in a debate in the United States Senate; "We are living in strenuous days. Everybody seems to be afflicted in one form or another with the speed mania. We are not content to jog along in the old family carriage after the comfortable manner of our fathers; we must hurl ourselves through the land in high-power automobiles, dividing the population into the 'quick and the dead' as we pass." * * * * "The stage coach has been relegated to the scrap heap, and the Twentieth Century Limited has taken its place."

It was in the very beginning of these amazing days which have befallen us that the late W. H. H. Murray, that wizard of the woods and the lakes, better known to literature as "Adirondack Murray," and his legion of disciples which succeeded him, began their crusade for the "gospel of rest." It is not at all surprising that these new ideas appealed to the American people.

The student of history knows that there has never been a dominant race whose higher and cultured classes have not been fond of outdoor sports. The Romans, the Greeks, the Medes and Persians, the Egyptians and the Assyrians all testify to this fact on the recorded pages of the world's history.

But neither Assyrian nor Greek loved pure air and outdoor sports more than the English and his ancestors, the Saxons. And as their blood flows strongest in our veins, so we possess a love for manly sports, for hunting and fishing and the simple life with nature by the law of heredity.

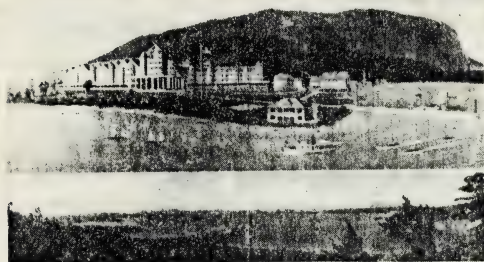
These annual vacations from the sky scrapers to the woods have become a fashion which will never change, a custom which is an unalterable part of American life.

In accordance with the natural law of events, Maine's grand and wonderfully magnificent ocean coast, her fish and her game, her mighty forests, her thousands of lakes, ponds and streams, her pure air, her sweet singing song birds, her golden sunsets, her mountains, hills and dales, have collectively been a means of attracting a vast summer travel to her shores and inland resorts.

This influx of recreation seekers has developed a new industry

in Maine that is already in the front ranks with agriculture, lumbering, manufacturing, etc.

Outside of the Rangeley Lakes region, no inland resort has been a greater factor in producing this condition than far-famed Mt. Kineo, midway of Moosehead Lake, which is forty miles in length and the largest lake wholly within New England. Kineo is



The Mt. Kineo Hotel, 1914.

a peninsular of land extending from the easterly shore into the lake, containing eleven hundred and fifty acres. Upon it is a mountain that rises seven hundred feet above the lake level. It is composed of a peculiar geological formation of flint rock known as

silicious slate or hornstone.^a It is the largest mass of this rock known in this country and was well adapted to the use of the Indians in making arrowheads, hatchets, chisels, etc. As Indian implements made from this rock have been found in all parts of New England and even farther to the southward, it is evident that the red-men visited this mountain for centuries for the purpose of obtaining this material.

Kineo is in the heart of an immense primeval wilderness that is unbroken to the Dominion of Canada.

In 1846 when Henry D. Thoreau visited the Moosehead Lake region, Kineo Mountain, its geological formation, its Indian relics and its traditions all deeply interested this great author and philosopher.^b

The present hotel is a palatial structure fashioned so that its seven hundred guests may live in luxury in the midst of nature's wildest scenes.

As the story of the development of Kineo is typical of and illustrates the expansion of the summer resort business in many

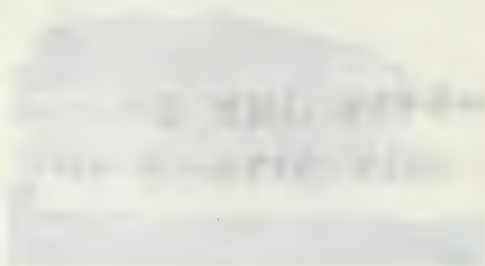
(a) Jackson's Report on the Geology of Maine (1838).

(b) Thoreau's references to Kineo may be found in *The Maine Woods*, pps. 123-124-190-225-226-230-233-235-240-242-250-323-371.

The American Medical Association is a non-profit corporation organized for the purpose of promoting the science and art of medicine and the health of the people. It is composed of members who are physicians, dentists, and other medical practitioners. The Association is organized into various departments and committees, each of which is responsible for a specific aspect of the medical profession. The Association's primary concern is the advancement of medical knowledge and the improvement of medical practice. It does this by publishing the Journal of the American Medical Association, which is one of the most important medical journals in the world. The Association also holds annual meetings and publishes various other publications. Its efforts are aimed at the benefit of the medical profession and the health of the public.

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CHICAGO, ILL.



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parts of the interior of Maine, it seems wise to preserve some of the historical data relating to it.

In the fifth division of lands between the State of Maine and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, made November 27, 1827, Kineo was allotted to the State of Maine and described as follows:

“Peninsular Mt. Kineo in Moosehead Lake, 1150 acres.”

July 2, 1840, Rufus McIntire, Land Agent of Maine, conveyed this property to John Bradbury of Bangor the consideration being three hundred and twenty-five dollars and the description reciting, “A certain piece or parcel of land situated between the Day Academy tract and Moosehead Lake in said County of Piscataquis, and known by the name of Kineo, containing eleven hundred and fifty acres, be the same more or less according to the survey and plan made by Joseph Norris in the year 1827.”

The subsequent owners of this property, until its later owners became incorporated under the name of the Kineo Company, which corporation was succeeded by the present owner, the Ricker Hotel Company, also incorporated, have been, in whole or in part, as follows:

John Bradbury, Bangor, Maine.
 William Conner, Greenville, Maine.
 Joshua Fogg, Cornville, Maine.
 Daniel Rowell, Methuen, Massachusetts.
 William C. Hildreth, Greenville, Maine.
 Henry T. Hildreth, Jr., Greenville, Maine.
 Bradish B. Brown, Monson, Maine.
 Jonathan Mathews, Monson, Maine.
 Winthrop W. Chenery, Belmont, Massachusetts.
 Winthrop L. Chenery, Belmont, Massachusetts.
 Daniel W. Smith, Garland, Maine.
 Paul S. Merrill, Shirley, Maine, Attorney for
 Dudley Blanchard, Lock Haven, Pennsylvania.
 David R. Straw, Guilford, Maine.
 Oliver Eveleth, Greenville, Maine.
 John H. Eveleth, Greenville, Maine.
 William A. Wilson, Greenville, Maine.
 Charles W. Gower, Greenville, Maine.
 Daniel H. Rowell, Kineo, Maine.
 Aretas Chapin, Monson, Maine.
 Ephraim Brown, Shirley, Maine.
 True Worthy White, Methuen, Massachusetts.
 Thomas C. Gower, Greenville, South Carolina.

It is a pleasure to have you here.

I am glad to hear that you are well and hope you are enjoying your trip.

I am sure you will find everything just as you left it.

I am sure you will find everything just as you left it.

I am sure you will find everything just as you left it.

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I am sure you will find everything just as you left it.

I am sure you will find everything just as you left it.

William Furness, Tarrytown, New York.

Oliver Frost, Bangor, Maine.

E. G. Ross, Bangor, Maine.

Cornelius N. Gower, Monson, Maine.

Milton G. Shaw of Greenville, Maine, on the first day of September, 1868, conveyed to Winthrop W. Chenery of Watertown, Massachusetts, who later conveyed it to the Kineo Company, islands described in this conveyance as follows:

"All of the Islands in Moosehead Lake lying east and north of the Bingham purchase, and north of the centre line of the original town of Greenville, excepting Sugar, Deer, Kineo Farm, Moose, Sandbar and Moody Islands. And also excepting all the Islands in Lily Bay, which were sold to David Smith as per his deed. Excepting and reserving all the Pine, Spruce and Juniper timber on said Islands conveyed which is suitable for board logs, and said Shaw and his heirs and assigns are to have the right to enter upon said islands at any time and cut and remove such timber as above reserved, without let or hindrance; not to make any unnecessary strip or waste in so doing."

The first known of Kineo as a public house for travelers was in 1844, when a small tavern was built and enlarged at different times from 1852 to 1855. During these years its principal guests were lumbermen, woodsmen, river drivers, local hunters, etc. This house was burned in the winter of 1868. For three years the guests were entertained in tents and in an outbuilding that was saved from the fire and formerly used as a bowling alley.

In 1871 the Kineo House was rebuilt when it was again destroyed by fire, October 29, 1882. When the rebuilding was once more undertaken it was on broader and more modern lines and was really the beginning of Kineo's fame as a summer resort. The people of Maine were then beginning to realize the importance



Kineo House, 1855.

of the summer resort business to the State and when this new, and for that day, elaborate and commodious hotel was opened to the public on July 30, 1884, the occasion was regarded of such significance as to call to-

gether a large gathering of people among whom were some of Maine's most prominent men. Among those present were George

E. B. Jackson, president of the Maine Central Railroad; Moses Giddings, president, and Arthur Brown, manager of the Bangor and Piscataquis Railroad^a; Honorable Hannibal Hamlin, Senator and ex-Vice President of the United States; ex-Chief Justice John Appleton; General Charles Hamlin; Doctor A. C. Hamlin; Congressman Charles A. Boutelle; Colonel Jasper Hutchings; Josiah B. Mayo; Honorable Augustus G. Lebroke; Honorable Elbridge A. Thompson; Honorable Alexander M. Robinson and Honorable Joseph P. Bass.

One of the best orchestras obtainable in Maine furnished music and in the evening in the spacious music room the event which had been heralded as "the dedication of the New Mt. Kineo House" occurred. Speeches were made by Hannibal Hamlin, Augustus G. Lebroke, Charles A. Boutelle, Reverend Charles Davison, Joseph P. Bass and Congressman Joseph D. Taylor of Cambridge, Ohio.

As near as I am now able to ascertain the landlords and managers of the Kineo House have been Harrison G. O. Barrows, John R. Crocker, Orrin A. Dennen and Charles A. Judkins.

Much praise is due to the late John H. Eveleth of Greenville, Maine, who for a life time was a prominent merchant and lumberman and long one of the owners of the Kineo property, for his untiring zeal and energy in making this business a success.

Among the first in the early days to have faith in the resources of Maine as a summer resort state, no obstacle was too formidable for him to overcome in his determination to lay the foundation for an immense enterprise along these lines.

No correct history of the progress of the summer resort business in Maine could ever be written without giving much credit to Orrin A. Dennen. Mr. Dennen was born in Shirley, Maine, June 9, 1838, and died at Kineo July 2, 1907. Thus for the space of about forty years he was the general manager of this property, becoming not only a shrewd and sagacious business man but also one of the most capable hotel managers in the country. He was always a gentleman, genial and kind-hearted, and thousands from all over our land who made Kineo their summer abiding place learned to love him.

(a) Now the Bangor and Aroostook railroad.

and the American Medical Association, which is the largest and most influential organization of the medical profession in the United States, has been a constant source of information and inspiration to the medical community. The Association's efforts to improve the medical profession and the health of the people have been a constant source of information and inspiration to the medical community. The Association's efforts to improve the medical profession and the health of the people have been a constant source of information and inspiration to the medical community. The Association's efforts to improve the medical profession and the health of the people have been a constant source of information and inspiration to the medical community.

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Kineo is now owned by the Ricker Hotel Company and its affairs are under the control of Edward P. Ricker, who with his brother, Hiram Ricker, made a world-wide fame for Poland Springs. Mr. Ricker is recognized in financial circles as one of the most successful and farseeing business men in New England. The State of Maine owes much to his efforts as a financier and publicist.

With the Ricker management as the directing force, and the Kineo hotels superintended by that popular and efficient manager, Colonel Charles A. Judkins, its future, full of yet brighter days, greater progress and more complete success, seems assured.

The history of the summer resort industry in Switzerland is food for encouraging thought regarding its further expansion in Maine. In this little republic of Switzerland less than one-half the area of Maine, one hundred and fifty million dollars has been invested in hotels during the past fifty years, sixty millions of which has been invested during the last eighteen years, and the official reports of their government show that forty million dollars are left among their frugal inhabitants each year by the tourists.

Owners of Maine Lands When Maine Became a State

(Wayfarer's Notes)

In 1820, when Maine was set off from Massachusetts and erected into a State, a committee of the General Court made a schedule of all the lands in Maine which had been conveyed to colleges, academies and purchasers. Settlers were protected in their rights in these grants. I give the names of towns now as far as I know them:

1785.

Mar. 19, Robert Smith, 264 acres, Orrington.

June 29, Moses Knapp & als., 26,240 acres, Orrington, which includes what is now Brewer and Holden.

July 2, Robert Page, 7,000 acres, Fayette.

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ORIGINAL ARTICLES

SYMPOSIUM

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1786.

- Mar. 5, Brewer & Fowler, 10,864 acres, Orrington. This was in lieu of a part of former grant set off to settlers.
Mar. 7, Benj. Lincoln & als., 50,447 acres, Perry and Dennysville which included Pembroke.
Aug. 3, Aaron Hobart, 17,696 acres, Edmunds.
Oct. 21, E. H. & N. I. Robbins, 17,860 acres, Robbinston.

1787.

- Feb. 7, Henry Rust, 6,000 acres, Norway.
June 22, Rev. James Lyon, 310 acres, Sprague's Neck, in Machias.
Nov. 22, Joel Parkhurst, 45,525 acres, Hartford & Sumner.

1788.

- Oct. 29, Bradley & Eastman, 1,900 acres, adjoining Lovell.
Nov. 5, Jona. Cummins, 3,726 acres, in Norway.
Nov. 5, Charles Turner, 23,040 acres, Marion.
Nov. 13, Abijah Buck, 20,033 acres, Buckfield.

1789.

- Jan. 1, John C. Jones, 48,160 acres, Jonesborough and Jonesport.
Jan. 27, Timothy Cutler, 6,000 acres, Saco River.
Feb. 19, Oliver Wendell & als., 26,240 acres, No. 14, near Machias.
June 4, William Widgery, 4,480 acres, No. 1, Oxford County.
June 19, Moses Merrill & als., 1,800 acres, between Raymond and Poland. James Webb, 650 acres, adjoining Merrill's.
June 27, Waterman Thomas, 19,392 acres, Calais.
June 26, Leonard Jarvis & als., 26,000 acres, Cooper.

1790.

- Jan. 28, Dummer Sewall, 6,823 acres, Chesterville.
Jan. 29, Daniel Lunt, 4,880 acres, No. 1, Oxford County.
Feb. 11, Dummer Sewall & als., 30,000 acres, Sandy River lower Township.
Feb. 24, Joseph Dingly, 1,643 acres, adjoining Raymond and Sebago Pond.
Mar. 10, Peleg Wadsworth, 7,800 acres, Hiram.

The first of these is the fact that the county of York was one of the most important in the kingdom. It was the seat of the archbishop of York, and the residence of the king when he was in the north. It was also the centre of the Yorkshire wool trade, and the seat of the Yorkshire Parliament.

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1791.

- Feb. 14, Prince Baker & als., 23,600 acres, New Sharon.
 Feb. 16, Jona. Holman & als., 30,020 acres, Dixfield.
 Feb. 18, Joseph Holt & als., 23,062 acres, Albany.
 Mar. 11, Samuel Johnson & als., 30,720 acres, East Andover.

1792.

- Jan. 1, Moses Barnard & als., 24,951 acres, Madison.
 Jan. 31, Robert Hitchborn, 1,974 acres, now Stockton.
 Feb. 2, Palmer Gardner & als., 3,880 acres, Solon.
 Feb. 2, Thomas Spaulding & als., 6,500 acres, Solon.
 Feb. 28, Prescott & Whittier, 12,118 acres, Vienna.
 Mar. 9, Thomas Stevens & als., 11,520 acres, Solon.
 Mar. 13, John Fox, 2,000 acres, adjoining Jay.
 July 2, John Allan, 33,136 acres, Whiting.
 Nov. 2, Samuel Titcomb, 28,441 acres, Anson.

1793.

- Jan. 29, Ebenezer Smith & als., 24,353 acres, New Vineyard.
 Jan. 28, William Bingham, 1,107,396 acres, in Hancock and Washington Counties.
 Jan. 28, William Bingham, 1,000,000 acres, Kennebec Purchase, in Somerset, Piscataquis and Franklin Counties.
 Jan. 1, Seth J. Foster, 320 acres, Troy.
 Stephen Chase, 640 acres, Troy.
 Mar. 11, Leicester Academy, 23,040 acres, Stetson.
 Mar. 11, Hallowell Academy, 23,040 acres, Harmony.
 Mar. 11, Marblehead Academy, 23,040 acres, Exeter.
 Mar. 30, Washington Academy, Machias, 23,040 acres, Cutler.
 Sept. 4, Jeremiah Hill, 18,600 acres, Porter.

1794.

- Jan. 22, Bradley & Eastman, 520 acres, Oxford Co.
 Jan. 28, Berwick Academy, 23,040 acres, Athens.
 Feb. 14, Read & Eaton, 22,406 acres, Strong.
 Feb. 15, William Phillips, Jr., 18,020 acres, Temple.
 John Phillips, 22,500 acres, Avon.
 Jacob Abbott, 22,490 acres, Phillips.
 Feb. 15, Benjamin Ames, 23,250 acres, No. 4, between Kennebec and Androscoggin rivers.

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- Feb. 15, Thomas Russell, Jr., 29,764 acres, No. 5, between Kennebec and Androscoggin rivers.
- Jan. 16, Moses Barnard & als., 24,000 acres, Cornville.
- Feb. 16, Leonard Jarvis, 63,840 acres, No. 7, No. 8, and a Gore; No. 7 is north part of Ellsworth; No. 8 is Dedham and the Gore is Clifton.
- Mar. 1, John Peck, 14,643 acres, Columbia.
- Dec. 9, Jones & Peck, 6,345 acres, east part of Cutler.
William Wetmore, 23,040 acres, Levant.
Seth Wetmore, 23,650 acres, No. 6, between K. & A.
- Dec. 29, John Derby, 23,937 acres, No. 7, between K. & A.
- Dec. 9, Sarah Waldo, 25,412 acres, No. 8, do.
John Peck, 23,040 acres, Corinth.
- Aug. 26, Thomas Ruston, 46,084 acres, Steuben, Harrington, Addison.
- Oct. 10, Samuel Phillips, 3,019 acres, between Hebron & Otisfield.
- Dec. 31, Phineas Howard, 2,080 acres, Bethel.

1795.

- Jan. 30, Fryeburg Academy, 18,617 acres, near N. H. line.
- Jan. 31, Wm. Brooks, 9,560 acres, S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of Troy.
- Jan. 20, David Cobb, 3,022 acres, Leeds.
- Jan. 13, Joshua Bean, 1,225 acres, in Jay.
- Jan. 31, Obediah Williams, 8,310 acres, $\frac{1}{2}$ of Troy.
- Feb. 1, Samuel Judkins, 1,456 acres, in Vienna.
Israel Hutchinson, 1,000 acres, in "Joy," now Troy.
- Feb. 1, Samuel Linscut, 1,503 acres, Gore adjoining Chester.
- Feb. 1, Israel Hutchinson.
- Mar. 2, Martin Kinsley, 23,040 acres, Carmel. Taunton Academy, 24,231 acres, Embden.
- Mar. 3, Jona. Hastings, 23,040 acres, Milo.
- Mar. 5, Moses Abbot, 22,522 acres, No. 1, R. 1, W. B. K. P.
- Mar. 5, Jona. Gardner, 20,500 acres, Letter D., Oxford County.
- Mar. 5, Jona. Cummins, 20,600 acres, Letter E., Oxford County.
- Mar. 6, Town of Boston, 23,040 acres, Township N. of Brownville.
- May 8, Gideon Lowell, 640 acres, between Bridgton and Brownfield.

June 8, Asahel Foster, 2,000 acres, between Bridgton and Brownfield.

1796.

Jan. 30, John J. Holmes, 28,507 acres, Letter A., Oxford.

Sarah Bostwick, 26,830 acres, Newry.

Phebe Ketchum, 26,165 acres, Riley.

Feb. 25, Bowdoin College, 92,160 acres, No. 4, 5, 6, 7, Sebec, Foxcroft, Guilford, Abbot.

(d) Feb. 25, Bowdoin College, 20,688 acres, Dixmont.

June 10, Isaac Thompson, 24,750 acres, No. 1, South Side Androscoggin river.

1797.

Oct. 3, Henry Jackson, 23,040 acres, Glenburn.

Oct. 9, Henry Jackson, 33,040 acres, Hudson.

1798.

Feb. 17, William Shepard, 2,000 acres, Detroit.

June 2, Williams College, 23,040 acres, Garland.

Dec. 14, Samuel Phillips, 6,185 acres, between Raymond & Otisfield.

1799.

Jan. 9, Thomas Service, 22,080 acres, No. 2, R. 1, W. B. K. P.

Jan. 9, Thomas Service, 29,040 acres, No. 3, R. 1, W. B. K. P.
Dunlap & Grant, 21,000 acres, No. 4, R. 3, W. B. K. P.

June 15, John Warren, 30,000 acres, No. 3, R. 1, N. of Plymouth Claim.

June 15, John Warren, 26,880 acres, St. Albans.

Jan. 9, W. & G. Gilbert, 30,720 acres, No. 3, R. 2, W. B. K. P.

1800.

Mar. 5, Josiah Little, 5,806 acres, between Raymond and Bakers-town.

Mar. 19, Phillips Academy, 11,520 acres, $\frac{1}{2}$ Greenwood.

June 14, Dummer Academy, 11,520 acres, $\frac{1}{2}$ Woodstock.

Feb. 7, Jacob Abbot, 4,000 acres, between Androscoggin and Kennebec rivers.

June 12, John Warren, 28,300 acres, Palmyra.

June 14, David Green, 23,040 acres, Newport.

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1801.

- Feb. 19, J. Barrett & als., 11,520 acres, Detroit.
June 8, Abel Cutler, 22,717 acres, No. 5, R. 3, W. B. K. P.

1802.

- Apr. 12, John Peck, 12,206 acres, Letter C., Oxford.
July 14, Hallowell & Lowell, 23,040 acres, Dover.
Feb. 2, Williams College, 23,040 acres, Littleton.
(Aroostook County)
Feb. 5, Westford Academy, 11,520 acres, E. of Linneus.
June 4, Groton Academy, 11,520 acres, E. of Linneus.
Framingham Academy, 11,520 acres.
July 14, John Lowell, 23,040 acres, Charleston.
Aug. 2, John S. Fazy, 23,040 acres, Sangerville.
Aug. 27, Joseph Blake, 23,040 acres, Bradford.
Nov. 23, John Peck, 21,000 acres, No. 2, R. 3, W. B. K. P.

1803.

- Jan. 7, Josiah Quincy, 23,040 acres, No. 4, R. 4, W. B. K. P.
Feb. 7, Isaac Thompson, 1,000 acres, No. 2, Oxford.
Mar. 30, Lemuel Cox, 1,000 acres, Washington Co.
Sept. 27, John S. Fazy, 26,880 acres, Ripley.
Jan. 7, Portland Academy, Bridgewater, Aroostook County.
Feb. 4, Bridgewater Academy, Bridgewater, Aroostook County.

1804.

- Nov. 1, Monmouth Free School, 1,286 acres, Land in Oxford.
Mar. 13, Amos Bond and als., 23,040 acres, Dexter.
Mar. 24, Thomas Harling, 1,000 acres, adjoining Clinton.
Apr. 23, Elisha Sigourney, 23,040 acres, Atkinson.
May 14, Samuel Watkinson, 23,436 acres, No. 5, R. 4, W. B. K. P.
May 14, Ann S. Davis, 21,074 acres, Letter C., Oxford.
May 15, Edward Blake, Jr., 21,000 acres, No. 3, R. 3, W. B. K. P.
May 15, John Peck, 23,040 acres, No. 2, R. 2, W. B. K. P.
May 15, William Dodd, 23,040 acres, Williamsburg.
May 21, Paul Dudley, 500 acres, in Milford.
June 21, Aaron Forbes, 1,000 acres, in Bradley.
June 21, John Southgate, 3,000 acres, Milford & Bradley.
June 21, Tufts & Barker, 3,468 acres, Orono--Old Town.

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the situation.

2. Once the problem is identified, the next step is to analyze the situation. This involves breaking down the problem into smaller, more manageable parts and identifying the causes and effects.

3. After analyzing the situation, the next step is to develop a plan of action. This involves identifying the goals and objectives of the project and determining the steps that need to be taken to achieve them. It also involves identifying the resources that will be needed and the people who will be responsible for carrying out the plan.

4. Once a plan of action has been developed, the next step is to implement the plan. This involves putting the plan into action and monitoring progress. It also involves making adjustments as needed to ensure that the plan is being followed and that the goals are being achieved.

5. The final step in the process is to evaluate the results of the project. This involves assessing the progress made and determining whether the goals have been achieved. It also involves identifying any lessons learned and making recommendations for future projects.

June 21, Joseph Treat, part of No. 5, W. side Penobscot River, Orono.

June 30, Ezra Hounsfield & Ann S. Davis, 25,600 acres, Letter B., Oxford.

Aug. 30, John Warren, 23,040 acres, Corinna.

Oct. 15, Lemuel Trescott, 200 acres, in Whiting.

Jan. 28, T. Poor, 400 acres, No. 2 & 3, Oxford.

Feb. 18, Benjamin Talmage, 23,040 acres, Talmage.

Feb. 27, Samuel Parkman, 26,880 acres, Parkman.

Feb. 27, Samuel Parkman, 23,040 acres, Willimantic.

1805.

Feb. 1, Eleazer Twitchell, 9,000 acres, in Greenwood.

Sept. 6, John P. Boyd, 23,040 acres, Orneville.

Dec. 13, Brown & Hill, 23,040 acres, Brownville.

Feb. 21, New Salem Academy, 11,520 acres, Houlton.

Mar. 23, Hampden Academy, 11,520 acres, Weston.

1806.

Feb. 27, Lincoln Academy, 11,520 acres, "Jefferson."

May 31, Bowdoin College, 23,040 acres, Etna.

Sept. 20, Deerfield Academy, 11,520 acres, Westfield Pl., Aroostook.

Sept. 20, Westfield Academy, 11,520 acres, Westfield Pl., Aroostook.

Dec. 6, Blue Hill Academy, 12,320 acres, W. $\frac{1}{2}$, No. 23, near Machias.

1807.

Feb. 7, Town of Norway, 600 acres, between Raymond & Gray.

Feb. 12, Gorham Academy, 11,520 acres, Woodstock.

Feb. 20, Bath Academy, 11,520 acres, S. $\frac{1}{2}$, No. 1, R. 4, W. B. K. P.

June 9, Town of Chesterville, 1,000 acres, in that town.

June 9, Proprietors of Buxton, 5,000 acres, No. 2 & 3, Oxford County.

Sept. 24, Samuel Johnson & als., 11,696 acres, part of E. Andover.

Dec. 19, Town of Plymouth, 23,040 acres, Part of Fort Fairfield.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS TO THE PRESENT TIME

BY JAMES OSGOOD

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1808.

- Jan. 19, Thomas Monkhouse, 23,040 acres, Bowerbank.
He sold to ——— Bowerbank, a London merchant.
- Jan. 19, Gen. William Eaton, 10,000 acres, Aroostook County.
Eaton Grant.
- June 28, Agricultural Society, 23,040 acres, for a Botanical Professorship. Now Linneus.

1810.

- Feb. 20, Phillips Limerick Academy, 11,520 acres, Limerick (?)
- Dec. 26, Belfast Academy, 11,520 acres, Ludlow.

1811.

- Feb. 7, Samuel Hinckley, 30,770 acres, Hinckley, Washington Co.
- Feb. 7, Justin Ely, 24,050 acres, No. 1, R. 1, North of Baileyville.
- Feb. 27, Hebron Academy, 11,520 acres, W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Monson.
- Apr. 25, Milton Academy, 11,520 acres, No. 2 & 3, Oxford Co.
- June 17, Monson Academy,^a 11,500 acres, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ Monson.
- Oct. 19, Monmouth Academy, 214 acres, nine small islands in Androscoggin river.
- Dec. 30, Monmouth Academy, 10,020 acres, in Ripley.

1812.

- Feb. 13, W. C. Whitney, 3,000 acres, Wilson,^b Piscataquis Co.
- Apr. 3, Heirs of Thomas Danforth, 11,520 acres, $\frac{1}{2}$ of Danforth.
- Apr. 21, James Brackett, 1,832 acres, in Bradley.
- Apr. 20, Monmouth Academy, 800 acres, in Detroit.
- Nov. 3, Benjamin Joy, 320 acres, in Plymouth.

1813.

- Mar. 2, Massachusetts Medical Society, 23,040 acres in Ellitsville & Wilson, Piscataquis Co.
- Mar. 2, Bridgton Academy, 11,520 acres, Maxfield.
- June 16, Bowdoin College, 46,080 acres, No. 7 & 8, R. 10, in Piscataquis Co.

(a) Academy in Monson, Massachusetts.

(b) Now a part of Greenville, Shirley and Ellitsville Plantation. See page 146, Vol. 1 of the Journal.

The following is also from the original report^a of the Commissioners of the Land office of Massachusetts, compiled and published in 1820 and completes that which Wayfarer omitted.

1814.

- Jan. 25, Heirs of Wm. Vaughan, 11,520 acres, North half of Township, No. 8, 9th Range, north of the Waldo Patent.
Feb. 2, Warren Academy, 11,520 acres, North half of Township, No. 6, 9th Range, north of the Waldo Patent.
Aug. 27, Henry Huntingdon and Timothy Pitkin, 20,904 acres, Township No. 5, 2d Range, adjoining New Hampshire line.
Sept. 14, John Chaney, 1,434 acres, A Tract of land in Chesterville.

1815.

- June 1, Benjamin Palmer and Samuel W. Eaton, 1,130 acres, A Tract of Land, in Chesterville.
June 6, Town of Pittston, 7,680 acres, Third of Township No. 2, 4th Range, north of Bingham's Kennebec Purchase.
June 12, Maine Literary and Theological Institution, 29,164 acres, Township No. 3, on the west side of Penobscot River, part of the Indian Land.

1816.

- Jan. 15, John Bennock, 5,000 acres, On the west side of Penobscot River, in lots of 100 acres each, on each side of Bennock's road, part of the land purchased of the Indians.
Jan. 15, Samuel Fessenden and William Libbey, 860 acres, A Tract of Land between Raymond and Gray.
April 2, John Parker Boyd, 11,520 acres, East half of Township No. 2, 7th Range, north of the Waldo Patent.
Feb. 26, Cyrus Hamlin, 1,270 acres, Part in Township No. 2, and part in No. 3, in the County of Oxford.
June 22, Josiah Bachelder, 28,822 acres, Lying in Oxford County, adjoining New Hampshire line.

(a) These reports are now extremely scarce. They are rarely found outside of the State archives of Maine and Massachusetts.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLISHER
J. M. HARRIS, JR., Editor
J. M. HARRIS, JR., Business Manager
J. M. HARRIS, JR., Treasurer

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Dec. 14, Middlesex Canal, 46,080 acres, Two Townships, in the County of Somerset, on the east side of Moose Head Lake.

Dec. 14, Day's Academy, in Wrentham, 11,520 acres, Lying in Somerset County, on the east side of Moose Head Lake.

1818.

Aug. 7, Joseph Butterfield, 420 acres, In Township No. 3, east side of the Penobscot River, called Indian Land.

1819.

Feb. 25, Fiske and Bridge, 2,285 acres, Part of Township No. 3, east side of the Penobscot River, called Indian Land.

June 22, Canaan Academy, 11,520 acres, North half of Township No. 1, 3d Range, west of Bingham's Kennebec Purchase.

Dec. 1, Sandwich Academy, 11,520 acres, South half of Township No. 2, 1st Range, in the County Somerset, north of Bingham's Kennebec Purchase.

1820.

Feb. 26, I. and I. Humphreys, 400 acres, Lying between Raymond and Gray.

The foregoing, with the exception as above stated, is from the pen of the late Honorable Joseph W. Porter of Bangor who from 1885 to 1893, published "The Bangor Historical Magazine," and after its discontinuance and for a few years prior to his decease, he contributed to the Bangor Commercial a series of exceedingly valuable papers relating to the early history of Maine.

These were all written by Mr. Porter and published under the nom de plume of "Wayfarer" and known as "Wayfarer's Notes."

(See Vol. 1, p. 66.)

[Ed.]

In Wayfarer's Notes, Vol. I, page 187, of the JOURNAL appeared a sketch of Judge Stephen Jones of Machias, one of the most interesting characters in Eastern Maine during the Revolution. We have recently received from Henry S. Webster of Gardiner an autobiography of Judge Jones, written by himself to his daughter. It is of much historical value and we hope to publish it in the JOURNAL in the near future.

The first of these was the establishment of the city of Boston in 1630, when a group of Puritan settlers from England arrived on the shores of the Massachusetts Bay.

The second was the founding of the city of New York in 1624, when a group of Dutch settlers from the Netherlands arrived on the shores of the Hudson River.

The third was the founding of the city of Philadelphia in 1681, when a group of Quaker settlers from England arrived on the shores of the Delaware River.

The fourth was the founding of the city of Charleston in 1670, when a group of English settlers from the Virginia colony arrived on the shores of the South Carolina coast.

The fifth was the founding of the city of Savannah in 1733, when a group of English settlers from the Georgia colony arrived on the shores of the Georgia coast.

The sixth was the founding of the city of St. Louis in 1764, when a group of French settlers from the Louisiana territory arrived on the shores of the Mississippi River.

The seventh was the founding of the city of New Orleans in 1765, when a group of French settlers from the Louisiana territory arrived on the shores of the Mississippi River.

The eighth was the founding of the city of San Francisco in 1776, when a group of Spanish settlers from the California territory arrived on the shores of the San Francisco Bay.

The ninth was the founding of the city of Los Angeles in 1781, when a group of Spanish settlers from the California territory arrived on the shores of the Los Angeles River.

The tenth was the founding of the city of San Diego in 1769, when a group of Spanish settlers from the California territory arrived on the shores of the San Diego Bay.

The eleventh was the founding of the city of San Jose in 1777, when a group of Spanish settlers from the California territory arrived on the shores of the San Jose River.

The twelfth was the founding of the city of San Antonio in 1718, when a group of Spanish settlers from the Texas territory arrived on the shores of the San Antonio River.

Baker of Madawaska

The mist about the "clearing" gathered, settled and hung low,
 The calm of evening came to ease the weariness of day;
 Far in the east the bright moon shone through tree trunks all arow,
 The soft air breathed the sweetness the forest holds in May.

Baker of Madawaska sat by his cabin door,
 And many hard and bitter thoughts were passing through his
 mind;
 Of his arrest and seizure there, less than a year before,
 And of his stay in Fredericton, a prisoner unresigned.

"George IV of England," Baker thought, "His realm is fair and
 wide,

But to our Madawaska he's no claim, say what they may;
 And we, Americans, have a right that shall not be denied
 To celebrate as we see fit, our Independence Day!

"Last year in jail at Fredericton, I weary hours spent
 Because on July Fourth my friends did meet with me, and sing
 Around a flag-staff we had raised, (nor do I yet repent!)
 To show we are Americans, not subjects of the king.

"Then I went, James Bacon with me, all the way to Portland town
 To find the Governor, and ask aid from the State, that we
 Might bid defiance to the laws and officers of the Crown,
 And live like peaceful citizens as we had hoped to be.

"The miles stretched out before us as we took the trail anew,
 And our little Madawaska seemed very far away;
 But the rivers helped us onward with our trusty old canoe,
 And we fared on foot together, back home, as strong men may.

"The Governor has not helped us, though he sided with our cause,
 And this British interference keeps on and grows apace;
 They come and seize our lumber, then bid us keep their laws.
 We'd better have another war, and teach them what's their
 place."

Baker of Madawaska laid him down upon his bed;
 Weary with toil he slumbered deep; and at the next day's dawn
 He started out for Fredericton, by king's officials led,
 Arrested for "Conspiracy," and to be tried thereon.

The trial through, the learned Judge asked him for his defence.
 John Baker stood before them then and spoke, so men report;
 "I enter no defence, not I, and call no evidence;
 I decline the jurisdiction of this, your English court.

"On American territory my house and sawmill stand;
 Penobscot's courts shall try me if I aught of evil do.
 From Maine and Massachusetts come the deeds to all my land.
 I enter no defence: I pledge my faith to Maine anew.

They brought the verdict "Guilty," and again to common jail
 John Baker was committed, with a twenty-five pound fine;
 Two months he was to stay there, and if he then should fail
 To pay that sum unto the king, in jail he still should pine.

The British interference more intolerable grew;
 At last a brief and bloodless war the boundary fixed for aye.
 Baker of Madawaska, whene'er we think of you,
 We applaud your patriotism upon that far-off day.

Foxcroft, Maine.

MABEL L. TRUE.

(John Baker was born in Moscow in Somerset County in the district of Maine, January 17, 1796, and died March 10, 1868. His remains lie buried in the cemetery at Fort Fairfield, over which a monument has been erected bearing his name and the following inscription:

"Erected by authority of a resolve of the Legislature of Maine, A. D. 1895, to commemorate the Patriotism of John Baker, a loyal son of Maine in Maintaining the Honor of his Flag during the contentions on the disputed territory 1834-42."

His name is indissolubly interwoven with the North Eastern boundary controversy. He had a home on the disputed territory, defied the officers of New Brunswick in many ways and was twice arrested and imprisoned in the Fredericton jail. The last time that he was incarcerated was when he was indicted, tried and sentenced for sedition and conspiracy against the King at the Hilary term of the Supreme Court for the County of York, province of New Brunswick, May 8, 1828. About all that has been published regarding him may be found in the Report of Charles S. Davies to the Governor of Maine January 31, 1839; a paper on John Baker by George S. Rowell, A. M., read before the Maine Historical Society December, 1911, and published in the Historical department of the Eastern Argus; "The North Eastern Boundary Controversy and the Aroostook War," Sprague, (1910), and the documentary part of the Piscataquis Historical Society Collections, Vol. 1.)

[Ed.]

Extracts From the Diary of Reverend Samuel Dean

[From Smith and Dean's Journals with notes by William Willis, 1849]

1765.

"Oct. 2 went to Waits island." The note to this entry reads:

"This is now called Peak's Island; John Waite owned a por-

and the other two are the same as the first two.

The first two are the same as the first two.

The first two are the same as the first two.

The first two are the same as the first two.

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THE FIRST TWO ARE THE SAME AS THE FIRST TWO.

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THE FIRST TWO ARE THE SAME AS THE FIRST TWO.

tion of it, and resided there at the time referred to. This Island has borne various names, chiefly from its successive proprietors. Cleaves, the first settler, called it Pond Island, but in a conveyance of it to his son-in-law, Michael Mitton, he named it Michael's Island. It afterwards went, successively, by the name of Munjoy, Palmer, Peak, and is a fine Island about two miles long."

1771.

"October 15, I prayed with the Court and dined with them."

Note:

"It was the practice until within twenty years throughout Massachusetts and Maine, for the Court and Bar, attended by the Sheriff and his deputies, to walk in procession to the Court House, on the first day of the term, and to dine together on the occasion. It afforded opportunity for a pleasant and familiar intercourse, between the Bench and Bar, and was the occasion of much professional wit and humor. It also cherished a spirit of brotherhood and forensic courtesy, for which I fear there is too much reason to say that the bar is not at present distinguished."

Social Compact to Secure Independent Government, by Wells, Gorgeana and Piscataqua

(Farnham Papers)^a

July, 1649

The "Social Compact" of Wells, Gorgeana and Piscataqua, in 1649, was a voluntary association to secure independent government. Although in 1646 the name of the Piscataqua plantation had been changed to "Kittery," the earlier designation was retained in the compact.

The document is preserved in manuscript among the ancient records of the province of Maine, and was first published by the

(a) Documentary History of Maine Vol. 7, p. 265.

The American Medical Association is a non-profit corporation organized for the purpose of promoting the science and art of medicine and the health of the people. It is composed of members who are physicians, dentists, nurses, and other health workers. The Association is organized into various departments and committees, each of which is responsible for a specific area of medical practice or research. The Association's primary concern is the advancement of the medical profession and the improvement of the health of the community.

THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION'S POSITION ON THE PROHIBITION OF DRUGS

The American Medical Association has long been a strong advocate of the prohibition of drugs. It has consistently opposed the use of narcotics and other addictive substances, and has worked to secure legislation to restrict their use. The Association's position is based on the belief that the use of drugs is a major cause of physical and mental illness, and that it is essential to protect the public health by prohibiting their use. The Association has also been active in the education of the public about the dangers of drug use, and in the training of medical students to recognize and treat drug addiction. The Association's efforts have been instrumental in the passage of various laws and regulations that have helped to reduce the prevalence of drug use in the United States.

THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION'S POSITION ON THE PROHIBITION OF ALCOHOL

The American Medical Association has also been a strong advocate of the prohibition of alcohol. It has consistently opposed the use of alcoholic beverages, and has worked to secure legislation to restrict their use. The Association's position is based on the belief that the use of alcohol is a major cause of physical and mental illness, and that it is essential to protect the public health by prohibiting its use. The Association has also been active in the education of the public about the dangers of alcohol use, and in the training of medical students to recognize and treat alcoholism. The Association's efforts have been instrumental in the passage of various laws and regulations that have helped to reduce the prevalence of alcohol use in the United States.

THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION'S POSITION ON THE PROHIBITION OF GAMING

The American Medical Association has also been a strong advocate of the prohibition of gaming. It has consistently opposed the use of gambling, and has worked to secure legislation to restrict its use. The Association's position is based on the belief that the use of gambling is a major cause of physical and mental illness, and that it is essential to protect the public health by prohibiting its use. The Association has also been active in the education of the public about the dangers of gambling, and in the training of medical students to recognize and treat gambling addiction. The Association's efforts have been instrumental in the passage of various laws and regulations that have helped to reduce the prevalence of gambling in the United States.

Massachusetts Historical Society, "Collections" (1792), 1st Series, I., 103. An abstract is in William D. Williamson's "History of the State of Maine" (Hallowell, 1832), I., 326.

The reprint here given is from the text of the Massachusetts Historical Society, which is the best text available.

Whereas, the inhabitants of Piscataqua Gorgiana and Wells in the Province of Mayn, have here begun to ppgat and populiet these parts of the country did formerly by power derivative from Sir Ferdinando Gorges Knight, exersise—the regulating the affairs of the country as ny as we could according to the laws of England, and such other ordinances as was thought meet and requisit for the better regulating thereof. Now forasmuch as Sir Ferdinando Gorges is dead, the country by their generall letter sent to his heirs in June 1647 and 48. But by the sad distractions in England noe returne is yet come to hand. And command from the Parliament, not to meddle insoemuch as was granted to Mr. Rigley. Most of the commissioners being dep'ted the Province. The inhabitants are for present in sume distraction about the regulating the affairs of these sites; For the better ordering whereof till further order power and authority shall come out of England; the inhabitants with one free and universanimus consent due bynd themselves in a boddy pollitick a combination to see these parts of the country and Province regulated according to such laws as formerly have been exercised and such others as shall be thought meet, not repugnant to the fundamental laws of our native country.

And to make choyse of such Governor or Governes and Majistrates as by most voysses they shall think meet. Dated in Gorgiana alias Accoms. the day of Julie 1649. The privilege of Accoms. Charter excepted.
(copied literatim)

Descendants of Josiah Clark of Dover, N. H.

Contributed by Mrs. Margaret Clark Danforth, Foxcroft, Maine

Josiah Clark and his wife, Sarah Nute, both of Dover, New Hampshire, moved to Harpswell, Maine, in the early days, as he is reported as a member of Captain Adam Hunter's company, raised for protection against the Indians during the French or sixth Indian War, 1754-1760.

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been named in the above mentioned documents, in the order in which they are mentioned in the same.

The names of the persons who have been named in the above mentioned documents, in the order in which they are mentioned in the same, are as follows: *[The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible, appearing to be a list of names.]*

11. *Archives, Manuscripts*

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been named in the above mentioned documents, in the order in which they are mentioned in the same.

Their children were John, who married Polly Wilson of Tennant's Harbor, St. George, Maine, and lived on the island which he owned, and still is called, Clark's Island.

Josiah married Mariam Rodick of Mount Desert.

James married Asenath Curtis of Harpswell.

Samuel married Lydia Curtis of Harpswell, sister of Asenath.

Sarah married Luther Gardiner of Harpswell.

Elizabeth married William Tarr of Harpswell.

Martha married a Wilson, presumably a brother of Polly.

Mary, drowned when a young woman.

Rose had red hair, married John Alexander, called "white headed John." He died suddenly on board his vessel at Harpswell.

Mary married David Wheeler.

Abigail married Samuel Blake.

Paul Curtis, born in Scituate, Mass., May 29, 1737, married Deborah Webber, born in Harpswell, Maine, April 8, 1749. Her mother was Meribah Hutchins.

Their children were Asenath,

Lydia,

Paul married Margaret Randal,

Margaret married Ezekiel Alexander and was always called "Aunt Peggy Alexander."

Abijah married Sally Hamor of Mount Desert.

Jerimiah married Polly Hamor of Mount Desert, sister to Sally.

Abijah and Jerimiah with their families came to "Newberry Neck" South Surry, Maine, in the first decade of the 19th century.

Susan married Johnson Stover.

Peleg married Jeanette Jordan.

Sally, died in childhood.

Sally, 2d, married James Merriman, called "Little Skipper."

Paul Curtis died in Harpswell, Mar. 13, 1826.

Deborah Webber Curtis died in Harpswell, May 12, 1834.

James Clark born in Harpswell, May 1, 1766.

Asenath Curtis born in Harpswell, Sept. 26, 1771.

Married Jan. 24, 1793.

Born, David, Apr. 24, 1794.

" Ezekiel, died, age, 18 mos.

" Paul, May 25, 1797.

" Abijah, Sept. 27, 1798.

" Wilder, died, age, 1 mo.

" John, June 2, 1803.

" Curtis, died, age, 3 mos.

" Margaret, Aug. 28, 1806.

" Curtis, Nov. 14, 1808.

" Ruth, Sept. 28, 1810.

" George, Aug. 9, 1812.

" William, Sept. 24, 1814.

" Mary, Nov. 9, 1816.

Moved to "Newberry Neck," South Surry, Maine, April 19, 1817. James Clark died in Surry, February 27, 1852. His wife died in Surry, March 21, 1842. He was master of a fisherman faring to the Grand Banks and was generally addressed as "Skipper." His height, six feet, two inches, caused his brother-in-law, also named James, to be called "Little Skipper."

Aroostook War Documents

By the Editor

Under date of October 28, 1913, Mr. Virgil G. Eaton, that versatile, charming and brilliant writer and editor of the Bangor Daily News, wrote the JOURNAL a letter enclosing the two documents which follow herewith. In his letter he says:

"The other day my sister had been looking over some old papers which had belonged to our mutual and revered father, Parker G. Eaton, who died in the town of Prospect the very day that Harris M. Plaisted was elected governor of Maine, September 13, 1880. Among these documents were the election and resignation of Parker G. Eaton to the captaincy of a company of infantry, from Plymouth, Maine, who was, it appears, a participant in the Aroostook war. In the last number of Sprague's Journal of Maine History,^a there is a list of officers who went to the Aroostook war from Maine. My good 'old man' does not appear to be among them. As I believe most everything I read in your factual Journal of History, I wonder to myself as to the exact truth of the documents which I have lying before me, and which I send to you for inspection."

For half a century or more there was a dispute and an international controversy between the government at Washington and England as to just what was the boundary line between the State of Maine and Canada. From the time that Maine became a sov-

(a) Wayfarer's Notes Vol. 1, p. 142, of the Journal.

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation. It is only about 150 years old, and has not yet reached the age of maturity. This is a disadvantage, for it means that the country has not had time to develop a strong and stable government. The second is the fact that the United States is a large country. It covers a vast area of land, and has a large population. This is a disadvantage, for it means that the country has a great deal of territory to govern, and a large number of people to manage. The third is the fact that the United States is a diverse country. It has many different races, religions, and languages. This is a disadvantage, for it means that the country has a great deal of diversity to manage, and a great deal of conflict to resolve.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a long and complex one. It begins with the first settlers, who came to the country in the 17th century. These settlers were mostly English, and they brought with them the ideas of democracy and self-government. They established a series of colonies, and these colonies eventually grew into the United States. The United States was declared independent in 1776, and it has since then been a sovereign nation. The history of the United States is marked by many important events, such as the American Revolution, the Civil War, and the Great Depression. These events have shaped the country and its people, and they have also shaped the world. The United States is a country of many firsts, and it is a country that has made many contributions to the world. It is a country that has a rich and diverse history, and it is a country that is full of life and hope.

foreign State in 1820 to 1839, this question of vital importance to the people on both sides of the border, was, as are some subjects of serious import today, tossed about as a political football in Maine, between the Whigs and Democrats. A tradition has been bequeathed to us that it was a laughable farce. This is not the truth. It was only because the good fortunes of diplomacy triumphed that a bloody war was averted. Patriotic men of Maine left their homes and firesides in the most inclement season known to our severe climate and marched through the deep snows of a wilderness, two hundred miles, to defend our frontier from foreign invasion. No soldiers ever enlisted in any Maine regiment in any war of this nation entitled to more honor than were these men. And yet as important as was this matter through the carelessness of some custodian of State records, the pay rolls in the office of the State Land Agent which would have given a complete record of the names and homes of those who were volunteer soldiers have been lost. The only published record of soldiers and officers in this war is contained in a "Historical Sketch and Roster of Commissioned Officers and Enlisted Men." This was published by the State of Maine in 1904, but the words "enlisted men" on its title page are wrong and entirely misleading. It does not contain any of the regiment of volunteers who went from Eastern Maine. It is a complete roster of the officers and soldiers who were "detached" or drafted from the regular militia under the following order issued by Governor Fairfield:

STATE OF MAINE.

Headquarters,

Augusta, February 16, 1839.

General order, No. 5.

Major General Isaac Hodsdon, third Division, Maine Militia:—You are hereby ordered to detach, forthwith, from the Division under your command, by draft or otherwise one thousand men, properly officered and equipped. This force will rendezvous at Bangor and proceed at the earliest possible moment, to the place occupied by a civil force under the Land Agent on or near the Aroostook river, and render such aid to the Land Agent as may enable him to carry into effect a Resolve of 24th of January, relating to trespassers upon the public lands.

(Signed)

JOHN FAIRFIELD,
Gov. and Commander-in-Chief.

In this connection the late Joseph W. Porter, ("Wayfarer") in an article written in 1887 entitled "The Aroostook War, And

the Volunteer 'Troops Therein,' says: "Diligent search has been made at the State House, at Augusta, and it is safe to say there is no record of these men there."^a

The list of officers referred to by Mr. Eaton was found by Mr. Porter among some old papers of Joseph Porter, then deceased. He did not claim that it was a complete list but assumed that it was correct as far as it went. A few years ago, Major Charles J. House, at the request of the writer, made a further and very careful search among all of the State archives for evidence relating to the enlisted men in this war, and under date of April 19, 1909, wrote: "I am sending copies of the Council Reports relating to Aroostook war payments, but these are meager and there seems to be nothing in the Register that throws much light on the matter. The truth is, pay rolls in the Land office and other papers and documents relating to these enlisted soldiers have been lost and will probably never be found." In a letter to us under date of December 23, 1913, Major House, again referring to this subject, says: "The word 'enlisted men' on the title page of the Roster that you refer to is a mistake, it does not give any information relative to them." And it is only the truth to say that no one is better informed about the archives of Maine in the State House than Major House. Thus through the gross negligence of some one the future historian will never be able to make public record of their names, for they are unknown only in isolated cases. He can only tell the story of their heroism in offering their lives to protect the soil of their State. Hence Mr. Eaton is entitled to thanks for adding his mite to the work of casting light upon a lost chapter of the history of Maine. It may be proper to add that there are in the State Library several volumes of original documents relating to the North Eastern Boundary dispute.

The Legislature of 1909 passed a resolve authorizing the Piscataquis Historical Society to publish a portion of these documents and made an appropriation for the same. In volume one of its collections it began this work. This was a book of five hundred and twenty-two pages and two hundred and seven pages of it are devoted to this. But the Legislatures of 1911 and 1913 declined

(a) Bangor Historical Magazine, Vol. 2, p. 123.

to proceed further with it and nothing has since been done regarding it.

Following are the documents referred to:

JOHN FAIRFIELD,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the State of Maine.

To Parker G. Eaton of Plymouth Gentleman,

GREETING.

You having been elected Captain of the H. Company of INFANTRY, in the Third Regiment, of the Second Brigade, and Second Division of the Militia of this State, to take rank from the thirtieth day of September A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine: REPOSING SPECIAL TRUST AND CONFIDENCE IN YOUR ABILITY, COURAGE and good conduct, I do, by these Presents, in the name of the State, Commission you accordingly. You will, therefore, with honor and fidelity, discharge the duties of said office according to the Laws of this State, and to Military Rule and Discipline. And all inferior Officers and Soldiers are hereby commanded to obey you in your said capacity; and you will yourself observe and follow such Orders and Instructions as you shall, from time to time, receive from the Commander-in-Chief, or others, your superior officers.

GIVEN under my Hand and the Seal of the State, the fourth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine: and in the sixty-fourth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

BY THE GOVERNOR:

A. R. Nichols, Secretary of State.

A. B. Thompson, Adjutant General.

STATE OF MAINE.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Augusta, June 13, 1843.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF has accepted the RESIGNATION Captain Parker G. Eaton of Plymouth of the H. Infantry Company in the third Regiment, second Brigade, and second Division, of the Militia of this State: and he is hereby honorably Discharged at his own request from the office aforesaid.

By the Commander-in-Chief.

Registered Vol. 6, No. 153. Alfred Redington,

Adjutant General.

Maine Genealogists

The annual meeting of the Maine Genealogical Society was held in Portland Wednesday, January 24, 1914, when the following officers were elected:

John Fairfield.

Registered Vol. 5, No. 979.

THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

X 769-137

President, Frederick O. Conant, Portland.

Vice Presidents, George T. Little, Brunswick; Samuel C. Manley, Augusta; Waldo Pettengill, Rumford Falls; John Wilson, Bangor; Charles Thornton Libby, Portland.

Secretary, LeRoy F. Tobie, Portland.

Treasurer, Millard F. Hicks, Portland.

Librarian, Albert R. Stubbs.

Gifts to the library include those from Doctor Charles E. Banks, C. S. Davis, Samuel B. Shepard, C. J. North, Ethel G. Waters, Doctor J. A. Spalding, Elmer A. Doten, Doctor Charles Burleigh, Doctor Mathewson, Albert R. Stubbs, Slawson Thompson, Charles C. Harmon, Smithsonian Institution, Boston, New York and Lynn public libraries, Yale, Bowdoin and Williams college libraries, Frank J. Wilder and the Andover Theological Seminary.

The following genealogies have been added to the library during the year: Alden, Atwater, Bailey, Banker, Bromley, Bicknell, Chaffin, Curtis, Dewey, Derby, Earle, Fenton, Gilman, Hewes, Lapham, Lewis, Macomber, Miller, Morse, Parsons, Pomeroy, Pierrepont, Sackett, Waite, Webster; town histories, Scarboro and Belfast in Maine and Lexington in Massachusetts.

Maine Society of the Sons of the American Revolution

The twenty-third anniversary and annual meeting and banquet of this society was observed at Riverton Park Monday, February 23, 1914. President Edward K. Gould of Rockland presided at the business meeting and at the banquet. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, John F. Sprague, Dover.

Senior Vice-President, Philip F. Turner, Portland.

County Vice-Presidents: Androscoggin, Edward P. Ricker, South Poland; Aroostook, Atwood W. Spaulding, Caribou; Cumberland, Robert S. Thomas, Portland; Franklin, Fred G. Paine,

1871

Received of the Treasurer of the
Board of Directors of the
City of New York
the sum of \$100.00
for the purchase of
the land on which
the new City Hall
is to be built.

This receipt is given in full
for the sum of \$100.00
and is not to be used
for any other purpose.
Witness my hand and seal
this 1st day of January
1871.

Attest:

John A. B. [Signature]
[Title]
[Address]
[City]
[State]
[Country]

Farmington; Hancock, Benjamin L. Noyes, Stonington; Kennebec, Eugene C. Carll, Augusta; Knox, Eugene M. Stubbs, Rockland; Oxford, Eugene P. Webber, Westport; Penobscot, Francis B. Denio, Bangor; Piscataquis, Wainwright Cushing, Foxcroft; Sagadahoc, William B. Kendall, Bowdoinham; Somerset, Charles Folsom-Jones, Skowhegan; Waldo, Ralph Emery, Belfast; Washington, George R. Gardner, Calais; York, John C. Stewart, York Village.

Secretary, Reverend Jos. Battell Shepherd, Portland.

Registrar, Albert R. Stubbs, Portland.

Treasurer, Convers E. Leach, Portland.

Librarian, Nathan Gould, Portland.

Historian, Honorable Augustus F. Moulton, Portland.

Chaplain, Reverend William G. Mann, Cumberland Mills.

Councillors: Thomas J. Little, Portland; John W. D. Carter, Portland; Enoch O. Greenleaf, Portland; Frederick Brunel, Portland; Edwin J. Haskell, Westbrook.

Those elected to membership of the organization during the business meeting were: William Gilbert Newhall, Portland; Rex Wilder Dodge, Portland; Carroll Curtis Butterfield, Waterville.

In the afternoon addresses were delivered by President Gould, Reverend William Van Allan, rector of the Church of the Advent of Boston and Honorable Ralph W. Crocker of Lewiston.

The Battle of Lovell's Pond

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

Cold, cold is the north wind and rude is the blast
That sweeps like a hurricane loudly and fast,
As it moans through the tall waving pines lone and drear,
Sighs a requiem sad o'er the warrior's bier.

The war-whoop is still, and the savage's yell
Has sunk into silence along the wild dell;
The din of the battle, the tumult, is o'er,
And the war-clarion's voice is now heard no more.

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and its history is therefore a history of growth and development. The second is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants, and its history is therefore a history of the struggle for a common identity. The third is the fact that the United States is a nation of free men, and its history is therefore a history of the struggle for freedom.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and its history is therefore a history of growth and development. The second is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants, and its history is therefore a history of the struggle for a common identity. The third is the fact that the United States is a nation of free men, and its history is therefore a history of the struggle for freedom.

The warriors that fought for their country, and bled,
Have sunk to their rest; the damp earth is their bed;
No stone tells the place where their ashes repose,
Nor points out the spot from the graves of their foes.

They died in their glory, surrounded by fame,
And Victory's loud trump their death did proclaim;
They are dead; but they live in each Patriot's breast,
And their names are engraven on honor's bright crest.

So far as known this is the first of Longfellow's poems that appeared in print, it having been published in the Portland Gazette, November 17, 1820. The author was then only thirteen years of age, as he was born in Portland, Maine, February 27, 1807. Its reference is to the battle with the Indians at Lovell's Pond in Fryeburg, Maine, named in honor of Captain John Lovewell, who led the forces of the white men in 1724-5 in invading the Indian encampments in and about Fryeburg. It is known in history as "Lovewell's War." Captain Lovewell was killed in one of these battles as was also Paugus, a noted Indian Chief. [Ed.]

Governor Edward Kavanagh

[Maine Historical and Genealogical Recorder Vol. 7, p. 193. (1898)]

Of the long line of able men who have honorably discharged the duties of Chief Magistrate of the State of Maine, none was more worthy the confidence and esteem of the people, than Edward Kavanagh, whose life and public services are perhaps less known to the people of this generation than those of any of his contemporaries in political life. James Kavanagh, a native of New Ross, in Wexford County, Ireland, married Sarah Jackson of Boston, and about one hundred years ago took up his residence at Damariscotta Mills. Edward, son of James and Sarah Kavanagh, was born April 27, 1795, and was reared in the Roman Catholic faith, was educated at the Jesuit colleges in Montreal and Georgetown and graduated from St. Mary's College in Baltimore, in 1813. James Kavanagh came to Maine in partnership with Mathew Cottrill, a fellow countryman, and they conducted a general mercantile, lumbering and ship-building business at Damariscotta Mills for more than twenty years, when the firm of Kavanagh & Cottrill was dissolved.

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and Kavanagh formed a business connection with his son Edward, which was styled James Kavanagh & Son. The years immediately following the Napoleonic Wars were not favorable for new business ventures. It was found that the tastes of the son did not incline him to mercantile life. Upon the establishment of peace in Europe, he visited the continent and British Isles, returning home after an absence of two years, and soon after his reaching his majority, he studied law and became a sound and reliable counselor in that profession. He was a member of the school committee in the town of Newcastle for six years, and served as one of the selectmen of that town for the years 1824 to 1827, inclusive.

His political career began with his election as a Representative to the Legislature of 1826. He served as Secretary of the Senate of Maine in 1830, and in 1831, Governor Smith appointed him, with John G. Deane of Ellsworth, to ascertain, under a resolve of the Legislature passed March 31, 1831, "the number of persons settled on the public Lands, North of the line running West from the monument, the manner in which they respectively hold the same." This duty, which involved a long and toilsome journey from clearing to clearing through the northern wilderness, was performed in August, 1831, and was followed by a very full and valuable report of the settlements in the Madawaska country. Kavanagh was a Democrat in politics, and as such was elected a Representative to the twenty-second Congress and re-elected to the twenty-third Congress by a large majority. In his candidacy for re-election in 1834, he was defeated by the Whig candidate, Jeremiah Bailey of Wiscasset.

President Jackson appointed him Charge d' Affairs of the United States at the Court of Her Most Faithful Majesty, the Queen of Portugal in 1835, and he arrived at the Portuguese capital in July of that year. A more fitting representative at that court could not well have been desired. Kavanagh was then in the prime of life. His extraordinary powers of mind were enriched by a liberal classical education and a familiarity with the modern languages. He was devoutly attached to his religious faith, which was that of the Court to which he was accredited. He possessed a grave and dignified demeanor, and a courtly and polished address. These qualities and attainments, together with the knowledge of the manners and

customs of European nations gained in his previous residence abroad and his long experience in public affairs, rendered him eminently worthy the honor conferred. The principal fruits of his labors as the representative of our government were a satisfactory settlement of many of the claims of American citizens, some of which had long been pending, and the conclusion of a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the United States and Portugal. Close application to the duties of his station resulted in impaired health. He did not return home until 1840, when he had leave of absence for three months. In June, 1841, being again in the United States, he resigned and returned to his home in Maine.

Here in the third senatorial district, he was elected to the Senate of Maine for the year 1842, and re-elected for the following year. The long contested northeastern boundary question came before the Legislature for the last time in 1842. Kavanagh became the chairman of the joint select committee to whom that subject was referred, and at the special session of the Legislature in May, he was by that body chosen one of the commissioners to confer with the authorities of the National Government at Washington, touching a conventional line between the State of Maine and British Provinces. The result of that conference was the agreement upon a boundary line as defined in the Webster-Ashburton Treaty of 1842. On the resignation of Governor Fairfield, on the 7th of March, 1843, Kavanagh, who had been chosen president of the State Senate, was by constitutional provision elevated to the executive chair, the duties pertaining to which station he discharged with his customary fidelity and conscientious regard for the public interest.

Governor Kavanagh did not marry. His home was the Kavanagh mansion, an elegant and spacious structure erected by his father in 1803, and situated near the foot of Damariscotta Pond. His last year was one of ill health, and he passed from this life on the 20th of January, 1844. His remains lie with those of his kindred in St. Patrick's churchyard in Newcastle, under the shadow of the cross that rises above the historic little church in which three generations of his family have worshipped.

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SPRAGUE'S JOURNAL OF MAINE HISTORY

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY

Entered as second class matter at the post office, Dover, Maine, by John Francis Sprague, Editor and Publisher.

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Postage prepaid on all items.

"We must look a little into that process of nation-making which has been going on since prehistoric ages and is going on here among us to-day, and from the recorded experience of men in times long past we may gather lessons of infinite value for ourselves and for our children's children."

—JOHN FISKE.

History in Our Schools

A special committee^a of the American Historical Associations has been for several years past studying the matter of historical research and study of history in the public schools, and its report, entitled "History in Secondary Schools," is exceedingly valuable and should interest school officers and teachers everywhere. It is an exhaustive treatise upon this subject and far too lengthy to be published in the JOURNAL. Among other things it says: "Because we believe so profoundly in the helpfulness of historical study, the necessity of bringing the pupils to see the world about them as the product of past ages, the value of learning to handle books and to think and speak clearly—not alone of quantities in algebra or of facts in physics, but of human doings—we wish here distinctly to state our belief that all questions of curriculum are comparatively insignificant. The schools have a right to demand teachers that are prepared to teach history and have the ability and the spirit to teach it right. Public schools, supported by taxation, that are content with the old idea that anybody can teach history, that anybody can trace the line of life through the past and give his pupils the spark of interest and the fire of useful knowledge, have, in our opinion, a distorted conception of their responsibility. The great demand of the day is for teachers that have themselves inhaled the breath of enthusiasm, and that have knowledge, skill,

(a) Annual Report of the American Historical Associations for 1910 (Washington, 1912) page 216.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 1881

IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, PASSED IN 1879

BY THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

LONDON: PRINTED BY THE STATIONERY OFFICE, 1882.

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and force." * * * * "Most schools are badly in need of equipment for doing their work right. Teachers of history, when contrasted with the teachers of science, have been modest in their requests. In most schools the provision for sound and substantial work in history is quite inadequate. Good wall maps, large framed photographs of historical remains and historical places, a good working general library, a small class-room library with duplicate copies of the most important works, lantern slides, which can if necessary be shown with an inexpensive portable lantern, cheap pictures and reprints of interesting sources for illustration and for special study—these are necessities in a school that expects the best results. The history teacher is as much entitled to helpful apparatus as the science teacher is to the expensive appliances of his laboratory."

Notes and Fragments

THE Indian name for North Yarmouth was *Wescustogo*; Freeport, *Harraseket* (Harrisokt); Harpswell, *Meniceneag*; Cousins Island, *Susquesong*; Cousins River, *Sisquisic*. The head of the tide on Royal's River, *Pumgustuk*.

AT A Union Thanksgiving Service held in the Columbia Street Baptist Church in Bangor, November 27, 1913, the Reverend Edwin C. Brown, who delivered the principal address of the day, said:

"I hold in my hand a copy of a tavern-keeper's bill against the committee of arrangements for the ordination of Reverend Samuel Veazie at Freeport, Maine, December 15, 1806; and in addition to charge for meals and lodgings and the baiting of horses, are the following items:

To 18 pints rum.....	\$9.00
To 13½ pints brandy	5.75
To seven pints rum	3.50
To 4½ pints gin	2.25
To four pints bitters.....	2.00
47 pints (almost 6 gals. liquor,)	\$22.50

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“However stiff may have been the candidate’s theological inquisition he was undoubtedly not sounded on the question of temperance by the spirituous council.”

WE HAVE recently seen and examined an old New England print of eight pages entitled “A Narrative of the Wonderful Deliverance of Samuel Jennings, Esq.,” dated at “Sandwich, August 8, 1716,” and reprinted at Augusta by Peter Edes & Son, belonging to the collection of William H. Allen, a well known newspaper reporter of Livermore Falls. It is a vivid account of the writer’s impressment in the year 1703 “on board a frigate in Carlisle Bay, called the *Milford*, which was a Station Ship for the Island of Barbadoes,” and his thrilling adventures while in the hands of the officers of this vessel and his final “deliverance” from them. It is in the form of a letter to a friend and its “advertisement” states that he died in the year 1764.

MR. NEWELL WHITE of Thorndike, Maine, writes us as follows:

“In the article on the Bangor Theological Seminary in your second issue I notice reference is made to Samuel Moor as a resident of Montville in 1816, and Mr. Williamson’s note in which he says Moor’s name does not appear on the town books. The town clerk on whom he relied for this statement could not have made a very careful search of the records, for in the minutes of the first meeting of Montville Plantation, held April 4th, 1802, Samuel ‘Mooers’ is mentioned as having been chosen Moderator, Samuel Mooers, Ezekiel Knowlton and Humphrey Hook, Assessors, who were also chosen to lay out moneys for the support of the gospel and schooling.

“On an old plan of the town made about 1815 I find a section of land in the south part of the town, on the Belfast road, marked ‘Samuel Mooers. Tavern: void. not moved.’ This I take to mean that Mooers, like most of the early settlers, was a squatter, and was expected to move.

“The plan referred to, which includes the present towns of

Subscription prices: Five dollars per annum in advance. Single copies, fifteen cents. Payment in advance. All communications should be addressed to the Editor, The Journal of the American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

It is a privilege to publish the views of our readers. The Journal is not responsible for the opinions or statements of its contributors. The Journal is not responsible for the opinions or statements of its contributors. The Journal is not responsible for the opinions or statements of its contributors.

For information of our readers, the following is a list of the names of the members of the American Medical Association who have been elected to the office of the President of the Association for the year 1917.

The following is a list of the names of the members of the American Medical Association who have been elected to the office of the President of the Association for the year 1917.

Montville, Liberty and a part of Appleton, is an interesting document, being that of Joseph Pierce of Boston, formerly agent for the Twenty Associates, whose holdings included this and several adjoining towns, 100,000 acres in all. Pierce later purchased the unsold lands of the Twenty Associates and most of the early settlers derived their titles from him. The plan contains memoranda of sales made up to about 1828."

THOMAS GREENWOOD was born in England and settled in Cambridge Village in Massachusetts in 1667. He married Hannah, daughter of John Ward. Their son John married Elizabeth Jackson and settled in Newton, Massachusetts. John Greenwood, the son of John and Elizabeth (Jackson) Greenwood, moved into the province of Maine and settled on Alexander Shepard's land, now the town of Hebron.

Their son, Alexander Greenwood, became a land surveyor and a citizen of prominence in his day. He lotted the towns of Woodstock in 1801, and Greenwood in Oxford county, and the latter town was named for him. He represented the town of Hebron in the General Court of Massachusetts in the years 1809, 1811, 1812, and 1814, and was also a member of the Maine Constitution Convention, 1820.

He moved into the town of Monson in the year 1822 or 1823, and lotted out Monson and other towns in this county. Greenwood Pond and Greenwood Mountains were named after him. His name is a prominent one on the early records of Monson. In 1827 he was killed by the falling of a tree near where Williams' mills now are in the town of Willimantic. His remains are buried in the old Monson village churchyard, and, strange to say, no stone of any kind marks his last resting place.

THE writer has in his library a valuable and interesting book from the pen of Moses Greenleaf, published in 1815, entitled "A Statistical View of the District of Maine, More Especially with Reference to the Value and Importance of its Interior." Mr. Greenleaf was then a resident of Williamsburg in what is now Pis-

cataquis County, and attained fame as the first map-maker of Maine.^a From it we learn that from 1785 to 1812, Massachusetts had sold and given away to colleges, academies and other institutions 4,086,292 acres of Maine wild lands; that the average price per year ranged from eleven and one-half cents to fifty-eight and one-half cents per acre, the total average for the period (twenty-seven years) being only about twenty cents per acre.

MOUNT KATAHDIN, in Piscataquis County, Maine, has an elevation of five thousand two hundred feet, and is the highest mountain in the State according to the United States geological survey. The average or mean elevation of the entire State of Maine is six hundred feet above sea level.

IN JANUARY of the present year plans were made to found a historical department in Skowhegan, and Henry A. Wyman of Boston, formerly of that town, has offered one hundred dollars toward the project. The idea suggested is to collect and preserve all objects and things pertaining to the life and history of the town and these to be loaned or given to the public library. This would include pictures, books, pamphlets and anything that deals with the life of the town.

THE first bank in Maine was established in Portland in 1779 under a charter granted by the General Court of Massachusetts, June 15, 1779. Hugh and Joseph McClellen, Captain Samuel Weeks, Joseph Deering, Elias Thomas, Ebenezer Storer, John Mussey, James D. Hopkins, Mathew Cobb and John Tabor were the most prominent among its founders. Hugh McClellen was president and John Abbot, cashier. It was capitalized at one hundred thousand dollars.

ONE of the earliest settlers of ancient Cushnoc was John Gilley, who attained to the remarkable age of nearly one hundred

(a) Moses Greenleaf, *Maine's First Map Maker*. A biography by Edgar Crosby Smith. Published by the De Burians (1902).

and twenty-four years. He was born in Ireland, at Castle Isles on the Bridgewater River, about the year 1690, and came to Fort Western in 1775 and enlisted as a soldier. Captain Howard and Doctor Benjamin Vaughan investigated the facts relating to his birth and became satisfied that he was fully as old as he claimed to be. His death occurred in Augusta, July 9, 1813.

THE New England historian, Frederick Kidder, in a sketch of the Abenaki Indians (1859), says the name of the Penobscot is derived from the Indian words *pnobsq*, rock, and *utoret*, a place, literally, rocky place,—“which no doubt refers to the rocky falls in the river near their residence.”^a

IN 1907 an American magazine sent requests to leading men of the country to send it a list of eight of the greatest figures in American history. Doctor Woodrow Wilson, president of Princeton University, and now President of the United States, responded as follows:

“I should very much like to oblige you by complying with your request, but it has always seemed to me impossible to give a satisfactory answer to such questions. There are so many fields of greatness that in picking out a few ‘greatest’ figures in American history, one would probably—indeed, almost certainly—commit the error of picking out the most conspicuous.”

AT THE Constitutional Convention of the District of Maine, held at Portland in 1819 to formulate a constitution for the new State, the committee on style and title reported that it should be called the “Commonwealth of Maine.” An amendment to change “Commonwealth” to “State” was adopted by a vote of one hundred and nineteen to one hundred and thirteen. Amendments were offered to strike out “Maine” and insert “Columbus” and “Ligonia,” which were also voted down, and the title, “State of Maine,” was finally agreed to.

(a) Maine Historical Collections, Vol. 6, page 233.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
530 CHICAGO HALL
CHICAGO, ILL. 60637

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY
FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
RE: [illegible]

Enclosed for the JACS are two papers, one of which is a preliminary report on the work of the Department of Chemistry, University of Chicago, in the field of [illegible].

The papers are of the type of "preliminary report" and are not intended for publication in the JACS. They are being submitted to you for your information and for your consideration in the event you should wish to publish them in the JACS.

Very truly yours,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

THE JOURNAL acknowledges receipt of valuable public documents from Honorable Frank E. Guernsey, member of Congress from the Fourth Congressional District.

Mortuary

Among the men of note and activity in the State of Maine, who have died recently and were subscribers to the Journal, were Honorable George H. Eaton of Calais, Captain Henry N. Fairbanks and Honorable Louis C. Stearns of Bangor, General Joshua L. Chamberlain of Portland, Judge Oliver G. Hall of Augusta and Honorable Albert W. Chapin of Monson.

Honorable George H. Eaton

Mr. Eaton, who died at Calais, Maine, July 9, 1913, was 64 years of age, and a prominent lumber merchant and owner of wild lands. He was born in Milltown, N. B., educated at Phillips Academy and Amherst College. In politics he was a Republican, and in religion a Congregationalist. He was president of the International Trust and Banking Company of Calais. He had long been a trustee of the Bangor Theological Seminary and was a corporate member of the American Board of Foreign Missions; trustee of the Calais Academy and the Calais Public Library and one of the vice-presidents of the American Sunday School Union. He was prominent in the Masonic Fraternity and had held public offices. He was a member of the Maine House of Representatives in 1901-3 and of the Senate in 1907-9.

Honorable Louis Colby Stearns

Judge Stearns was born in Newry, Maine, May 5, 1854, and died in Boston, March 4, 1914. He was educated in the public schools and Colby College, and admitted to the bar of Penobscot County, February 29, 1876, and practiced law from that time until his decease.

He began practice in Springfield, Maine, but remained there

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only six years, when in 1882 he removed to Caribou, in Aroostook County, and from there went to Bangor in 1899. He was twice married, first to Miss Celestia R. Trask of Springfield, Maine, who died in 1898, and second to Miss Mary L. Kingsbury in 1907. His home after his second marriage was in the adjoining town of Hampden where he owned and resided in a beautiful country residence on the westerly banks of the Penobscot River.

In 1885 he was elected to the office of Judge of Probate for Aroostook County which he held for four years. He was a member of the Maine House of Representatives two sessions (1889-1891), and the Maine Senate two sessions (1897-1899). He was a conservative Republican in his political, and a Unitarian in his religious, affiliations, and was a member of the Masonic Fraternity.

He was a brilliant lawyer and loved his profession as only a profound student of the law and an active practitioner can esteem and love it.

He had from childhood been a close and industrious student along many lines other than the law, and was familiar with the highest authorities in ancient and modern history, literature, philosophy and religion.

Close and intimate relations with him for a quarter of a century impells the writer to say that he possessed a high order of integrity, unsurpassed by any and rarely equalled.

Talented and cultured and an adornment to any society however intellectual or refined, yet Democratic in his tastes and methods of life, cosmopolitan in his associations, gentle and kindly of heart and intensely loyal to his friends, his entire nature overflowing with sympathy for man and beast, his character lovable and attractive, his personality magnetic, he typified a gentleman in the fullest sense of that term.

His son by his first wife, Louis C. Stearns, Jr., survives him and has been his law partner for several years past.

General Chamberlain

The word "great" may be properly and well applied to the life and career of Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain. He was truly great as a soldier, as a scholar and as a civilian. He was one of Maine's greatest men of his generation. He passed from life unto death

February 24, 1914, and had attained to the ripe age of 83 years. He filled every place in life that fate allotted to him with a wonderful degree of ability and fidelity.

As one of Bowdoin's classical teachers, as a military leader in the Civil War, as an orator and as a fearless Chief Executive of his State, he was loved by every son and daughter of Maine. As "the hero of Round Top" he made for himself an immortal page in the world's history. As a student of Maine's colonial history he had but few peers and no superiors. His address delivered at the Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia, November 4, 1876, and repeated before the Maine Legislature, February 6, 1877, entitled "Maine: Her Place in History," is a work of immense value and one of the monuments to his fame. If measured by his illustrious deeds, his life could have been termed a strenuous one, yet it was in fact a beautiful personification of the simple life, typical of the noblest in American citizenship.

Judge Hall

Oliver Gray Hall was born in South Thomaston, Maine, March 8, 1834, and died in Augusta, Maine, January 30, 1914. He was a descendant of Isaac Hall, first son of an English family of Halls who settled in Boston in the early part of the eighteenth century.

Judge Hall was one of Maine's prominent jurists. He was admitted to the Knox County bar in 1860, and resided in Rockland, Maine, until 1886, when he moved to Waterville, Maine, and later to Augusta. He had served as city clerk, member of the school board and city solicitor of Rockland, Maine; had been judge of its police court and member of the board of aldermen, and register of probate for Knox County. He was a special tax commissioner for Maine in 1889. May 2, 1890, Governor Burleigh appointed him judge of the Kennebec Superior Court to succeed Judge William Penn Whitehouse, and he retired May 2, 1911. He was a member of the Masonic order, the Abnaki and Unity Clubs, the Kennebec Historical Society and the Maine Historical Society.

Captain Henry N. Fairbanks

Captain Henry N. Fairbanks was born in Wayne, Maine, October 24, 1838, the son of George W. and Lucy (Lovejoy)

The American Medical Association is a non-profit corporation organized for the purpose of promoting the interests of the medical profession and the public health.

The Association is composed of members who are physicians, surgeons, dentists, and other medical practitioners, and who are interested in the advancement of the medical profession and the public health.

The Association is organized into sections, each of which is devoted to the study and promotion of a particular branch of the medical profession.

The Association is also organized into committees, each of which is charged with the study and promotion of a particular subject.

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Fairbanks. He was in the Civil War as a member of the Third Maine, the Forty-fourth Massachusetts and the Thirtieth Maine Regiments. In the latter he was appointed first sergeant of Company E, and was promoted to second lieutenant for brave conduct as a soldier. He served in Banks' Red River expedition, in Sheridan's campaign in the Shenandoah Valley, being wounded in the battle of Monett's Bluff, Red River, Louisiana, April 23, 1864. He was mustered out of service with his regiment August 20, 1865. He was a successful life insurance solicitor and had charge of the business of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company in Maine for forty-six years. He held many public positions of trust and served all with faithfulness. In 1880 he was chosen a director in the European and North American Railway. He was three years a member of the Bangor Common Council, and its president in 1881-1882. He was a member of the Maine House of Representatives in 1893-1895. He was active in the political affairs of his city, having served as chairman of the Republican city committee of Bangor. He was a Knight Templar, a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Society of Mayflower Descendants, the Society of the Colonial Wars, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Bangor Historical Society, the Twentieth Century Club and the Unitarian Church. On October 24, 1867, in Farmington, Maine, he married Abby Anna Woodworth, who died in 1909. They had three children, of whom but one survives—Mrs. Alfred K. Bennett, now of Pasadena, California. Captain Fairbanks died in Bangor. He was a good citizen and a true man.

Honorable Albert Whitney Chapin

Albert Whitney Chapin died at his home in Monson, Maine, March 24, 1914. He was born there June 11, 1841, and was the son of Aretas Chapin, born in Monson, Massachusetts, in 1806, who was the son of Captain Amasa Chapin, born in 1782, and who was one of the little colony of Monson, Massachusetts, families who were among the first settlers of what is now Monson, Maine. The Chapins descended from Samuel Chapin who emigrated from England to Springfield, Massachusetts, in the early part of the seventeenth

century. It has been said that he was of English or Welsh origin.^a

Albert Whitney Chapin, in July, 1862, enlisted as a private in Company E, Eighteenth Maine Regiment, which later became known as the First Maine Heavy Artillery. He was engaged in the battles of Spottsylvania and other engagements and was severely wounded in front of Petersburg. He was later promoted to a sergeant, and subsequently to lieutenant. For many years he was a prominent business man in Monson, engaged largely in real estate dealings and was one of the first to aid in developing the slate industry in that town. He was for many years chairman of the board of selectmen and had held other town offices.

In 1890 he was elected to the State senate from Piscataquis County when a Democrat, although the county was normally Republican by a majority of a thousand or more. His election was accomplished by independent Republicans dissatisfied with local party management uniting with the Democrats. In 1896 Mr. Chapin became a Republican and served as postmaster for several years.

He was a man of very positive traits of character and a progressive and public spirited citizen, and did much towards the development of the present prosperous village of Monson. He was a charter member and past master of Doric Lodge, No. 149, F. & A. M., and of Piscataquis Chapter at Foxcroft. He was also a member of Loyal Legion, the G. A. R. and the U. V. U. He was a member of Monson Grange, the Piscataquis Historical Society and one of the trustees of Monson Academy.

Colonel Charles A. Clark

Colonel Charles A. Clark was born in Sangerville, Maine, the same town in which was the birthplace of Sir Hiram Maxim, January 26, 1841, and was the son of William Goding and Elizabeth White Stevens Clark, and a descendant of Hugh Clark, who settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1640. William G. Clark was a lawyer in Sangerville, and the Clark family were early settlers and prominent people in that town in those days. Colonel Clark was the first man to volunteer from Piscataquis County for the Civil War. When a student at Foxcroft Academy he enlisted, April

(a) Biographical Review. (Boston 1898). Vol. 29, p. 20.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. It begins with the first settlers who came to the Americas, and continues through the years of exploration, settlement, and the struggle for independence. The story is one of a people who have built a great nation from a small group of pioneers.

The early years of the United States were marked by a period of rapid expansion. The country grew from a small strip of land along the Atlantic coast to a vast empire that stretched across the continent. This growth was made possible by the courage and determination of the pioneers who ventured into the unknown.

As the United States grew, it also became a more unified nation. The people of the different states began to share a common identity, and the bonds of friendship and cooperation grew stronger. This sense of unity was essential for the success of the young nation.

The United States has always been a land of opportunity. It has attracted people from all over the world who have come to seek a better life. This diversity has been one of the strengths of the nation, and it has helped to make it a more vibrant and dynamic society.

Today, the United States is a great and powerful nation. It has achieved many of the goals that its founders set out for it. It is a land of freedom, justice, and opportunity for all its people. The history of the United States is a story of a people who have built a great nation from a small group of pioneers.

The United States is a land of many wonders. It has a rich and diverse culture, and it is a place where people from all over the world can find a home. The history of the United States is a story of a people who have built a great nation from a small group of pioneers.

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24, 1861, in Company A, Sixth Maine Infantry.¹¹ He became first lieutenant and adjutant, and remained with this regiment until honorably discharged, February 1, 1864, because of wounds received in battle. He reentered the army in April of the same year, being commissioned by President Lincoln as captain and assistant adjutant general of volunteers. As a soldier he won fame for his bravery. He was in the battle of the Rappahannock, in the fierce charge upon the heights of Fredericksburg, and participated in all of the principal engagements of the army of the Potomac. At the close of the war he returned home, and after studying law with Albert W. Paine of Bangor, he was admitted to the bar. He married Miss Helen E. Brockway of Brockway's Mills, in Sangerville, December 10, 1863, and after admission to the bar removed to the State of Iowa, and settled in Cedar Rapids in 1876, where he remained until his death. Colonel Clark became one of the prominent and leading lawyers of the Middle West. In politics he was a Democrat until 1896, when he became a Republican, but never engaged in political affairs to any great extent, although he had served as mayor of his city and held other honorable positions and was often urged by his friends to become a candidate for political preferment, but he preferred to devote his energies to his life profession, he having a large and lucrative practice. He died in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, December 22, 1913.

Honorable Enoch Foster

Honorable Enoch Foster died in Portland, Maine, November 15, 1913. He was born in Newry, Oxford County, Maine, May 10, 1839. He was a direct descendant of Reginald Foster, a leading man in colonial times in Massachusetts who came to America from Brunton, England, in 1638. He served in the Civil War three years and had an honorable military record. He enlisted in Co. H, Thirteenth Maine Regiment, as second lieutenant and was promoted to first lieutenant. Later he was made provost marshal by General Banks. He served in this position two years when he resigned and

(a) While attending the academy his room-mate was Sewall C. Gray of Exeter, Maine, and as both decided to enlist immediately upon the breaking out of the war, they tossed a coin to decide which should have the honor of enlisting first, and it fell upon Colonel Clark.

The first of these is the fact that the
 British and French governments have
 recently announced that they will
 not support the Russian government
 in its present policy. This is a
 very important step, and it shows
 that the British and French
 governments are not in agreement
 with the Russian government's
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took part in the Red River Expedition. He was a graduate of Bowdoin College and the Albany Law School and was admitted to the bar in 1865. He practiced law in Bethel, Maine, 14 years and was a member of the Senate of Maine in 1867. In 1884 Governor Frederick Robie appointed him an associate justice of the Maine Supreme Judicial Court and he served for a period of 14 consecutive years. After leaving the bench he resumed the practice of the law in Bethel but soon removed to Portland, where on February 15, 1899, he formed a law partnership with Honorable Oscar H. Hersey and again entered upon a brilliant career as one of the foremost lawyers at the bar of Maine. That lasted until his last sickness which terminated in his death. Judge Foster was one of the brightest men that ever filled a judicial position in Maine. He was the peer of any of his associates or predecessors and had no superiors. His retirement from the bench was a distinct loss to the State and was deeply regretted by all members of the court, of the bar and by the leading and public men throughout Maine. His intellectual attainments were great, and he was an eloquent and forceful public speaker, an orator of ability and renown. His last public act of importance was his attendance as a delegate from Maine to the Progressive National Convention in Chicago in 1912.

Bagaduce

“Notes on Colonial Penobscot” in this JOURNAL, number 1, volume 1, bring up the name of Begarduce, its origin and meaning. The forms Bagaduce, Matchebignatus, Maja-bagaduce, Biguyduce, Bigayduce, Baggadoose and others are recorded and there seems as yet no authorized form of the word and no settled opinion as to its meaning. In the JOURNAL referred to, Judge Williamson is noted as saying that it “might have been derived from Marche-bagaduce, which he considers as an Indian word meaning ‘No good cove’;” but he also asserts that it was named for a French officer, Major Bigayduce.

The first of these is the fact that the American Medical Association is a voluntary association of physicians and surgeons. It is not a government agency, nor is it a corporation. It is a body of men who are interested in the welfare of the medical profession and the public. The second fact is that the American Medical Association is a body of men who are interested in the welfare of the medical profession and the public. The third fact is that the American Medical Association is a body of men who are interested in the welfare of the medical profession and the public.

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This mythical "major" appeared elsewhere among our ancestors' attempts to adopt Indian names. I have heard old people speak of Major Hindoo; but what they meant was marjee honta, the evil spirit. The Indians often used it as an exclamation precisely equivalent to "The Devil!" and the settlers took it in a corrupted form and used it in the same way as an expletive, only they said "Major Hindoo!" Our Major Bigayduce came about in a similar way.

My father, the late Manly Hardy, used to cruise much with the Penobscot Indians along the coast, and he was told by them that Marge-bagaduce (by any spelling preferred) meant "a bad landing-place for canoes." It referred to the shore at Castine, exposed to the open sea and in those days covered with rocks and boulders which have since been cleared away. As a birch canoe was as fragile as an eggshell, this roughness of the shore was dreaded by the Indians and so gave the place its name.

I would also call attention to the fact that the road which passes through Holden, past the Town Hall and so up over the Hart Hill, was the old road to Castine and is still often called the Baggaduce Road. The name, in my youth, was especially applied to about a mile of the road between the Town Hall and the Gilmore settlement and would be quite inexplicable were it not understood as a survival in a fragment only of a name once of much wider application.

FANNIE HARDY ECKSTORM.

Brewer, March 12, 1914.

Sayings of Subscribers

From JUDGE SIMMONS of North Anson, Maine:

"I enjoy the Journal very much."

MR. ARTHUR G. STAPLES of Lewiston, Maine, Manager of the Lewiston Journal, writes:

"I wish to pay my compliments for the excellence of your Journal of Maine History, the latest number of which has just arrived. Your devotion to the work is in itself distinctive in these

The first of these is the fact that the
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days; and would be worthy of commendation were the results less satisfactory. Add to that the work itself, it is so neatly done, so admirably edited and so sincere in every way, that I feel that it is my duty and pleasure to say so to you. Good will and many more subscriptions."

ELIZABETH K. FOLSOM of Exeter, New Hampshire, the genealogist of the Folsom family of America, says:

"Volume 1 has been a source of great pleasure to me in giving glimpses of Maine's early history, and trust the good work will go on for many years, until every little town and village has its place in Sprague's Journal, since the pioneers of each struggling settlement should come in for their share of historical notice in prose, poetry and picture."

MR. GEORGE W. NORTON, the well known editor-in-chief of the Portland Evening Express, also writes:

"While I have known something about your historical magazine, I have just had my attention for the first time called especially and particularly to it and the value of it. I want to congratulate you upon the enterprise and to wish for it every possible success."

HONORABLE ISAAC W. DYER, lawyer and politician of Portland:

"I congratulate you on being able to carry your praiseworthy enterprise of a Journal of Maine History forward another year, and here is my small contribution to your public spirited effort."

MR. HENRY L. WEBSTER of Gardiner, Maine, treasurer of the Gardiner Savings Bank, and a writer of Maine history, says:

"I was much interested in the sketch of Judge Jones in the last number of the Journal. Francis Richards, there mentioned as a grandson of the Judge, came to Gardiner where he married a daughter of Robert Hallowell Gardiner. There are four sons now living, Geo. H. Richards, a Boston lawyer, Gen. John T. Richards, now at the head of the Soldiers' Home at Togus, Henry Richards of Gardiner, and Robert Richards, a Harvard professor. The wife of Henry Richards is Laura E. Richards, the authoress, and a daughter of Julia Ward Howe."

HENRY M. PACKARD, civil engineer, Guilford, Maine:

"It is a good Magazine. I wish you success."

JOHN C. STEWART, lawyer, York Village, Maine:

"I enjoy the Journal very much."

MRS. FANNIE HARDY ECKSTORM of Brewer, one of Maine's famous authors:

"I am enclosing my check for another year's subscription to your little Magazine. It has given good measure this year and I wish it success."

T. H. SMITH of Chicago, in renewing his subscription for the Journal says:

"I have not lost interest in the Old Pine Tree State, although most of those I knew years ago are among those who have passed on. Hon. Joseph W. Porter (Wayfarer) when on the Governor's Council sent me my first commission as Justice of the Peace."

Sir Hiram Maxim

Spokane, Wash., Feb. 17, 1914.

To the Editor of Sprague's Journal of Maine History:

On page 197 of the Journal it is stated that Sir Hiram Maxim "enlisted as a soldier in the Union Army and served in the Civil War." I think there is some mistake about this. Can you give any information regarding it?

READER.

We find that the statement referred to is not entirely correct. He did enlist in the first company of Maine Volunteers that was raised in the town of Dexter, Maine. This company, however, did not go farther than Augusta, where it was disbanded and the Volunteers returned to their homes.

EDITOR.

Information Wanted

GEORGE W. FRENCH

Data in regard to George W. French is desired for biographical purposes. Mr. French was once Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Dakota and moved to Wyoming where he was Secretary of the Territory in 1875. It is supposed that he was a native of Maine. Address,

SPRAGUE'S JOURNAL, Dover, Maine.

Or FRANK L. HOUX, Sec. of State, Cheyenne, Wyoming.

JACOB CLIFFORD

Information is wanted in relation to the date of the birth and death of Jacob Clifford, and the genealogy of his descendants.

He was born at or near Westbrook about 1726, and is supposed to have died in the vicinity of Fort Point about 1790. Address,

HELEN CLIFFORD HARRIMAN, Milford, N. H.

Order for Submission of the Province of Maine by the General Court of Massachusetts Bay

(Farnham Papers)^a

May 27, {
June 6, { 1668.

By an order of the General Court for the submission of the Province of Maine, Massachusetts resumed government over Gorges' original and entire province. After the report of the King's commissioners in 1665 the order of the General Court would seem, on its face, like an act of usurpation. However, a timely gift of masts, "as a manifestation of their loyalty and good affection," completely disarmed his majesty of any suspicion of dishonesty on the part of Massachusetts. He acknowledged the present in most gracious words,—“What they have now done has been exceeding acceptable; he will always look on them as part of his care to provide for their peace and welfare in all things. * * * * He shall be ready at any time to receive any of their just desires and requests;” “Colonial Papers,” Vol. XXIII.

The order was entered in the records of the “Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England,” and is found in the printed “Records,” IV, part II, 370, 371; it is also in James Sullivan, “History of the District of Maine” (Boston, 1795), 375, 376.

The text adopted is that of the printed “Records.”

Whereas this colony of the Massachusetts, in observance of the trust to them comitted by his maj^{ty}s royall charter, wth the free & full consent & submission of the inhabitants of the county of Yorke, for sundry yeares did exercise governmt over the people of that county; and whereas about three reares now past some interruption hauebinn made to the peace of that place, & order there established, by the imposition of some who, pretending to serue his maj^{ty}s interest, wth vnjust aspersions & reflections vpon this governmt here established by his royall charter, haue vnwarrantably draune the inhabitants of that county to subjection vnto officers that haue no royall

(a) Documentary History of Maine (Farnham Papers) Vol. 7, p. 317.

THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON

The history of the city of Boston is a subject of great interest and importance. It is a city of many centuries, and its history is full of interesting incidents and events. The city was founded in 1630, and has since that time been a center of commerce and industry. It has been the seat of many important events, and has played a large part in the history of the United States. The city is now one of the largest and most important cities in the world, and its history is a subject of great interest to all who are interested in the history of the United States.

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warranty, thereby infringing the libertjes of our charter, & depriving the people there settled of their just priuiledges,—

The effect whereof doeth now appeare to be not only a disservice to his maj^{ty}, but also the reducing od a people that were found vnder an orderly establishment to a confused anarchy.

The premisses being duely considered, this Court doe judge meete, as in duty they stand bound to God & his majesty, to declare their resolution againe to exert their power of jurisdiction ouer the inhabitants of the sajd county of Yorke,—

And doe hereby accordingly, in his maj^{tys} name, require all and euery of the inhabitants there setled to yeild obedience to the lawes of this colony, as they haue been orderly published, and to all such officers as shall be there legally stated by the authority of his maj^{tys} royall charter, & the order of our comissioners, whom this Court hath nominated and impowered to settle all officers necessary for the government of the people there, & to keepe a Court this psent summer the first Tuesday in July, at Yorke Toune, as haue been formerly accustomed.

And for that end wee haue comanded our secretary to issue out warrants to the inhabitants there in their respective tounes, to meet & choose jurors, both grand “ petit, constables & other officers, for the service of the country, as the lawe requireth; the sajd warrants to be directed vnto Nathaniel Masterson, who is by this Court appointed the marshall of that county as fformely, & by him the sajd warrants are to be deliuered to the seuerall constables, to be accordingly executed. A due observance whereof, wth an orderly returne, to be made to the Court, to be held as abouesajd, is hereby required of all persons respectively concerned, as as they will answer the Contrary at their perill.

By the Court.

EDW: RAWSON, Secrety.

Selections From Emerson

Every man when alone is sincere. At the entrance of a third person, hypocrisy begins.

Faces are a record in sculpture of a thousand anecdotes of whim and folly.

The first part of the history of the world is the history of the human race. It is a history of the progress of the human mind, of the growth of the human soul, of the development of the human character. It is a history of the human race, of the human mind, of the human soul, of the human character.

The second part of the history of the world is the history of the human race. It is a history of the progress of the human mind, of the growth of the human soul, of the development of the human character. It is a history of the human race, of the human mind, of the human soul, of the human character.

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Norridgewock has furnished to the State and country at large a good share of its eminent men and women. It has given to Maine one attorney general, John S. Abbott; to the Supreme Court of Maine, one chief justice, John S. Tenney, and one associate justice, Charles Danforth; and it has given to the nation three representatives to Congress, James Bates, Cullen Sawtelle and Stephen D. Lindsey. Among the noted literary people from Norridgewock are Caroline Fletcher Dole of Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts, and Nathan Haskell Dole of Massachusetts, one of the finest Russian scholars in the United States, and translator of Tolstoi's works; Henry W. Savage of Boston; Rebecca S. Clark, known as Sophie May, the noted authoress of children's books, and her gifted sister, Miss Sarah J. Clark, known as Penn Shirley—authors known from one side of the continent to the other; Mary Abbott Rand, a writer of many books for young people, and Reverend Minot Savage, who has written over thirty books, not mentioning the ones of lesser note.

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List of Books Wanted.

DRUMMOND, J. H. Masonic Historical and Bibliographical Memoranda. 2d edition, Brookville, Ky., 1882.

OLD ELIOT. Indexes to Vols. 4 and 5.

ALEXANDERS OF MAINE.

PANSOPHIST. A weekly paper published in Lewiston in 1832. Any numbers.

HAMLIN'S TOURMALINE.

BELKNAP'S HISTORY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE. 3 vols.

PIRATE'S OWN BOOK, Ingraham, Portland Edition.

BRACKLIN SWAMP.

BLUE JACKETS of 1812.

COOK'S SOCIALISM.

TOTEMWELL. Ralph Raven.

WILLIAMSON'S HISTORY OF BELFAST, MAINE.

TOYNBEE'S DANTE DICTIONARY.

BRADBURY'S HISTORY OF KENNEBUNKPORT, MAINE.

OLIVER'S PRECEDENTS. 4th Edition.

GOLDEN DREAMS AND LEADEN REALITIES. Ralph Raven.

INSURANCE. Old Books and Pamphlets relating to.

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A. J. HUSTON,

92 Exchange Street,

PORTLAND, MAINE.

A Word to the Advertisers in Sprague's Journal of Maine History.

The circulation of the JOURNAL extends into all parts of the State of Maine and other States and Territories. It is in most of the public Libraries of Maine and New England. Its subscription list if published would be a roster of a large portion of the prominent and leading men of Maine. In professional and business circles it includes the Governor of the State, and about every other man in all of the political parties who are likely to be traveling the broad highway that leads to the governorship; both of the United States Senators, every Member of Congress, clergymen, members of the Supreme Court, bankers, authors, physicians, lawyers, business men, farmers, men who run hotels, as well as "hewers of wood and drawers of water." It is safe to assert that the number of people who read each issue of this publication may be reckoned in the thousands. Besides the regular quarterly numbers of the JOURNAL, a Special Odd Fellows' edition of 1700 copies, containing a history of Odd Fellowship in Maine and Piscataquis County, by Hon. W. E. Parsons, Grand Patriarch of the Grand Encampment of the order in Maine, was issued in September and is a part of the first volume. In accordance with our contract made with you, your ad appeared in this issue without extra charge. This was worth more to you than the price which you paid for the entire year. For the rates charged it is one of the best advertising mediums in Maine today.

We have positive evidence of the reliability of the advertisers on these pages

Journal of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of the [Company Name] met on [Date] at [Location] to discuss the [Topic]. The following minutes were read and approved: [Text of minutes]. The Board then discussed the [Topic] and the following resolutions were adopted: [List of resolutions]. The meeting adjourned at [Time].

Article 1

Section 1. The [Company Name] is a [Type of Corporation] organized under the laws of the State of [State]. Its principal office is located at [Address].

Section 2. The purpose of the [Company Name] is to [Purpose].

Section 3. The [Company Name] shall have the power to [Powers].

Section 4. The [Company Name] shall have the power to [Powers].

Section 5. The [Company Name] shall have the power to [Powers].

Section 6. The [Company Name] shall have the power to [Powers].

Section 7. The [Company Name] shall have the power to [Powers].

Section 8. The [Company Name] shall have the power to [Powers].

Section 9. The [Company Name] shall have the power to [Powers].

Section 10. The [Company Name] shall have the power to [Powers].

Notable Historical Events Which Have Occurred on the First Day of May

- May 1, 1540. De Soto turned westward from South Carolina.
 May 1, 1572. Pope Pius V died.
 May 1, 1667. Henry Hudson sailed from England on his first voyage.
 May 1, 1690. First American Congress held a conference of government.
 May 1, 1796. Junius Brutus Booth, American actor, born.
 May 1, 1862. General Benjamin F. Butler took command of New Orleans.
 May 1, 1863. Battle of Chancellorsville.
 May 1, 1898. Battle of Manila Bay.
 May 1, 1914. Number 1 of Vol. 2 of Sprague's Journal of Maine History issued.

John Francis Sprague's Books

- Piscataquis Biography and Fragments, \$1.00
 Sebastian Ralé, a Maine Tragedy of the 18th Century, \$1.00
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EDGAR C. SMITH,

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The next number of the Journal will be a special edition devoted wholly to the Sangerville Centennial Celebration. It will contain all of the addresses and proceedings. It will be issued immediately.

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A. J. HUSTON,

29 Exchange St., Portland, Maine.



Crocker
Photo. and Engraving
Company

34 Exchange St., Portland, Me.



Fort Halifax

(Reproduced from Vol. 8, p. 198, of the Collections of the Maine Historical Society.)

As it stood in 1775, in what is now the town of Winslow in Kennebec County, Maine. One of the block houses of this fortification called "Fort Halifax" is still standing, an illustration of which was published in the JOURNAL, Vol. 1, page 130.

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Centenary of War 1812-15

Naval Combat of Enterprise and Boxer September 5, 1813

By Reverend Henry O. Thayer

The centennial years of the War of 1812 are rapidly passing. They have presented reasons to recall occurrences, by public assemblies and celebrations to retell the story of events, or by memorial observances to honor heroic deeds, as was done in memory of "Perry's Victory on Lake Erie."

It is laudable and may be profitable during the centennial period for the press of New England to aid the memory of citizens to revert to that war and its meaning, and to instruct a new generation in one matter of national history; and it is fitting that in Maine should be retold the story of the engagement between the Enterprise and the Boxer, September 5, 1813.

It chanced that Maine had a share in the exploits of that war by a naval battle close upon her coast seen and heard by many of her people. In treating of it the writer proposes no new detailed narration; numerous libraries offer the information by brief statement, or in full particulars to any seeker for the facts. It is my purpose only to consider certain phases of the engagement, including pertinent references to past historical treatment, and emphasizing several incidents of the conflict, by adding some hitherto unpublished materials.

I. Combat Located

Any one who has sought in many historical works comprehensive views of the war, and for any reason has given special notice to this one engagement, has not failed to perceive variant opinions respecting the place where the Yankee and the Briton contended for the prize of war.

Narrowly viewed it may be esteemed a trifling matter, but the entire movements of the vessels during two days are required for the clear apprehension and historical setting of the occurrence. Trifling items combine to make the fullness and truth of history.

ORIGINAL ARTICLES

1. The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Sugar in the Normal Individual
2. The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Sugar in the Diabetic Individual

DEPARTMENTS

3. The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Sugar in the Normal Individual
4. The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Sugar in the Diabetic Individual
5. The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Sugar in the Normal Individual

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18. The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Sugar in the Normal Individual
19. The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Sugar in the Diabetic Individual
20. The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Sugar in the Normal Individual

Maine's excellent historian, Williamson, wrote not twenty years after the event. He states that the Boxer was ordered to cruise off Portland in order to bring on an engagement. His form of statement implied that the Enterprise was stationed there and responded upon challenge, and the fight then took place. His trusted accuracy and authority may have aided in guiding subsequent writers and in establishing an opinion that "off Portland" was the scene of the combat. Certainly that opinion has widely prevailed to the present time, as many volumes and lesser publications give evidence.

It will be found in at least four biographical dictionaries of dates from 1857 to 1910. Winsor's profound Critical History has it "near Portland;" Bryant's Popular History, "in sight of Portland;" J. S. C. Abbott's History of Maine repeats Williamson; Harper's Encyclopædia of U. S. History, 1912, asserts "off Portland," changing the statement of an earlier edition; an able local investigator of that city published the same. During recent decades a leading religious newspaper of Boston has three times at separate periods, so asserted in its children's department; a Portland newspaper of the passing centennial day of the engagement gave Portland and Casco bay as the locality. Other instances are not needed to show the existence of the opinion within and without the state.

In support of this belief our honored poet Longfellow has had weighty influence, though seldom are poets trustworthy historians. But it is by no means certain that the restrictions of rhyme allowed the clear utterance of his real opinion. Indeed he wrote of "the sea-fight far-away," and then in the cadence of four lines was woven the poet's reminiscent vision of two distinct facts, the fight and the burial, the shotted guns of the far away combat and the requiem guns resounding over the bay.

If historical students and writers, however informed, have drawn conclusions which assign the conflict to the vicinity of Portland, then ordinary readers and persons claiming some knowledge of the Enterprise-Boxer affair will in large majority be expected to declare the same belief. Such seems to be the fact in that city and in the state and in other states.

The authors cited, however, cannot be esteemed a majority. Several historians have written no more definitely than "the

The American Medical Association is a non-profit corporation organized for the purpose of promoting the interests of the medical profession and the public health. It is composed of members who are physicians, dentists, nurses, and other health workers. The Association's primary concern is the advancement of the medical profession and the improvement of the health of the people. It does this by publishing the Journal of the American Medical Association, which is one of the most authoritative and comprehensive medical journals in the world. The Journal contains articles on the latest medical research, clinical practice, and public health. It also includes news and information about the medical profession and the health of the nation. The Association also sponsors various educational and research programs, and it works to improve the standards of medical practice and the health of the people. The Journal of the American Medical Association is a valuable resource for all those who are interested in the medical profession and the health of the nation. It is a must-read for all medical professionals and a valuable reference for all those who are concerned with the health of the people.

The Journal of the American Medical Association is published weekly, except for one issue which is published bi-weekly in December. The Journal is published in English and is available in both print and electronic formats. The print version of the Journal is published in a large, hardcover format, while the electronic version is available online. The Journal is published by the American Medical Association, which is a non-profit corporation. The Journal is one of the most authoritative and comprehensive medical journals in the world. It contains articles on the latest medical research, clinical practice, and public health. It also includes news and information about the medical profession and the health of the nation. The Association also sponsors various educational and research programs, and it works to improve the standards of medical practice and the health of the people. The Journal of the American Medical Association is a valuable resource for all those who are interested in the medical profession and the health of the nation. It is a must-read for all medical professionals and a valuable reference for all those who are concerned with the health of the people.

coast of Maine." One assertion is broadly made "between Cape Elizabeth and Seguin." Another definitely, "near the mouth of the Kennebec." Others point farther east to the place of the encounter, "open sea inside Monhegan;" again "outside" and "off Monhegan;" but a larger number only localize the engagement by reference to Pemaquid or to its bay or point. Of these, first stands Lossing's War of 1812, (1868), a work of exacting research and authority; Harper's Cyclopædia, 1892; F. S. Hill, *Twenty-Six Ships*, 1903; and nine others to be hereafter mentioned.

It is justly due and is fully conceded to all writers who have declared for the Portland location to believe that the opinion would not have been entertained had they been able to consider intelligently the official report of the engagement.

A glance is here desirable at the state of local war affairs. At the beginning of September, 1813, the *Enterprise* had been ordered to the Eastern coast. J. Fenimore Cooper says she was to cruise from Cape Ann to the Bay of Fundy, to deal with swarming smugglers and British privateers. The plan, however, had become known at Halifax and the *Boxer*, newly fitted out at St. John, was on the lookout for the Yankee brig; indeed had just previously sailed as far as the Kennebec and returned eastward.

The *Enterprise* had entered on her duty, and sailing from Portsmouth harbor had anchored in Portland harbor on the third of the month. Her commander, Lieutenant Burrows, gained no information that such a vessel as his antagonist proved to be was on the coast, but sailing out on the morning of the fourth, (Saturday), and getting rumors of privateers about Monhegan, stood away for that island.

Early the next morning when off Pemaquid, a sail was descried,—a brig, wholly unknown, and Captain Burrows (to be called so, though in rank only a lieutenant) must discover whether friend or enemy. It was the *Boxer* at anchor in Pemaquid Bay,—a local report said, between John's Island and the shore. After reconnaissance for a time, more needed by the *Enterprise* than the other, the *Boxer's* ensigns were hoisted, accompanied by the challenge gun. This by naval etiquette was an invitation to further acquaintance and proclaimed the waiting vessel an eager adversary.

The Enterprise now tacked to the south and ran out to the open sea and was followed by the Boxer as if in chase,—both standing out a few miles west of Monhegan. Such was the meeting of the combatants,—the first stage of the engagement. It took place not “off Portland,” but nearly forty miles east, at Pemaquid. After those first courtesies of naval warfare, the two brigs, with defiant ensigns aloft, sought the free range of the open sea for the test of ships, and guns, and men.

These events of the morning of the fatal day are taken from reports made after the death of Captain Burrows, by the senior officer in command, Lieutenant Edward Rutley McCall. His own signature was M’Call, but the other form has come into use.

Captain Burrows sought full sea-room off shore for his tactics;—first, to discover the character of his antagonist, for his was the caution of true courage and prudence, not recklessly to risk his ship by engaging if disparity of size and guns was too great; also, he wished to test the sailing qualities of the foe and to seek the advantage of position.

II. Aged Seaman’s Account

Information respecting incidents of the engagement, as well as its location, I am fortunately able to draw directly from a trusty source, a seaman who participated in the fight.

It was my privilege to know an aged Kennebec shipmaster, a sturdy, strong-minded seaman of the old school, Captain William Barnes of Woolwich, who when a youth of seventeen served one of the guns of the Enterprise on the fateful day. He was neither reluctant nor desirous to talk of the cruise and the fight; indeed frowned upon the thought that any distinction was due thereby. I was told that in former days at social or public gatherings, he had repelled attempts to do him honor, by toast or eulogy. Forcibly he declared to me his scorn for honors derived from warfare, emphatically asserting war to be wicked slaughter.

He informed me that in the anxious hours of preliminary tactics the contestants ranged and circled in free sea-room between Monhegan and Seguin. Here was the arena of conflict; in extreme length twenty-one miles, but much less in their actual range. I gained the old seaman’s estimate of distances and position at the

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The Association also works to improve the medical education of its members. It does this by providing a variety of educational programs, including courses in medical ethics, medical law, and medical history. The Association also publishes a series of books and pamphlets on a wide range of medical topics. In addition, the Association is active in the field of medical research. It sponsors a variety of research projects and provides financial support for researchers who are working to advance the frontiers of medical knowledge. The Association's efforts in these areas have helped to improve the quality of medical care and to advance the health of the American people.

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hour of the final duel. The locality as I apprehended it, will best be shown by reference to a diagram in my note book made at the interview. Join Monhegan and Seguin by a line; extend a line from each, of nearly equal length, to intersect a few miles further sea-ward, forming a triangle. The apex of the triangle movable as the brigs held the eastward tack will represent the ocean space of combat where, after six hours of maneuvering, in part becalmed, the vessels closed in and their broadsides thundered. The offing of Damariscove island nearly agrees with the estimate; or a close approximation to the fact will be Longitude $69^{\circ}, 36'$ and Latitude $43^{\circ}, 42'$.

An aged woman of Georgetown told me of viewing the battle at no long distance easterly. A statement in an address on September 9, 1913, before the Portland Board of Trade by Mr. Fritz H. Jordan points to the same locality, and is in closer agreement than any other account so far found, with the description given by the aged captain.

A fair presumption, therefore, will place the vessels at the first broadside some eight miles southeasterly from Seguin; their movements during forty-five minutes in action would advance them at surrender well towards the offing of Monhegan several miles out to sea. Captain Barnes asserted one disadvantage of the Boxer: the brig stood higher out of the water and offered a better target. He mentioned, as have others, how badly cut up she was both above and below; that eight eighteen-pound shot holes were in one plank in her hull, near the water line; her condition required that twenty-two men be put to the pumps, and had rough weather come on, she would have foundered before reaching Portland. Commodore Hull when later he examined the prize said there was difficulty in keeping her afloat to get her in.

Young Barnes was stationed at the second gun aft and saw much of his commander. Of the fatal wound he told how at a moment of special need Burrows stepped forward to aid in running a gun into place, and while bent over, with foot for advantage on the bulwarks to exert all his strength, a musket ball drove in at the groin and upward into his body. Further he asserted that Lieutenant McCall refused to take command, but yielding to the obvious demand, I conclude that he with his associate, Lieutenant

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and that its history is a history of growth and development. The second is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these immigrants. The third is the fact that the United States is a nation of free men, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these men.

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Tillinghast, continued the action aided by suggestions and directions of their commander, who heroically endured his suffering and refused to be carried from the deck. His death delayed eight hours. His antagonist, Captain Blythe, was instantly killed at the beginning of the combat.

Captain Barnes further gave high commendation to Tillinghast, and regarded him the superior of the two in efficiency. He thought him deserving a major share of praise for the success when the two officers were forced to take such responsibility. The Boxer once attempted boarding, which was skillfully evaded, yet her jib dragged along the Enterprise's quarter.

Another unreported incident was detailed by Captain Barnes who as a member of the crew was fully cognizant of the facts. A subordinate officer, the sailing master, Harper by name, he regarded a coward, but also called him a braggart, yet he was the first to show weak knees in the action, left his post, ran about, kneeled to peek over the bulwarks to see what was going on. During the preceding hours of the commander's sailing tactics, his talk to the men was unworthy of a seaman in his position, harmful, insubordinate, through casting reflections on his commander, declaring in loose talk before the crew,—“Oh, there'll be no fight; he won't fight; he'll run away; I'm ashamed; I'll quit the service.” For this conduct he was summoned before a court martial, was condemned and cashiered. Barnes asserted, “He only saved his neck because he did not stand well with the crew,” the board of inquiry believing their testimony was biased and hostile, more damaging than the facts warranted. Full details of the case are desirable, but minutes and findings of the board of inquiry were doubtless destroyed with other naval records. Four men on the Boxer were examined and listed for cowardly deserting their posts.

A recent historian has a story germane to the Harper case, which gives support to the statement of Captain Barnes. Preparing for the fight which he planned to make, Captain Burrows had a long nine brought aft and placed to play out of a stern port, even cutting away woodwork to get range. Some looked on the proceeding with startled eyes and in suspense, and subdued talk went around that the captain was planning to run away and had put out the gun to be a stern chaser and ensure escape. The intense feeling

brought a party of men together, who decided to make representations to the captain of their sentiments and fears and declare their eagerness to meet the enemy. Their delegate, F. H. Aulick, proved weakhearted in going aft and only gave the message to Lieutenant McCall who reported it to the captain. The answer given was clear and emphatic, they would speedily have the fighting they wanted. I must presume that the suspicion and restiveness among the crew grew out of the sailing master's reprehensible talk. Burrows' scheme was justified by results, for the long nine, suspected as a defence in timorous flight, proved in the action a telling weapon of offense, by its raking fire, which possibly decided the battle.

At the time of my interview, Captain Barnes had passed the fourscore line, but had a clear mind and an alert memory, with forty-seven years of sea service to his credit. I stood by the shrouded form at the end, March 4, 1882, at the hour of silent final departure from his home. Probably then was starred the last remaining name on the list of the gallant crew who saw the Boxer's braggart nailed flag torn down. He had attained eighty-five years; was a native of Berwick. His share of the prize money, unless my pencil failed, was sixty-two dollars and fifty cents. I have also notes from business documents, believed authentic, showing the aggregate sales of the Boxer and equipment to be eleven thousand six hundred seventy-four dollars with expenses of five hundred fourteen dollars, and each seaman's share as fifty-five dollars and thirty-one cents. After her captain's death, Lieutenant David M'Creery took command.

Her capture was a bitter pill to British expectations and pride. Explanations and excuses were many. Grouchy individuals cast curses on the brig without cause. A Halifax writer said she belonged to a despicable class of vessels. A London publication declared it a mistake to send her to America; "not strong enough to fight, nor fleet enough to escape by flight; we do not believe she was calculated for any other service than taking coals for the coasting trade." Some minimized the size of the crew and salved the soreness of defeat. Much dispute was raised on the comparative size of the crews; it was maintained they were nearly equal; Commodore Hull believed by reckoning hammocks and similar fittings and other facts obtained, that the Boxer entered the fight with

about one hundred men, while the crew of the *Enterprise* numbered one hundred and two. Some recent writers believe they find evidence that the *Boxer's* roll was sixty-six. The British government was assailed in London because it never issued an official report.

Captain Barnes said the *Boxer's* crew, expectant of meeting and capturing the *Enterprise*, deridingly called her "Shingle Jack," but the Yankee crew when they learned that the vessel at anchor in the harbor was calling in by signal guns her boats ashore, returned the compliment, "Ah! we understand; chicken stealing,"—in allusion to foraging on farm houses.

A party from the *Boxer* had gone on Saturday to Monhegan; they were the surgeon, H. Anderson, two midshipmen, Nixon and Pile, and an army lieutenant on board for his health, J. A. Allen. The latter in a defensive statement wrote that the three accompanied the surgeon who had been invited to visit a crippled son of Josiah Starling, a prominent man of the island. A London sketch declared they went "pigeon shooting:"—both stories are probably true, for after the surgeon's half hour with the sick boy, he and his companions could seek their game.

As the *Boxer* sailed out from Pemaquid they expected to be taken off, and took a small boat to reach their ship. But Captain Blythe was so intent on the expected seizure of a prize that he drove on, seemingly without a thought that his surgeon might be needed, as was the desperate demand a few hours later. On the next day a party of armed men, as Allen asserted, came and took them prisoners. They sought to evade arrest by putting themselves under the protection of two men, Sampson and Thomas, agreeing to be taken by them anywhere in the United States. The trick availed nothing, and they were taken away to the same custody in Portland as the vanquished crew.

III. Erroneous Geography

One mystifying word, surprisingly uninterpreted, has kept place from then till now in the chief histories of that naval action.

The officers of the *Enterprise* were strangers to the coast of Maine, except something learned from imperfect sea charts. In sighting the *Boxer* they fell directly upon a new word,—Pemaquid. How Captain Burrows wrote it in the log that morning we cannot

assert. Lieutenant McCall, a Carolinian, could know little of Maine geography, and how he wrote the new word in his report of the engagement, we cannot directly know, but some particulars, even if too minute, in respect to forwarding the report to Washington and giving the exciting intelligence to the public will not be amiss.

The two brigs, the victor and the prize, were brought into the lower harbor at Portland soon after noon, Monday, September 6th, and anchored under the guns of Fort Preble. At the startling cry, boats hastened down, and with their return reports and rumors from impatient crowds at the wharves flew abroad in the agitated city. At once Mr. Samuel Storer, the local naval agent, got the chief facts as best he could and by three o'clock dispatched a message by express to Captain—afterwards Commodore—Isaac Hull at Portsmouth, which was by him forwarded to Commodore Bainbridge at Boston. Mr. Storer, from the mixed stories rife in the streets, understood that the engagement took place between Cape Elizabeth and Seguin, and so asserted in his dispatch. This first report of the location of the combat was spread abroad by Boston and New York papers. At the time of writing, however, he had seen no one from the ships, which delayed on account of wind and tide, arrived at the city at five o'clock.

The elating news reached Captain Hull in the evening, and on the next morning he hastened to Portland. On that forenoon, Tuesday the seventh, Lieutenant McCall wrote out his official report, which Captain Hull at once on arrival dispatched by the mail, just closing, to the Secretary of the Navy. Also on that day McCall prepared, or assisted the editor of the Eastern Argus of the city in writing, a detailed report which was printed on the morning of the eighth. It was very unlike the first; introduced entries of the log-book of the Enterprise, and noted the hours and occurrences in them from early morning to the beginning of the action. Boston and New York papers welcomed the first detailed statement of the naval victory.

On Tuesday the fourteenth, nine days after the event, the National Intelligencer of Washington published Lieutenant McCall's first report, which was copied by Niles Register at Baltimore on the eighteenth and also in New York. It is evident that the

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Intelligencer obtained the report from the Navy Department, for only to the Secretary had it been transmitted. It is pertinent here to distinguish clearly between the first and second report.

The latter wrote "Pemquid" for the first espial of the two vessels. The former published at Washington had "Penguin" bay. Hence between McCall's pen at Portland and the printer's type at Washington a transformation in Maine geography occurred. Handwriting often assists in strange distortion of proper names. The undecipherable names of many public men do them no honor. One must believe that the officer had become acquainted with the name during the three days on the coast, without the aid of charts. The word has had variations; its second syllable, properly *a*, sometimes *e*, has been *i* and *o* or even *y*, and it has formerly a few times been written Pemquid and Pemquit. In ordinary usage now, its second syllable is obscure or lost; only careful enunciation saves it. Probably it came to McCall's ear as Pem-quid, and so probably he wrote it.

Easily the error could grow. Whatever his ordinary penmanship, finely legible or not, McCall could be pardoned that morning, oppressed by such new forced duties, if words or letters lacked nicety. Then also, over an utterly new word a copyist might be puzzled, and if the little pen strokes in *m*, *q*, and *d* were dim or imperfect, Pemquid could be read Pen-guin; even a copyist not nicely careful could lose *a* from Pemaquid also. If these seem to anyone only fanciful conjectures, if the explanation be inadequate, yet by whatever hasty pen of McCall, or by whatever mental process or obliquity of eye in copyist or printer, the transformation was effected: a new geographical term was born. The chief agency must reasonably be ascribed to the copyist in Washington, not to the Lieutenant in Portland. From the National Intelligencer's original phrase, "in the bay near Penguin point," various newspapers introduced the word to the public, Penguin Bay or Penguin Point. Several printed the second report also, but no one seems to have noticed the difference.

Whatever its parentage, the misshapen creation sprang into vigorous life; was adopted by writers of merit; has held its place against an opponent and has advanced, it seems unquestioned and unverified, retaining its vitality through that century and boldly

entering the present. Into what early periodicals it had admission cannot be stated. The earliest volume treating of naval events which I have discovered was published in Boston in 1816. It has Lieutenant McCall's report complete from date to signature, including "Penguin Point." The same appears in a similar work by William James, London, 1817, also in the work by J. Fenimore Cooper, 1839. Within a score of years past it has found entry as Penguin Bay or Penguin Point in narrations of the highest rank, by Maclay, Roosevelt, McMaster, Spears; also as late as 1910 by W. J. Abbot, and in a late historical essay, whose author's name is lost, and probably in others.

The original report, it is assumed, went soon to ashes when Washington was burnt. The few newspapers and books earliest in date which had full copies of the original seem to be the only source for later and recent students and writers. Hence it is believed that these first printed accounts showing by their form that they were the true transcriptions from the document sent to the Secretary of the Navy, were taken with full confidence, an assured basis for the historian. No one had a thought that a flaw could exist in such a source. However slight or extensive the acquaintance of these writers with Maine and its history, not a suspicion arose that the unknown name "Penguin" concealed ancient historic—(vainly by some held prehistoric)—Pemaquid.

The engagement of the *Enterprise* and *Boxer* appears to be one out of only two or three of that war fought in Atlantic waters near the land in sight of anxious people. A gold medal was ordered by Congress for relatives of Captain Burrows; also one for Lieutenant McCall. Yet omnipresent error was at hand and made the date September 4.

The flag of the *Enterprise* has been preserved, the same it is believed, carried through the day of combat. It wears the insignia of its honor,—fifty-nine musket ball holes. It is now in the custody of the Maine Historical Society and years ago was exhibited in the society's "Longfellow House."

These tales of naval warfare, thought stained by repellant bloodshed should not be erased from the pages of history, but satisfaction with results in securing a higher stage of independence previously gained at such cost, must rightly join with the hope and aim that complete amity without a cloud may continue henceforth.

How the Jesuit Relations Came to be Written and Their Historical Value

(Honorable Herbert Edgar Holmes, L. L. B., and formerly State
Librarian of Maine)

Not long since the JOURNAL received a letter from a subscriber asking several questions about that wonderful historical collection known as "The Jesuit Relations." We could think of no better way of answering it than to publish the following concise review of it which is Chapter X of Mr. Holmes' valuable work, "The Makers of Maine." We agree in part with Mr. Holmes' criticisms of Parkman. He was perhaps the most brilliant writer of history that America has produced, and like that great master of the English language and fascinating historical writer, Macaulay, was sometimes inclined to what is termed bigotry. But unlike Macaulay, it seems to us that the impartial student of history must admit that generally it did not interfere with the real thread of his historical data. His personal opinions were more in the nature of what lawyers term *obiter dictum*, that is, they were usually collateral to the subject at hand. And we also believe that Francis Parkman's works, by their charm and fascination, have accomplished more than all others to bring into the light of public intelligence the great work of the Jesuits of North America, and his illumination of the subject came in a most opportune time, when bigotry and intolerance on all sides were nearly dead and had almost gasped their last breath in America. The people were prepared for his message and ready in a spirit of tolerance and fairness to receive, dissect and analyze it in their own way and arrive at their own conclusions. Possibly he "builded better than he knew."

That upon more mature consideration of the subject Mr. Holmes has himself concluded that some of the criticisms in his book might be somewhat modified, he frankly states in a recent letter to the writer from which we quote as follows: "In fact, I must admit that in some parts of my book I have stated the case against Parkman too strongly, and have laid myself open to fair criticism. If I ever publish a second edition of the book, I shall certainly soften some of my own criticisms. My only excuse for the tone of some parts of the book is that I have been engaged in the active practice of law rather than in historical writing; and it is obvious that the mental temperament that one absorbs from the advocacy of causes is not the proper temperament to approach an historical criticism. I never appreciated how strong some of my statements sounded until I myself came to read them after the book was published. Personally I am a great admirer of Parkman's works, his great scholarship and his vivid style."

EDITOR.

. It is to be presumed that most of my readers are familiar with the histories of Francis Parkman, especially his "Pioneers of New France," and his "Jesuits in North America." It is certainly worth one's while to read both of these books. But it is equally certain that it would not be wise to place them in the hands of school children. For, although Parkman will always receive great credit for his scholarly researches and for his interesting style of writing, yet his well known anti-Catholic prejudices forbid his books being used as manuals for students of history. He pays many enthusiastic compliments to the Society of Jesus for its remarkable attainments, but it would seem as though the ill-natured devil of bigotry which lurked ever in the background in the recesses of his brilliant mind, could not be kept in check by his better nature, his instinct of the scholar, but it continually leaps forth to grasp every opportunity, to take advantage of every opening, to cast the poisoned dart of black and ugly religious hatred at that order whose members he admits to be heroes and saints. Whenever there is a dispute among the witnesses as to the motives which actuated a Jesuit, he seems irresistibly impelled to believe the worst. Whenever the contemporaries of a Jesuit differed in their opinion of his character, as in the case of Father Biard, he eagerly sides with the traducer and defamer.

Yet his writings abound in expression of enthusiastic admiration of the Society. No stronger words of commendation could be used than the opening words of the second chapter of his "Jesuits in North America,"—"It was an evil day for new-born Protestantism when a French artilleryman fired the shot that struck down Ignatius Loyola in the breach of Pampeluna. A proud noble, an aspiring soldier, a graceful courtier, an ardent and daring gallant was metamorphosed by that stroke into the zealot whose brain engendered and brought forth the mighty Society of Jesus."

Francis Parkman, like all other historians who write concerning this period of history which we are considering, to obtain his material was obliged to go back to the writings of the Jesuit Fathers, the so-called "Jesuit Relations." These are the sources, the fountain heads. No other information is in existence. Indeed, it is no exaggeration to say that the "Relations" are of incalculable value to American historians. If they had never been written, or if they

had been destroyed before being published, that interesting and important period of our history would be at this day absolutely a closed book.

The historian, Bancroft, says: "Not a cape was turned, not a river entered, but a Jesuit led the way." And fortunately for history, the rules of the Society required every Jesuit missionary to write a daily account of his doings and send regular reports to his superior. Annually, between the years 1632 and 1673, the superiors made up a narrative, or "Relation," which they forwarded to the Provincial of the order in France.

It should be remembered that the writers of these "Relations" were men of trained intellect, acute observers, and practised in the art of writing. They had left the most highly civilized country of their times to go into the heart of the American wilderness and win to the Christian faith the fiercest savages known to history. To gain these savages it was first necessary to know them intimately—their speech, their habits, their very manner of thought.

The style of the narratives is always simple and direct. Never does the narrator descend to self-glorification or dwell upon the details of his continual martyrdom. We gain from his pages a vivid picture of life in the primeval forest as he lived it; we seem to see him upon the long canoe journeys, squatted among his dusky companions, working his passage at the paddles, and carrying cargoes upon the trail. We see him the patient butt and scorn of the savage camp, sometimes deserted in the heart of the wilderness to make his way alone as best he can. We find him in some faraway Indian village working against hope to save the unbaptized, facing the jealous rage of his rival, the "medicine man," and at last meeting the martyr's end with the fortitude of the saint. Then, consider that the "Relations" were written for the most part in Indian camps subject to every conceivable distraction. Myriads of mosquitoes tormented the writer, he was surrounded by squalor and filth, his ears were deafened by the shrieks of children, the scolding of squaws and the foul talk of the Indian men. Often he was fatigued with excessive labor and lack of proper food, suffering from wounds and disease, mistreated by his hosts who often acted more like jailors than hosts, and who in their ignorant superstition regarded the art of writing as magic which might bring calamity upon the camp.

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The "Relations" have always been a rare collection, highly prized by collectors of books. They were published in France under the direction of the Provincial of the order. They commence with Father Le Jeune's "Brieve Relation du" (1632); and after that a duodecimo volume, bound in vellum, was issued annually from the press of Sebastien Cramoisy, Paris, until 1673, when they were discontinued. This is the famous and very rare Cramoisy Edition of forty volumes. In 1858 the Canadian government reprinted the Cramoisy in three large octavo volumes; these also are now rare. Doctor John G. Shea, author of the History of the Catholic Missions among the Indian Tribes of the United States, compiled by Cramoisy series during the years 1857-1866, but the edition was limited to one hundred copies, and it is now difficult to obtain.

Parkman tells his readers of the great difficulties under which he labored in getting together the material for his own histories from the "Relations," for many of the "Relations," he says, he had to rely upon translated copies made for him in Paris and Rouen. He deserves credit for his labors, but if he had been content to quote from the "Relations," and had kept his personal point of view and his religious prejudices out of sight, his histories would have greater value.

It has often happened in the history of Christianity that the propagation of the faith would have suffered a grievous setback and failed temporarily, in spite of the energy of men, had it not been for the piety and self sacrifice of women. The history of the bringing of the Christian faith to the Indians is one of those examples. The name of Madame de Guercheville belongs with those of Biard, Le Jeune and de Brebeuf. If it had not been for her energetic efforts in raising money to defray the expenses of sending the first Jesuits to this country, the conversion of the Indians would have been deferred for many years.

Madame de Guercheville was one of the famous beauties of the court of France, she was also one of the most influential women in France and a devout Catholic. It was she who fitted out, with her own money and the money that she raised by subscription, the ship which carried the first Jesuits to Acadia and Maine. I will quote the words of Father Joseph Jouveney from his "Initium Canidicæ Missionis et Primi Fructus:"

The American Medical Association is a non-profit corporation organized for the purpose of promoting the science and art of medicine and the health of the people. It is composed of all those who are engaged in the practice of medicine in the United States and who are members of one of the national medical associations. The Association is organized into a hierarchy of sections, each of which is composed of members who are engaged in the same or similar branches of medicine. The sections are organized into a hierarchy of sections, each of which is composed of members who are engaged in the same or similar branches of medicine. The sections are organized into a hierarchy of sections, each of which is composed of members who are engaged in the same or similar branches of medicine.

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“Already was the undertaking progressing very favorably when Henry IV, more solicitous for religion than for commerce, resolved, in the year 1608, to introduce Christian rites into this part of the New World, and asked members of the Society to undertake this Apostolic enterprise. Upon being informed of the plan of the King, and ordered to choose as soon as possible energetic priests who could lay solidly the foundation of so great a work, Father Coton, the confessor of the King, informed the Commander of the Society. From the whole number, not only of youths but also of old men, who sought this laborious duty, there were chosen Father Peter Biard, of Grenoble, a professor of theology in the College of Lyons, and Father Enemond Massé, of Lyons. The unforeseen death of the King delayed this auspicious enterprise, and diminished the enthusiasm of the friends of the Society, who were providing a ship and other necessities for the voyage. But the pious Coton, unconquered by adversity, brought in the authority of the queen, in order that he might overcome the difficulties in his way. As a result, the time was set for their departure, and the Fathers hastened to Dieppe, in order that they might sail thence for New France. But, behold, suddenly an unexpected obstacle. Their ship belonged to Poutrincourt, a French nobleman; it was however, subject to the control of two Calvinistic merchants, since they had incurred no light expense toward providing her with equipments. As soon as they heard that members of the Society were to be embarked upon her, they refused to allow her to leave the port. The authority of the queen was invoked; her commands were reiterated. They answered that they would not refuse admission to any other sort of priests, but that they were unwilling to have anything to do with our men. When Coton saw that the stubbornness of the rascals could not be overcome, he approached the matter by another way. There was a lady distinguished not less for piety than for birth, Antoinette de Guercheville. This woman was as solicitous for the interests of the mission as for her own; and since she had acquired an uncommon influence among many, because of her reputation for integrity, she quickly collected a large sum of money, by means of which the heretical merchants were repaid the amount which they had spent in equipping the ship, so although the merchants were disappointed and unwilling, the Fathers were admitted. But be-

cause of the intervening delay, they did not sail until the 26th of January, when the storms of winter caused a raging sea. On this account the voyage was of four months' duration, although ordinarily of two, and was terrible because of disease within and tempests without."

Thus came the Jesuits to Maine.

Governor Sullivan of Massachusetts and Maine

(Wayfarer's Notes)

James Sullivan was a son of John Sullivan of Berwick; born there April 22, 1744. He studied law with his brother, Governor John Sullivan of Durham, New Hampshire, and settled at Georgetown, 1767. In 1769 he moved to Biddeford, being the first regular attorney on Saco River. His practice had been growing when the troublous times in 1774 stopped all litigation and suspended the courts. In 1771 he was one of the original proprietors of Limerick, which town he named in honor of the birthplace of his father.

Early in 1774 he found that he must do some other business for the support of his family; he therefore took his axe, week's provisions, blankets, frock and trousers and went with other settlers to Limerick and commenced felling trees. On Saturday evenings he returned home to Biddeford, nearly thirty miles, cheerful and happy. The interests of his town and State soon demanded his attention. In 1774 he was elected a representative to the General Court from Biddeford. In 1775-6 he was a member of the Provincial Congress. In 1775, commissary of the Maine troops. In 1776 he was appointed judge of the Supreme Judicial Court. In 1777 he was chosen one of Committee on Correspondence in Biddeford. About this time he removed to Groton, Massachusetts, and later to Boston. In 1779 he was appointed judge of the Admiralty Court. In 1783, delegate to Congress.^a In 1787 he was executive councilor and judge of probate for Suffolk County.

(a) The Biographical Congressional Directory (Washington, 1913) p. 1036 states that he was elected to the Continental Congress in 1782.

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1790 he was appointed attorney general and is said to have attended the terms of the Supreme Judicial Court from 1801 to 1807 in this State. In 1796 he was appointed one of the commissioners^a to determine the true St. Croix River, under the Treaty of 1793, and went there with the other commissioners.

In 1807 he resigned the office of attorney general to accept that of governor. He was popular in Bangor, where he was occasionally on business. He received eighty votes here and Caleb Strong twenty-six. He was an anti-Federalist. He believed that the successful political party would be held responsible for the government, and that therefore they should manage it, and fill the official positions. He carried his principles into practice, notably in removing the sheriffs of Kennebec and Hancock Counties. He died while in office, December 10, 1808.

He was one of the most able, learned and popular men Maine has ever produced. He was intensely loyal to the District of Maine. His history of Maine, 1790, is a monument to his research into the early history of the State. He was president of the Massachusetts Historical Society and contributed to its publications a description of Georgetown, and a history of the Penobscot Indians. He married and left worthy descendants in Massachusetts.^b

(a) He was not one of the commissioners, but describes himself in a letter to Francis Joseph, Governor of the Passamaquoddy Indians, dated September 29, 1796, as "agent for the United States to appear before men who are appointed to find the river the United States and the King call St. Croix."

(Piscataquis Historical Collections, N. E. Boundary Documents, pp. 326-327, *Ib.* pp. 348-349).

The commissioners were Thomas Barclay, David Howell and Egbert Benson, (Washburn's paper on the N. E. Boundary, *Maine Hist. Coll.* Vol. 8, p. 12).

(b) Willis in a note in *Smith and Dean's Journals* p. 333, says "He (Sullivan) commenced practice at Georgetown, on the Kennebec river. One of his friends asked him, with some surprise, how he came to settle in so poor a place. He replied, as he had to break into the world, he thought he would begin at the weakest spot."

(Williamson Vol. 2 p. 610 says: "He died, Dec. 10, 1808, greatly respected.")

Fees of the Hancock County Bar in 1810

(Contributed by Raymond Fellows, Esq., of Bangor)

The following is a copy of the first "Fee Bill" drawn up and printed by the Hancock County Bar.

Fees of the Bar for the County of Hancock

WHEN it is considered, that the Rules of the Supreme Judicial Court require that nine years at least should have been devoted to literary and professional pursuits, to qualify a man for admission to that Court, as Attorney thereof; and two years practice therein as an Attorney, to qualify him for admission as a Counsellor thereof: and that those, who undertake the arduous duties of an Attorney or Counsellor at Law, are bound in honor to indemnify their clients for all losses or damages, which are occasioned by negligence, or want of professional knowledge; it must be evident, that a reasonable and honorable compensation ought to be made, whenever professional assistance is afforded. WHEREFORE, We, the Subscribers, Members of the Bar in the County of Hancock, establish the following rate of fees, as the lowest we will receive; and we agree that we will not receive for the same, any commutation or substitute whatever.

ADVICE OR CONSULTATION

FOR advice when the property in dispute exceeds thirty dollars dls. 2

DRAFTING INSTRUMENTS

Drafting Deeds and other Instruments dll. 1

COLLECTING DEMANDS, BEFORE SUIT

For collecting all demands of Twenty Dollars and under....cts. 50

All demands exceeding Twenty Dollars, and not more than

One Hundred Dollars dll. 1

All demands exceeding One Hundred Dollars, and not

more than Five Hundred Dollars dls. 2

All demands exceeding Five Hundred Dollars dls. 3

WRITS, &C.

For all Writs originally below the jurisdiction of the

Common Pleas dll. 1

All Writs returnable to the Common Pleas dls. 2

The above charges for Writs and collecting, are to be made

ORIGINAL ARTICLES

The following is a list of the articles published in this issue of the JOURNAL, arranged alphabetically by author.

1. The Effect of the Diet on the Growth of the Child. (Continued from page 1000.)

2. The Effect of the Diet on the Growth of the Child. (Continued from page 1000.)

3. The Effect of the Diet on the Growth of the Child. (Continued from page 1000.)

4. The Effect of the Diet on the Growth of the Child. (Continued from page 1000.)

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18. The Effect of the Diet on the Growth of the Child. (Continued from page 1000.)

19. The Effect of the Diet on the Growth of the Child. (Continued from page 1000.)

20. The Effect of the Diet on the Growth of the Child. (Continued from page 1000.)

21. The Effect of the Diet on the Growth of the Child. (Continued from page 1000.)

22. The Effect of the Diet on the Growth of the Child. (Continued from page 1000.)

when the action is settled before entry, and are to be paid together with the Sheriff's fees.

RECOGNISANCES, &C.

Where the demand is settled by recognisance, the fees are to be double the fees for collecting before suit.

JUSTICE'S COURT

Arguing a cause before a Justice dlls. 3

FEE IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

For Plaintiff's Counsel, or Attorney.

If he prevail, the Counsel or Attorney is to charge the Plaintiff with the bill of cost.

He is also to charge the fees for arguing the same, if argued either to the Court or Jury.

If the Plaintiff do not prevail, his counsel or Attorney, is to charge the Writ according to the rate above stated, and all sums of money paid for the Plaintiff in carrying on the suit.

He is also to charge a term fee for each term, of dlls. 3

And if the cause be argued to the Court or Jury, the fee for arguing is to be substituted for the term fee.

FOR DEFENDANT'S COUNSEL, OR ATTORNEY

Where the defendant prevails, his Counsel or Attorney is to charge the bill of costs recovered against the Plaintiff; and if the cause be argued to the Court or Jury, he is to charge the usual arguing fee.

If the defendant do not prevail, his Counsel or Attorney is to charge him term fees as aforesaid; and if the cause, be argued, the arguing fee is to be substituted for the term fee at the term the argument is had.

For arguing a cause in the Common Pleas dlls. 5

For Trustees answer dlls. 3

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT

For Plaintiff's Counsel, or Attorney.

When the Plaintiff prevails, the Counsel or Attorney is to charge the Bill of Costs in the Court of Common Pleas, and in the Supreme Judicial Court, and fees for arguing the same to the Court or Jury, or both, as the case may be.

When the Plaintiff does not prevail, the Counsel or Attorney is to charge the sums paid for him in the prosecution of the suit, and term fees double the amount chargeable in the Court of Common Pleas, and also the fees for arguing the same to the Court or Jury, or both, as the case may be.

DEFENDANT'S COUNSEL OR ATTORNEY.

When the defendant prevails, the Counsel or Attorney is to charge the Bill of Costs, and the fees for arguing the cause to the Court or Jury, as the case may be, and term fees double the amount chargeable in the Court of Common Pleas.

When the defendant does not prevail, the Counsel or Attorney is to charge term fees double the sum charged in the Court of Common Pleas; and the fee for arguing is to be substituted for the term fee, at the term the argument is had.

For arguing a cause to the Court or Jury, in the Supreme

Judicial Court	dlls. 12
For Naturalization	dlls. 12
For Divorce	dlls. 20
For Partition, exclusive of Court fees	dlls. 12

And if the cause be argued, the arguing fee is to be substituted for the usual term fee.

When the Debtor is Insolvent, and the Plaintiff does not obtain satisfaction of his Judgment, the Counsel or Attorney may charge the bill of costs only.

REFERENCES, &C.

For argument in references entered into, in the Supreme Judicial Court, and Court of Common Pleas, and rules entered into before a Justice of the Peace, the compensation is to be regulated according to the rate of fees established for arguing a cause in the Court, to which the same is returnable.

After the term when the cause is referred, and before the term when the report is made, the Counsel or Attorney for Plaintiff or Defendant, may charge half term fees only.

PAYING OVER MONEY COLLECTED

When money is collected and paid over to a client, who lives without the County of Hancock, a commission of three per cent shall be charged to him upon the amount collected.

These rules are intended to establish the lowest compensation, and not to restrict gentlemen from receiving more liberal fees in cases of difficulty or magnitude.

Oliver Leonard,
Job Nelfon,
Allen Gilman,
William Croffy,
Bohan P. Field,
William Abbott,
Jacob McGaw,
Samuel E. Dutton,
John Wilfon,
Archibald Jones,
George Herbert,
Philo H. Wafhburn,

Enoch Brown,
Samuel Little,
John Godfrey,
Samuel M. Pond,
John Pike,
Oakes Angier,
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Samuel K. Whiting.

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The Ancestry of Sarah Millet Who Married David Hunt of Gray

(Historical and Genealogical Department of the Eastern Argus)

Thomas Millet, born in England, 1605, died about 1676, married before emigrating to America in 1635, Mary Greenaway, born in England, 1606, died June 5, 1682.

Their children: Thomas, born in England, 1633, died, June, 1707; John, Jonathan, Mary, Mehitabel, Bethiah, Nathaniel, all born in Dorchester, Massachusetts.

Ensign Thomas Millet died in Gloucester, Massachusetts, June 18, 1707. He was married May 21, 1655, by Governor Endicott to Mary Eveleth, who died in Gloucester, June, 1687, leaving no issue.

He married in 1688, for a second wife, Abigail Eveleth, born in 1657, daughter of John Coit, Jr., and Mary Stevens Coit, and died March 19, 1726. (She was the widow of Isaac Eveleth, who was the brother of the first wife, Mary).

Children of Thomas and Abigail Millet, born in Gloucester: Thomas, born December 20, 1689; John, born April 19, 1692; Nathaniel, born September 27, 1694, died, April 12, 1695.

John Millet was married December 24, 1723, by Reverend Samuel Thompson to Eunice Babson, when or where she died is not known.

Their children were born in Gloucester and were as follows: David, born March 3, 1724; Abigail, born July 1, 1726; Abigail, born March 26, 1728; Molly, born July 2, 1733, died unmarried; John, born February, 1730; Solomon, born May 13, 1735; Thomas, born October 2, 1737; Eunice, born November 10, 1739; died, February 10, 1740; Eunice, born September 22, 1743.

David Millet died at North Yarmouth, about 1785. He married Anne Byles, daughter of Richard Byles, who moved to Beverly previous to 1727. They were published January 26, 1745.

Children of David and Anne Millet, born in Gloucester, Massachusetts: Anne, born December 2, 1745; married Therebiah Pratt of North Yarmouth; David, born December 2, 1745; Sarah, born March 19, 1747, married David Hunt of Gray, May 18, 1768;

died, November 28, 1817; John, born November 16, 1752; Thomas, born, — 1760; Israel, born, — 1762; died, 1826, unmarried, lived in Bowdoinham; Rachel — unmarried, lived with her brother Israel; Eunice — married — Haskell; Abigail, married Nicholas Lowe of Gray; Solomon.

Children of David and Sarah Hunt: David, born February 19, 1769; died, September 9, 1832; Moses, born December 19, 1773; died April 1, 1845; Nathan, born January 26, 1778; died, November 23, 1856; Israel, born June 21, 1785; died, December 23, 1865; Sarah, born June 21, 1789; died, April 6, 1862.

Mary Millet, daughter of Thomas Millet, the first of the Millet name in Gloucester, married, June 7, 1658, Thomas Riggs, the first of that name in that town. He died, February 26, 1722, and his wife, January 23, 1795.

The daughter Mary, oldest of nine children, married, November 21, 1677, Benjamin Haskell of Gloucester. They were the great-grandparents of Mary Haskell, who married Nathan Hunt of Gray.

Thomas Riggs was the second town clerk of Gloucester and held the office fifty-one years, 1665-1716. He was a member of the board of selectmen twenty years. He was representative to the General Court in 1700, and he has the honor of being the first school teacher in Gloucester. The old Riggs house is still in existence and occupied by one of his descendants. An interesting account of Thomas Riggs and his work was published in the Boston Sunday Globe, March 16, 1913.

Your correspondent, who is in the sixth generation from Thomas Riggs, has in her possession a manuscript arithmetic, which there can be no possible doubt was made and used by this old time teacher, and was among the treasures which Sarah Millet brought to her log cabin home in New Boston, (Gray), having used the book in her school days in Gloucester.

By a singular coincidence, Thomas Riggs' great-granddaughter, Mary Haskell, was the first female school teacher in Gray, having taught a private school in the summer of 1797, and her list of scholars is still in a well preserved condition.

F. H. L.

Hannah Weston

"Now, what can trouble you, Hannah, to waken me thus at dawn,
And why is your face so anxious in the growing light of morn?"

"Surely our brothers will battle ere the passing of the day,
But yesterday they left us for their danger-haunted way."

"But we cannot help them, Hannah—" "We could if we might but go
By the trail they blazed, to Machias, with powder and lead, to show
That though never a man be left us, our women are strong and brave
And at need can render service in aiding the men they gave.

"I have packed both lead and powder safe here in this pillow-case;
They will surely need it, Rebecca. There is no one else in the place
Who can go as well as we can. The package is heavy, but see—
It must and it shall be carried. I go: Will you come with me?"

"Yes, I will go with you, Hannah, for great is surely the need;
We will take an axe and provisions and haste at our utmost speed."
"We can surely make it, Rebecca, 'tis but sixteen miles by the trail:
The ammunition is needed, and surely we will not fail."

"I am so tired, Hannah, and not more than five miles are passed.
Are we lost? Oh, where is the river? Could we only find it at last!"
"Nay, do not worry, Rebecca, we will sit and rest on this log,
And eat. It may be the river is only beyond that bog."

"Oh, Hannah, at last the river!" "But we must not walk too near
Lest Indians roving along it should happen to see or hear.
Let me take the hatchet, Rebecca, and the food—Oh, yes I can!
You need all your strength for walking, and I am strong as a man."

"Oh, Hannah, the shadows lengthen; the wolf howls from his lair,
And the owl hoots in the thicket. Do you think we are nearly there?
And what of our brothers, fighting, and the women we left—ah me!"
"I will climb to yonder hill-top and find what the prospect be."

"And what did you find, dear Hannah?" "We have not far to go,
For I saw a house in Machias, but a little way below."
"Who is that a-coming, Hannah, dim in the fading light?"
"When we meet him we will ask him of the news of today and the fight."

"We captured the 'Margaretta,' and the British captain was killed;
I guess they'll sing small hereafter, with some of their boasting stilled."
"We started from Chandler's Mills, friend, this morning at rise of sun,
Now our journey is ended, the powder here—and the fight is over and won."

Repine not, brave Hannah Weston, your hardship was not in vain.
As we hear, years after, the story, the fact is but made more plain
That through all the blood of heroes a common kinship runs,
And this great Republic's daughters can serve her as can her sons.

MABEL L. TRUE.

Foxcroft, Maine.

Hannah (Watts) Weston, a patriotic woman of colonial days in Maine. Her home was in Jonesboro, at the time of the naval battle at Machias, June 12, 1775. As the men of the settlement had all left their homes as volunteers for the battle she collected a large quantity of ammunition among neighbors for the use of the soldiers in fighting the British and carried it through the wilderness to Machias, a distance of sixteen miles.

Editor.

Old Falmouth in 1749^a

(William Willis' Notes)

We may therefore safely estimate the population of the whole town in 1749, at two thousand three hundred and sixty, and of the Neck at seven hundred and twenty, the slaves being owned principally in that section; and the dwelling houses on the Neck at one hundred and twenty. The houses were all, but five or six, below Centre Street; those above were Joshua Brackett's, near the head of High Street, which was the only house on Congress Street above the meeting house; Anthony Brackett's, where Bracket joins Danforth Street; Cox's, where High enters York Street; Bryce McLellan's and Stephen Jones', on York Street, below Cox's. There was no other street above Centre, but Main and York Streets. That part of the town was covered with wood and swamps, and no carriage could pass York above Centre Street, in consequence of the gullies through which the water from the swamps above flowed into the river. Teams going in that direction passed down the bank and along the beach, where were one or two brick yards, above where Brown's Sugar house is. In short, that portion of the town was, as a witness on another occasion said, an eminent wilderness.

The business was done at the lower end of the town, around the foot of India Street and the beach below, where was the town landing; on the west side of that street was the ferry to Cape Elizabeth, which had been used by persons traveling west by land. The principal business was lumber and wood and fishing; the former occupied a number of persons in procuring masts, spars, timber and deal, for the English navy and market, which were loaded on large ships sent here for the purpose. Wood was sent coastwise in small vessels. The only class of vessels then owned here was schooners and sloops, the largest of which previous to 1752, was eighty tons burden.

In 1752 there were but seven schooners and fifteen sloops owned in town, and these were principally employed in coasting. A few were engaged in the West India trade. There were no wharves extending into the harbor; short piers furnished all the facilities required; large ships were loaded in the stream.

(a) Smith and Deane's Journals, p. 138.

The State of Maine now owns more tons of vessels than was owned in the whole United States, of every description, at the commencement of our national existence, in 1789, which was four hundred and seventy-eight thousand tons. And we doubt not that the tonnage now owned in the commercial district of Portland alone is more than was owned in all the colonies embraced in our Union in 1749. Our tonnage now exceeds seventy-nine thousand tons. Portland district now has ten thousand tons more shipping than the city of London had in 1685 with its half a million of inhabitants.

The building of vessels and boats gave employment to a portion of our people, and from the earliest settlement engaged the attention of the inhabitants. Some of our most prominent men were brought up to this occupation, as the Cobbs, James Gooding, James Milk, Nathaniel Deering, etc., and all, nearly, were trained to mechanic employments or to service on the sea. Moses Pearson, Isaac Ilsley, Peter Walton, joiners; John East, the Waites and Jed. Preble, mariners; Wheeler, Benjamin Titcomb, etc., blacksmiths. There were no idlers and loafers in that day; he that did not work could not eat; and it will be seen by the frequent references in Mr. Smith's Journal, that they were very often near the point of entire destitution in the common necessities of life. The farming interest was so much neglected, that the people were almost entirely dependent on importations from the South for their bread stuffs, and were frequently reduced to great want by precarious supplies. All our rich men, and all who have been rich men in this town, were either mariners or mechanics, or descendants from persons in those occupations.

Extract From Reverend Thomas Smith's Journal^a

"Sept. 28, 1749, The Commissioners came to town, viz., Mr. Hutchinson, Choat, Williams, Otis, Downing and Hutchinson. Mr. Welstead, Chaplain; Col. Cotton, Clerk.

"Sept. 30, 1749, The town is full of company."

(a) Smith and Deane's Journal, p. 136.

The first of these is the fact that the medical profession is not a homogeneous body. It is composed of many different groups, each with its own interests and its own methods of procedure. The second is the fact that the medical profession is not a single entity. It is composed of many different groups, each with its own interests and its own methods of procedure. The third is the fact that the medical profession is not a single entity. It is composed of many different groups, each with its own interests and its own methods of procedure. The fourth is the fact that the medical profession is not a single entity. It is composed of many different groups, each with its own interests and its own methods of procedure. The fifth is the fact that the medical profession is not a single entity. It is composed of many different groups, each with its own interests and its own methods of procedure. The sixth is the fact that the medical profession is not a single entity. It is composed of many different groups, each with its own interests and its own methods of procedure. The seventh is the fact that the medical profession is not a single entity. It is composed of many different groups, each with its own interests and its own methods of procedure. The eighth is the fact that the medical profession is not a single entity. It is composed of many different groups, each with its own interests and its own methods of procedure. The ninth is the fact that the medical profession is not a single entity. It is composed of many different groups, each with its own interests and its own methods of procedure. The tenth is the fact that the medical profession is not a single entity. It is composed of many different groups, each with its own interests and its own methods of procedure.

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(Note by William Willis)

The Commissioners from Massachusetts were Thomas Hutchinson, afterwards Governor, John Choate, Israel Williams and James Otis from Barnstable, father of the distinguished lawyer and patriot of the same name, who was here as a spectator and a witness to the transaction. From New Hampshire, the Commissioners were Theodore Atkinson and John Downing, who becoming weary waiting for the Penobscots, returned on the 8th of October, having empowered Roland Cotton, the Clerk, to sign the treaty for them in behalf of New Hampshire.

The Penobscots did not arrive until October 14, when the Conference immediately commenced in the meeting house of the First Parish, which stood where the Stone Church is now situated. The articles were signed October 16, by the representatives of the Penobscot, Norridgewock and St. Francois tribes, on the part of the Indians, and the Commissioners on the part of the English. The treaty was formed on the basis of that concluded with Gov. Dummer, in 1725. All captives were to be discharged, and each party to retain unmolested all the rights and possessions in land as existing prior to the war. Toxus, a Penobscot chief, was the leader in the Conference, at which time he said of himself, "I am now grown old." Eger Emmet was the chief of the Norridgewocks. Toxus was at first unwilling to engage to a perpetual peace, that is "as long as the sun and moon endure," but wished to have it dependent on continuance of peace with the French; this not being agreed to by the English, he at last yielded.

Charles Blanchard, Proprietor of the Town of Blanchard, Maine

Contributed by Edward P. Blanchard

Charles Blanchard was one of the proprietors of the town of Blanchard. He was born in or near Boston, Massachusetts, about the year 1791. His mother died when he was a child and his father when he was quite a young man, so when he got old enough to want to know about his family connections he was unable to trace them.

A letter written from France in 1815 to Charles Blanchard was directed to Boston and as it was not remailed he was perhaps living in that city at the time.

He married Mary Dana of Boston before 1821. They had no children.

Letters written to him place him in Portland in the grocery business as a jobber in 1819 and in that year he began to do business with Thomas Davee.^a

Blanchard and Davee formed a partnership November 9, 1820, to do a grocery business in Hebron, Maine; Blanchard to furnish the goods and the profit to be equally divided between them, Blanchard's time in buying to be placed against Davee's time in selling.

In 1834, Blanchard was in company with A. S. Patten of Dover, who was keeping a small grocery store at that place.

March 12, 1831, Blanchard and Davee made a trade for the town of Blanchard,^b or what was at that time No. 3, Range 3, east of the Kennebec River. They gave four notes, each for one thousand dollars on one, two, three and four years' time and when they were paid a deed was given for the whole township. The deed was dated June 16, 1835.

Blanchard became interested in land speculation and bought up a great many lots of land in this State and New Hampshire, but in the end it proved a losing business.

Blanchard must have become a member of some church very early in life as we find letters to him as early as 1822, asking for help in getting the Maine Missionary Society to furnish money for different churches throughout the State, also his influence in helping young men who were recommended to him, as well as requests for money to aid in procuring preaching. He almost always responded to these letters with a liberal donation.

Mr. Blanchard's influence was used all through his life in behalf of the church; it was through his endeavors that a church was organized at Blanchard and later a church building was put up, Mr. Blanchard furnishing nearly all the money that was needed, others

(a) Thomas Davee, (Davie) born in Plymouth, Massachusetts, December 8, 1797, and died in Blanchard, Maine, December 9, 1841. While a resident of Blanchard, he was a member of the Maine House of Representatives 1826-7 and of the Senate 1830-2, and Speaker of the House in 1835; Sheriff of Somerset County from 1835 to 1837 and Member Congress 1837-41. *Piscataquis Biography and Fragments*, Sprague, (1899) pp. 68-69.

(b) The town of Blanchard was originally a part of the "Bingham Kennebec Purchase." *Piscataquis Historical Collections*. Vol. 1, p. 434.

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in town helping with work as far as they were able. This house was built in 1834. R. K. Packard writing under date July 17, 1834, says: "They commenced framing the meeting house yesterday." After the house had been built pews were sold and in that way Blanchard got back a small part of his money.

Mr. Blanchard was never interested in politics, only in a general way, as every one wishes to see the party one votes with win out in the end.

Blanchard and Davee built shingle and grist mills on the "Chase rips" just above where the steel bridge now stands and that same year, 1831, they built a mill on Thorn Brook west of the mountain where they sawed both long and short lumber.

About 1846 Mr. Blanchard, having closed his business in Portland, moved to Blanchard where he lived a few years, during which time he held the office of postmaster.

About 1850 Mr. Blanchard moved from Blanchard to Boston, Massachusetts, where he lived until his death, September 30, 1876, aged about eighty-five years.

Notes and Fragments

O, there are Voices of the Past,
Links of a broken chain,
Wings that can bear me back to Times
Which cannot come again;
Yet God forbid that I should lose
The echoes that remain!

(ADELAIDE A. PROCTER)

A LOT of second-hand books retailed at auction in Boston recently included a copy of "Sketches of Oxford County by Thomas T. Stone, Pastor of the church in Andover." The copy was a poor one, its covers being gone; and yet, notwithstanding its dilapidated condition, it brought seven dollars, a Boston dealer in second-

any other part of the country. The only other place where I have seen it is in the
M. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 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hand books being the purchaser. The book was published in Portland in 1830. Its author, Thomas Treadwell Stone, was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1820, and was pastor of the Congregational Church at Andover from 1824 to 1830. He was a native of Waterford, where he was born on February 9, 1801, and he died in Bolton, Massachusetts, on November 13, 1895, for some time before his death being Bowdoin's oldest surviving graduate.

WHAT is now the town of Waldoboro was first called Broad-bay plantation and was later named Waldoboro in honor of General Samuel Waldo. A few German emigrants began the original settlement in the summer of 1739, but it was devastated by the Indians in May, 1746, all of the buildings were burned and what inhabitants were not killed were taken captives. In the year 1748 others came from Germany and revived the settlement and in 1751 between twenty and thirty other families arrived from that country. In 1732 General Waldo sent his son to Germany, who succeeded in attracting many German immigrants so that by 1760 there were about one thousand five hundred German settlers there. Later they had serious trouble regarding their land titles.

THE following is an extract from William Ladd's *Annals of Bakerstown, Poland, and Minot*, published (1847) in Vol. 2 of the *Maine Historical Society Collections*:

The whole tract under the present names of Poland and Minot, was originally called Bakerstown, from the following circumstance. A tract of land was granted, at a very early date, before the lines between New Hampshire and the Province of Maine had been ascertained, probably to one Baker, by the state of Massachusetts, but when the line was run, the tract then called Bakerstown was found to be within the limits of New Hampshire, and a new grant was made by the state of Massachusetts, in lieu of the other, comprising the present towns of Poland and Minot.

The grant was for $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles square, but the limits of Bakerstown were extended to 12 or 14 miles square; a fraud common in those days.

Nathaniel Bailey was the first settler in Bakerstown. Daniel Lane was the second settler. Moses Emery was the third settler in Bakerstown, and the first in that part now called Minot.

1768. Bailey settled in Bakerstown. John Newman in 1769. Mr. Nevin's daughter was the first child born in Bakerstown.

Moses Emery, Jr., was the first male child born in Bakerstown.

Moses Emery was the first settler in Minot; he was born in the year 1745, and gave most of these memorandums, in the year 1830, being then eighty-six years old.

1772. Moses Emery, the elder, moved from what is now called Poland, to what is now called Minot.

1773. Daniel Lane, second settler in Minot. Indians then resident in the neighborhood of Bakerstown. Philip, Swanton, Lazarus, Sabattus, Cookish, and others. Perepole was the last of the Androscoggin tribe.

Emery kept a ferry at what was afterwards called Emery's Mills, since Payne's Mills, Dunn's Mills, etc. Many moose and beaver were in Bakerstown when he first settled; he used to hunt them on snowshoes, and he carried usually a pocket compass with him. He often bivouacked or "camped," as they call it, in the open air in winter, and sometimes had the snow three inches deep on him, when he awaked in the morning.

THE Forty-seventh Report of the Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, for 1913, has the following to say of Mr. Samuel J. Guernsey, formerly of Dover, Maine:

"Mr. S. J. Guernsey, Hemenway Assistant in Archaeology, who is at odd times making a special study of the archaeology of the Charles River Valley, has throughout the year found a number of fire holes at various points, and three Indian graves in Watertown. One of these graves was unusual in being walled or lined with stones; unfortunately, the skeleton was fragmentary. He has also found numerous stone implements on the surface at various places along the river. During his vacation, Mr. Guernsey explored two village sites on Martha's Vineyard and also obtained three Indian skeletons, one of particular interest, and a good collection of potsherds, stone and bone implements with the associated bones of various animals. All of which makes a good addition to our Massachusetts collection."

"Six Private Libraries of Bangor" is the title of a neat little book of one hundred sixty-one pages illustrated and written and published by Samuel Lane Boardman in 1900, bearing this note: "Reprinted from the columns of The Bangor Daily Commercial, in an edition of Fifty Copies, for a few Book Lovers, Friends and Li-

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braries." It is an entertaining description of the libraries of Colonel Joseph W. Porter, Honorable Fred H. Parkhurst, Mr. C. E. Bliss, Professor D. S. Talcott, Honorable Frederick H. Appleton and the Very Reverend M. C. O'Brien, V. G. P. R. Mr. Parkhurst and Mr. Appleton are the only ones of these booklovers that the author wrote of so delightfully fourteen years ago, who are now numbered among the living. This book is now rarely found for sale but the writer recently obtained a copy through a dealer in New York which he prizes very highly, as it is a valuable item in a collection of Maine history.

WE KNOW of no public library in Maine other than the State Library at Augusta and that of the Maine Historical Society at Portland that is taking such pains to secure a complete line of Maine historical works as the Bangor Public Library. Its efforts in this direction are worthy of much praise and every public library in the State should do the same so far as may be possible.

THE city of Westbrook was formerly the town of Stroudwater and originally a part of Old Falmouth. Stroudwater was the two hundred and fifth town, incorporated February 14, 1814. Honorable F. M. Ray of Westbrook is writing a valuable and most interesting sketch entitled "Early Westbrook History," which is being published in the Portland Evening Express.

This series of articles will constitute an important contribution to early Maine history.

MR. W. W. FELLOWS of Bangor has in his possession an old record of school district number four, in the town of Bangor, for the years 1831 to 1844. The first entry is a warrant for a district meeting, signed by Royal Clark and Henry Call, selectmen of Bangor, under date of May 13, 1831. Wintworth Libbey was the town clerk. On May 21, John T. Clark was elected school agent and it was voted to build a schoolhouse and raise four hundred fifty dollars for the same. The building committee was William Lowder, William Thompson and Eben French. June 4, at a special meet-

ing it was voted that Isaac Spencer be added to the building committee. On June 18, it was voted that "the brick work of the school-house be done by the first day of October next." On September 3, it was voted to build a house on Mr. French's land and that "the building committee procure a title of land to build the house on." On September 17, it was voted to accept the report of the committee to locate the house on land owned by McGaw and Hatch. John B. Weatherbee's name also appears as a clerk of some of these meetings. The first meeting of this district called, after Bangor was incorporated as a city, was dated April 11, 1835, and signed by Allen Gilman, Mayor, and Henry Call, William Abbot, John Fisk, John Brown, Moses Patten and John Wilkins, Aldermen. D. C. Jellison was the clerk. On April 19, 1838, a meeting was called, signed by Rufus Dwinel, Mayor, and Bradford Harlow, John R. Greenough, Warren Preston and Nathaniel French, Aldermen. The last record was of a meeting held January 5, 1844, the call having been signed by Bradford Harlow, Mayor, and James Jenkins, Nathan Perry, Jacob Drummond, G. L. Boynton and Otis Small, Aldermen. M. S. Thornton was the clerk.

THE fiftieth anniversary of the Bangor Historical Society was held in the Lecture Hall of the Bangor Public Library April 8, 1914, at 2.30 P. M. when the following exercises were had:

Invocation, Reverend Alva Roy Scott;

Opening Address, Honorable Henry Lord, President;

Historical Address, Edward Mitchell Blanding, Secretary;

Personal Reminiscences, Deacon Elanathan Freeman Duren,
Past Secretary, (1864-1902).

Brief addresses were also made by Mr. Charles S. Fellows, the Society's first Secretary; Doctor Thomas Upham Coe, Treasurer; Doctor William C. Mason, Chairman Executive Committee; General Augustus B. Farnham; Mrs. Fannie Hardy Eckstorm and Mr. John Francis Sprague, editor of the *JOURNAL* and President of the Piscataquis Historical Society.

In the evening of the same day, in the Assembly Hall of the Bangor High School, Professor Warren K. Moorehead, Department of Archaeology of Andover, Massachusetts, delivered an exceed-

ingly interesting and instructive illustrated lecture on "Archaeological Researches in Maine," which was of great value to all interested in the discoveries which have recently been made relative to the pre-historic Indians of the Penobscot region.

The addresses of President Lord and Secretary Blanding, as well as the reminiscences of Deacon Duren, were important contributions to the history of Eastern Maine and we are glad to learn that the Society will soon issue a booklet containing a complete report of the proceedings.

A remarkable feature of the occasion was the appearance of Deacon Duren, hale and hearty, who has already rounded out one century and bids fair well into the next.

HONORABLE Martin L. Durgin of Milo is writing a series of valuable historical sketches of the early history of the town of Milo which are being published in the Eastern Herald.

ON THE evening of March 4, 1914, the Daughters of the American Revolution of Waterville entertained the members of the S. A. R. of that city in Liberty Hall.

The greeting to the D. A. R. was given by Captain Silas Adams and the response was by Mrs. W. H. K. Abbott, regent of Silence Howard Hayden Chapter. A short paper entitled "Object and Organization of the D. A. R." was read by Mrs. H. L. Kelley. Reverend E. C. Whittemore read a paper on the "Object and Organization of the S. A. R." Captain Silas Adams also delivered an interesting address on "Arnold's Expedition to Quebec."

Orono, in 1806, previously called "Still Water," was incorporated, including the region of Old Town. It took its name from a celebrated Indian chief, Orono, of the Tarratine tribe. He was a warm friend of the Americans in the War of the Revolution. The place was first settled in 1774. Miss Betsy Colburn was the first white woman to visit it in 1774. Esther Ayers was the first white child born within the limits of the present town, April 30, 1777. In 1840, Old Town was incorporated as a separate town. Orono was the one hundred and sixty-second town incorporated in the State, and contained then about three hundred inhabitants.

SPRAGUE'S JOURNAL OF MAINE HISTORY

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Postage prepaid on all items.

"We must look a little into that process of nation-making which has been going on since prehistoric ages and is going on here among us to-day, and from the recorded experience of men in times long past we may gather lessons of infinite value for ourselves and for our children's children."

—JOHN FISKE.

Very Much Alike

The famous and successful publisher, S. S. McClure, is publishing his own autobiography in McClure's Magazine. It is interesting. In the January number after giving his experiences as a peddler in country towns, while earning money to pay his way through college, he says: "I had found out that for the most part, all these people were interested in exactly the same things, or the same kind of thing, that interested me. Years later, when I came to edit a popular magazine, I could never believe in that distinction made by some editors that this or that was very good, but it would not interest the people of the Middle West, or the people in the little towns. My experience had taught me that the people in the little towns were interested in whatever was interesting—that they were just like the people in New York or Boston." This is only one way of asserting a great truth which is, that in the concrete, human nature is about alike the world over. As subscriptions have been received for the JOURNAL during the past year this fact has come home to us in many ways. There is a certain per cent of the people of Maine who are interested in one phase or another of Maine history, and we are pleased to know that this number is increasing; some care much for its very dawn and are fascinated with the early voyages of the ancient explorers to our shores, such as Champlain, Waymouth, Father Biard and John Smith; others are more interested in genealogy, family history, the first settlers and the early land titles and surveys; many in biography, the lives of

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the founders of Maine, the first farmers, lawyers, doctors, ministers, priests, school masters; the first builders of ships, factories, taverns and railroads, and so on. But this number who do esteem these subjects of value and importance is just about the same in one part of the State as another. They are not confined to the culture of the city of Portland, where there has existed a strong and flourishing State Historical Society for nearly a century, nor to the more cultivated classes in any of our cities and larger towns, but may also be found in every backwoods town and remote plantation.

The Capens of Deer Island

Henry E. Capen, the well known hotel man and once proprietor of the Augusta House, and his brother, Charles Capen, are the owners of Deer Island, a beautiful spot in Moosehead Lake, where there is a valuable farm and a summer hotel. Their father, Aaron Capen, lived there for many years and died there only a few years ago. Their grandfather, General Aaron Capen of Dorchester, Massachusetts, first settled Deer Island about 1838. He was elected Brigadier General in 1828. General Capen belonged to one of the oldest Dorchester families and was born and for many years lived on the ancestral farm, which had been in the possession of the Capen family for several generations. He was not a hard working farmer as his father had been but concerned himself mainly about the milk business and devoted much of his time to military affairs. Brought more in contact with the world by these pursuits, he eagerly engaged in the great land speculations which raged in New England for several years and which was a craze, ruining many men with bright prospects. Maine lands was the favorite deal and it probably brought more people to grief than anything else in that era of inflation. General Capen plunged in so deeply that he was obliged to give up the Dorchester home and abandon his military career.

As a result he went into the depths of the Maine woods, settled Deer Island and lived there the most of his life after that.

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Sayings of Subscribers

JOHN F. LAMB of Livermore Falls, Department Commander of
Maine G. A. R. :

"We enjoy your Journal very much."

M. C. FERNALD, PH. D., LL. D., Professor Emeritus of the De-
partment of Philosophy, University of Maine, writes:

"I thank you very much for numbers one and two of Volume
one of the Journal sent to me free, when I subscribed for Volume
two. I am reading them with much interest."

MR. SAMUEL J. GUERNSEY of Peabody Museum of Harvard Uni-
versity, Cambridge, Massachusetts, writes:

"I prize the Journal very highly."

MRS. JEANETTE HARDING BLACKFORD of Machias, Registrar of
Hannah Weston Chapter, D. A. R., says:

"I enjoy your magazine so much that I wish every student of
history could read it."

HONORABLE FREDERICK E. BOOTHBY of Portland, formerly prominent
in the Maine Central Railroad Company, Ex-Mayor of that
city, chairman of the Maine 1920 State Board of Trade Gen-
eral Committee, and always interested in everything pertaining
to the welfare of Maine, says in a letter to the Journal:

"If I live there will be something doing that year," meaning
the year 1920, and adds:

"I am much interested in your Journal of Maine History for
May, every article being of a type commanding attention. As for
Mt. Kineo, I have been familiar with it since 1864 and with its
three different hotels. I accompanied Mr. Jackson, President of
the M. C. R. R., to the opening July 30, 1884. Nearly every
gentleman present had his wife. I have been on many an affair of
this kind but none more agreeable than this one which was espe-
cially so the next day when nearly all the men mentioned by you

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with their ladies chartered a steamer taking in the North East and the North West Carries in the forenoon and the East Outlet in the afternoon.

“Mr. Hamlin ended his Kineo speech by saying:

“‘I am now going to call on several gentlemen for remarks, but want it understood all must be brief for as I look around the room I see lots of pretty girls dying to dance——with me.’”

HONORABLE DAVID D. STEWART of St. Albans, the venerable and honored nestor of the State of Maine Bar:

“The May number of the Journal contains a vast amount of useful history for a Maine man, not readily obtainable elsewhere. The date relating to the original ownership of our towns in Somerset County, and elsewhere, are very valuable.”

MR. NORMAN L. BASSETT of Augusta, Maine, Lawyer and Secretary of the Maine Bar Association:

“The cover of Sprague's Journal says ‘History is the truth, ever impartial, never prejudiced.’ Napoleon says, ‘History is a lie.’”

HONORABLE HARRY P. DILL, American Consul at Orillia, Ontario:

“I wish to be retained on your list of subscribers, as I feel that I must have Sprague's Journal of Maine History anyhow.”

W. SCOTT HILL, M. D., of Augusta, and a well known student and writer of Maine history:

“I am much pleased with your Journal. In years to come it will be more appreciated and I hope you will continue it.”

Bagaduce

In No. 1, Vol. I, of your JOURNAL you refer to the Indian name of Castine and again in Vol. 2, No. 1, in which your contributor says “There seems as yet no authorized form of the word and no settled opinion as to its meaning.” In this connection the following derivation and interpretation by J. Hammond Trumbull, than whom there was no one more learned in the Maine and Massachu-

With the advent of the new era of aviation, the medical profession is faced with the problem of the proper preparation of the aviator. The aviator is a man of many parts, and his preparation must be a comprehensive one.

THE AVIATOR'S PHYSICAL AND MENTAL REQUIREMENTS

The aviator must be a man of sound physique and sound mind. He must be able to withstand the rigors of flight, and he must be able to think clearly and act quickly under the most trying circumstances.

The physical requirements of the aviator are many and varied. He must be able to endure long hours of flight, and he must be able to resist the effects of altitude, speed, and vibration.

The mental requirements of the aviator are equally important. He must be able to concentrate his mind, and he must be able to make quick and accurate decisions under the most difficult conditions.

The preparation of the aviator is a task of great importance. It is one that requires the cooperation of the medical profession, the aviation industry, and the government.

The medical profession has a special responsibility in this regard. It is the duty of the physician to see that the aviator is properly prepared, and that he is able to withstand the rigors of flight.

The aviation industry has a special responsibility in this regard. It is the duty of the aviator to see that the aircraft is properly maintained, and that it is able to withstand the rigors of flight.

The government has a special responsibility in this regard. It is the duty of the government to see that the aviator is properly trained, and that he is able to withstand the rigors of flight.

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setts Indian language, may be of interest. He says "the bay of Castine, Maine, was called by the Abnakis *Matche-baguatus*, or as Ralé wrote it *Matsi-bigwadoosek*—bad harbor." The name is an Indian place name and as is well known very few of the place names bear much resemblance to the aboriginal name. In this case the name is composed of the adjectival prefix *Matsi* or *Matche*, Ralé gives both forms, meaning bad, unsafe, &c., and the substantival *añbagaōi* as Ralé wrote it, meaning, a shelter—a covert, haven, or as your contributor says "a bad landing place." The Abnaki *Matsi* or *Matche* has its an-a-logue in the Natick dialect in *Matche* and *Matchit*. The syllable *Mat* having the same signification as the negative prefix *un* in English. In regard to the name Biguyduce, Trumbull says "a local tradition derives it from 'Major Biguyduce,' an imaginary French officer supposed to have come with Baron Castine."

W. SCOTT HILL.

Augusta, June 4, 1914.

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SIR HIRAM MAXIM



THE GREAT WALL

Sprague's Journal of Maine History

Vol. II

JULY, 1914

No. 3

Sangerville Centennial

1814—1914

On June 13, 1914, in accordance with a vote of the town at its last annual town meeting the people of Sangerville commemorated the hundredth anniversary of its incorporation as a municipality.

At 8.30 a. m. a parade of floats, antiques, etc., numbering in all about sixty, accompanied by three bands of music from Guilford, Monson and Milo, headed by James Lynch who acted as chief marshal, marched through the principal streets of Sangerville and Guilford villages. It was an excellent representation of historical features of the town of both the past and present. At the head of the line was a small body of men attired to represent the Red Men as they would have appeared one hundred and thirteen years ago when that territory was a primeval wilderness. The next was a log cabin on which was inscribed "The first house in Sangerville, built by Phineas Ames in 1801." Another interesting antique was an old hand loom, being operated by some one weaving cloth who impersonated a housewife of the olden days; this was followed by a loom of the latest type making cloth as it is made today in the factories of Sangerville.

There was a large assemblage of people from Sangerville and adjoining towns, and it was estimated that they numbered several thousand.

At 1.30 p. m. the literary exercises were held in the open air in front of the Town Hall. Mr. Alfonso F. Marsh, who was president of the day, introduced John F. Sprague of Dover as the historian, Honorable Willis E. Parsons of Foxcroft as the orator, and Professor William S. Knowlton of Monson as the poet, of the occasion. Speeches were also made by His Excellency William T. Haines, Governor of Maine, who was present with his staff, and Honorable Stanley Plummer of Dexter, all of whom, except Governor Haines, were natives of Sangerville. Hiram Percy Maxim of Hartford, Connecticut, a son of Sir Hiram Maxim, who like his

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The American Medical Association has been organized since 1847, and has since that time been the largest and most influential organization of the medical profession in the United States. It has been the leading body in the promotion of the interests of the medical profession, and in the advancement of the science and practice of medicine.

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father and others of the Maxim family, is a scientist and inventor, and the inventor of what is known as the Maxim Silencer, also addressed the meeting and read a speech written by his father, Sir Hiram Maxim of London, England, which appears in full on another page.

Immediately following this program was an exhibition in the Town Hall by Mr. Maxim, of moving pictures and stereopticon views, representing Sir Hiram operating the Maxim machine gun in various positions, one being a picture of himself and King George inspecting the gun; the great Gun and Steel Plate Manufactory of Vickers' Sons and Maxim; Sir Hiram's residence in London and interior views of the same; the whole presenting one of the most notable features that has probably ever been seen at any Centennial celebration in Maine. These pictures were taken especially for this occasion.

A cablegram was received during the afternoon from Sir Hiram and read by Mr. Maxim to the audience, as follows:

"Centennial Committee, Sangerville, Me., U. S. A. Congratulations Dear Old Sangerville.

(Signed) Maxim, London, England, Norwood Rd. S. E."

Among the floats were the following:

East Sangerville Grange,
V. E. Sanders Marsh,
A. F. Marsh,
Sanders Bros. & Co.,
Degree of Honor,
Music and Drawing,
J. T. Club,
Queens of Avilion,
Our Schools,
East Sangerville and Campbell's Corner Schools,
South Sangerville Grange,
U. S. Separators,
Wedding of 1814,
Wedding of 1914,
Page, Spearing Co.,
Log Cabin,
Hook and Ladder Co.,
Modern Loom in action (Sangerville Woolen Co.),
Old Loom in action,
Two Pony Teams,
Indians, First Settlers,
Sangerville Woolen Co. and J. W. Leighton,

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20 Teams (Clarence Drew),
Old Flax Wheel (Mrs. Mary Campbell),
Mrs. Louise Genthner, decorated Automobile,
Mr. A. O. Campbell, decorated Automobile.

The committee awarded the first prize for the most attractive float, to the East Sangerville Grange and the second prize to Mrs. V. Cleaves for the old loom. The log cabin received the first prize for antiques and Mrs. Mary Campbell received the second prize for the old flax wheel.

One of the features of the parade was a carriage containing thirteen babies, the mothers of whom were:

Mrs. June Dexter,
Mrs. Bessie Sawyer,
Mrs. Maud Clukey,
Mrs. Sadie Gifford,
Mrs. Grace Witham,
Mrs. Nellie Grant,
Mrs. Agnes Andrews,

Mrs. Flora Leighton,
Mrs. Flora Lewis,
Mrs. Lilla Diffin,
Mrs. Robie Perkins,
Mrs. Lottie Seabury,
Mrs. Helda Folley.



DUMBARTON WOOLEN MILLS, NO. 2, SANGERVILLE, MAINE.

Historical Address

By John Francis Sprague

Mr. Chairman, and Fellow Citizens:

One hundred years is not a great span of time if measured by the recorded history of the progress of man's civilization, but if measured by the tremendous events which have transpired since the first day of the century whose milestone we mark today, it is equal to many centuries which have passed since man began to make record of his doings.

One hundred and thirteen years ago a man of bravery and sterling qualities left his home in Hancock, New Hampshire, and penetrated the wilderness, where is now the town of Sangerville, and on a spot near Lane's Corner on what was in subsequent years known as the Marr place, chopped down the first trees, had the first "burnt piece," built the first log house and began the first settlement of this town. His name was Phineas Ames^a and for thirteen

(a) The original family name was spelled E-a-m-e-s and this branch the family changed it to A-m-e-s about 1750.

Phineas Ames was born in Rutland, Massachusetts, October 26, 1757, and descended in the fifth generation from Robert Ames, who came from England to Massachusetts sometime previous to 1661. It is not known exactly where he first landed, but it is known that he resided in Andover, Massachusetts, in 1661.

Phineas Ames was a Revolutionary soldier. His first service in the Continental Army appears to have been eleven days, commencing August 20, 1777.

Edgar Crosby Smith, in *Sketches of Revolutionary Soldiers of Piscataquis County*, (Piscataquis Historical Society Collections, Vol. 1, Page 155) says:

"His second service of which we have any record is that of his enlistment of September 27, 1777. After the battle of Bemis' Heights, September 19, 1777, reserves were hurried on to Saratoga to assist Gen. Gates. Ames enlisted in Capt. John Boynton's company. Col. Sparhawk's regiment, under the command of Major Jonas Wilder, and this regiment were ordered to join the army of the Northern Department. It is probable that he arrived at the seat of war in season to participate in the battle of October 7. Burgoyne surrendered and laid down his arms October 17, 1777, and many of the militia companies were then discharged. Phineas Ames' discharge was dated October 18, 1777, the day after Burgoyne's surrender. Service, twenty-nine days."

Francis M. Ames of Dover is a grandson, and Judson Ames of Foxcroft is a greatgrandson of Phineas Ames.

years this humble settlement, which was since expanded into the prosperous town with its busy factories and fertile farms which we know today, was, in honor of this first pioneer named and known as Amestown. Other settlers sighting the smoke of his little cabin curling through the tree tops and attracted by that location soon commenced other clearings, and made their own little openings and laid foundations for future homes. His first white neighbor was from the same state as himself, James Weymouth of Lee, New Hampshire, who came about one year later.

This town was Number Four in the Sixth Range of towns north of the Waldo Patent. By order of the General Court of Massachusetts it was conveyed, on August 2, 1802, to John S. Fazy.^a Subsequently Colonel Calvin Sanger of Sherborn, Massachusetts, purchased three-fourths of it and soon after became its sole owner.

Loring^b says that Phineas Ames made a survey of the town "sometime previous to 1807," and that his survey proving inaccurate, Colonel Sanger employed Isaac Coolidge from Massachusetts to make a re-survey of his portion of the town, the southeast quarter having been already lotted out by Moses Hodsdon.

Many of the first settlers came from Sherborn and vicinity. One of the earliest of these was Walter Leland, who came in 1809. About three years later his father, Henry Leland, who was also a native of Sherborn and was born April 30, 1761, moved here and lived with his son Walter, and resided on the same farm until the time of his death June 26, 1835. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, having been mustered into the service April 27, 1777, and served three years in Captain Alexander's Company of Colonel Edward Wigglesworth's Regiment of the Thirteenth Regiment of the Massachusetts Line.^c

From an old account book that Walter Leland left, his son, Jediah Phipps Leland, now living, recently furnished me with the following copy of an entry in this book:

(a) Owners of Maine Lands in 1820. Vol. 2, page 21 of the JOURNAL.

(b) Loring's History of Piscataquis County. (1880) p. 75.

(c) Sketches of Revolutionary Soldiers in Piscataquis County by Edgar C. Smith. (Piscataquis Historical Collections.) Vol. 1, p. 177.

The first of these is the fact that the American people are not generally educated in the principles of medicine. They are not generally educated in the principles of hygiene, or in the principles of diet, or in the principles of exercise, or in the principles of the use of the various organs of the body. They are not generally educated in the principles of the use of the various organs of the body. They are not generally educated in the principles of the use of the various organs of the body.

The second of these is the fact that the American people are not generally educated in the principles of the use of the various organs of the body. They are not generally educated in the principles of the use of the various organs of the body. They are not generally educated in the principles of the use of the various organs of the body. They are not generally educated in the principles of the use of the various organs of the body.

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Sherborn, Mass., April 30, 1809.

I started for the Province of Maine to take charge of Colonel Calvin Sanger's saw and grist mill. I had charge of the mills until Isaiah Knowlton bought and took possession of the same in April, 1817.

Walter Leland.

He arrived here about the last week of the following May. He first settled in East Sangerville on land that is now known as the Fogg farm. He made the first clearing on that place, and lived there until 1836 when he moved to an entirely new and wild lot of land and began the building of another farm, which is one of the well known Leland farms in East Sangerville, where he resided until his death, January 8, 1883.

The Leland family of Sangerville descended from John Leland, born in London in 1512. His descendant, Henry Leland, born in England in 1625 and who married Margaret Badcock, came to America in 1652 and died in Sherborn, Massachusetts, April 4, 1680.^a

Walter Leland was three times married. His first wife was Louisa Oakes of Sangerville. His second wife's name was Dane and she lived but a short time. His third wife was Hannah M. Bennett of Sangerville.

He was the father of five children by his first wife; Sarah Phipps, b. Oct. 5, 1813; Walter, b. Nov. 12, 1815; Lydia Brown, b. Dec. 15, 1817; Laura Matilda, b. July 3, 1820; Chauncy Colton, b. Jan. 13, 1822. His children by his third wife were Jediah Phipps, b. Aug. 5, 1834; Henry Lowell, b. May 14, 1836; Joseph Brockway, b. March 7, 1838; Adelaide Elizabeth, b. May 12, 1841; Mary Helen, b. Feb. 12, 1845; Adeline Ellen, b. Aug. 21, 1847.

Walter Leland has also left a record that the following with their families comprised all who were living in the settlement when he arrived in 1809.

Phineas Ames,
Jesse Brockway,
Nathaniel Stevens,
William Stevens,
Timothy Hutchinson,
Solomon Oakes,
Levi Oakes,
Abel Oakes,
James Weymouth.

(a) The Leland Magazine and Genealogical Record of Henry Leland and his descendants. (Boston, 1850.) Pages 9 and 10.

The Lelands of Sangerville have remained in the old homes and on the old farms of their sires, have adhered with commendable zeal to the same occupation inherited from them and the most honorable one known to the world. They are men of staunch and rugged character, and types of the highest kind of American citizenship. The late Henry L. Leland was during his life well known throughout Maine as an authority on agricultural subjects.

Other early settlers were William Farnham who came here from Norridgewock, and Eben Stevens, a carpenter. Enoch Adams came from New Hampshire and Eleazer Woodward from Vermont. He was a millwright and superintended the building of Sanger's Mills since known as Knowlton's Mills. Two young men in his employ were Guy Carleton and Oliver Woodward. About 1812-13 Guy Carleton began the building of a sawmill near where is now Sangerville Village, soon adding to it a grist-mill and in 1816 started a carding mill at the same place. He was active in the affairs of the Amestown settlement and of the new town of Sangerville, named in honor of Colonel Sanger. His name appears with frequency on the early town records and he was second selectman during the first two years of the town's existence. His name appears in these records occasionally as "Colonel" Carleton. That little river which courses its way oceanward through this village, has been, ever since his day in honor of his memory, called "Carleton Stream."

In 1817 two brothers left Sherborn with a horse and pung and drove to this forest country where they were destined to become prominent in the new town, to build for themselves substantial homes and rear families who have all made an impress upon the community. These were Isaiah and William Knowlton, and they arrived here March 9, 1817. They preceded their father, whose name was Isaiah, by only a short time as he came here in the following May. Two adjoining farms were settled and cleared by these brothers. Isaiah, Jr., soon became owner of the Sanger Mills; and from that day down through the generations since, Knowlton's Mill in East Sangerville served well the inhabitants for miles around, and although its wheels are now idle it yet stands as a landmark of the days of the fathers and when we used to "go to mill" there so

many years ago; and it is a reminder of the worth and industry of Captain Knowlton.

Isaiah Knowlton, Jr., was married to Clarissa Spooner February 20, 1821. One of their sons, William Smith Knowlton, has won fame as a teacher of public schools and academies in Maine and Massachusetts. He has been a teacher for about fifty years and is still in the service. He was ordained as a Baptist clergyman many years ago and frequently acts in that capacity. He is an eloquent speaker and has filled public positions with credit and honor. He has represented Piscataquis County in the Legislature of Maine in both the House and Senate. He has also been an author of books and various publications and his writings rank among the highest of Maine writers. "The Old Schoolmaster or Forty-five Years With the Girls and Boys" is the title of one of his most entertaining literary efforts. It was published by Burleigh & Flynt, Augusta, Maine, 1905, and is a charming story of his life work as a teacher of schools.

The name of Benjamin C. Goss appears in the first records of Sangerville and he was its second town clerk. He was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, February 24, 1787, but the exact date of his settlement here is not known.

In the convention which assembled at Portland, October 11, 1819, for the purpose of forming a constitution for the State of Maine, among the delegates elected from Penobscot County towns, which are now a part of Piscataquis County, were Samuel Chamberlain of Foxcroft, Benjamin C. Goss of Sangerville, Joseph Kelsey of Guilford, William R. Lowney of Sebec and Eleazier W. Snow of Atkinson, who was afterwards the first judge of probate for the new county of Piscataquis.

In the biographical sketches of the members of this convention appended to "The Debates and Journal of the Constitution,"^a is the following:

"Benjamin C. Goss, Sangerville, was a town clerk a few years, a shoemaker by trade, taught school. He possessed good native endowments and possessed qualities that might have led him to high literary and political position. He seems to have removed to

(a) The Debates and Journal of the Constitutional Convention of Maine. (Augusta, Maine, 1894) p. 117.

Sangerville from Readfield, and after a few years returned to Readfield."

Although the act of incorporation was passed by the Legislature in 1814, the inhabitants of the new town of Sangerville delayed acting under it until March 13, 1815, when they applied to Nathaniel Chamberlain of Foxcroft, a Justice of the Peace, to call the first meeting for organization. This meeting was held March 23, 1815, and a subsequent one to raise money for town purposes was held April 3, 1815.

During the first few years many special town meetings were held for the purpose of accepting of town roads laid out by the selectmen and raising money to pay for the same, and also to fix the limits of school and highway districts. In the early struggles of these pioneers and first builders of a town, money was not as common and plentiful as in our more fortunate times and at each annual town meeting for many years it was voted to take of the inhabitants, grain, such as wheat, corn and rye, as currency in payment for taxes. At the first meeting it was voted to allow one dollar and thirty-four cents per bushel for wheat and one dollar for rye and one dollar for corn. For a long while two tithing-men were chosen among the necessary town officers. This was an ancient custom of the Pilgrim Fathers and the Puritans and is of extreme antiquity. The first mention that we have of it is in Genesis where Abraham allows the king a tenth of the spoils taken from his enemies. Usually tithes were one-tenth of the annual profit of the land and were paid for purposes of church support. As the town meeting system developed in New England the office of tithing-man had a broader significance, and while his office pertained largely to church affairs, he became latterly more of a peace officer or a kind of Sunday constable who saw that people came to church and obeyed all of the old rigid Puritan laws relating to "keeping the Sabbath Day holy." He attended Sunday meetings, compelled the people to go to church and with a fox tail wand kept them awake during the sermon. This office has during the last half century become entirely obsolete in Maine.

At a meeting held in April, 1817, Samuel McClanathan, Guy Carleton and William Oakes were chosen a committee "to furnish school masters and mistresses."

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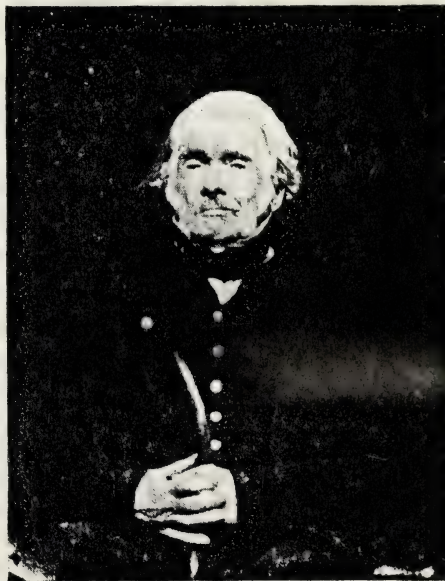
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At the first town meetings some one was always found who had the public welfare so much at heart that he collected the taxes free of expense. Later they began to pay a small compensation of less than one per cent and for many years it did not exceed one and one-half per cent.

Leonard Dearth was also one of the Sherborn pioneers to Sangerville. He was born in Sherborn in 1792 and died in East Sangerville in 1880. The exact date of his settling here is not known but it is supposed to have been about 1813. He married Fanny Carsley of Sangerville. He cleared up and cultivated a large and thrifty farm at East Sangerville, where he resided during the remainder of his life. He was a man of sterling qualities and his descendants have all been worthy and prominent citizens, among whom are Freeman Daniel Dearth, a leading lawyer and political leader of Dexter; Charles F. Dearth, a well known business man of Foxcroft, and their brother, the late Doctor Leonard Dearth, a native of Sangerville, who recently died in California.

Enoch Leathers was born in Dover, New Hampshire, October 2, 1763. On November 15, 1788, he married Mary Cilley of Westbrook and settled in Buckfield. Later he had a residence in Brooks and in Crosbytown, now Etna, Maine. On November 26, 1829, his youngest daughter, Lois Aseneth, married Jonathan Roberts, a young man who had just settled in Sangerville, and at about that time he moved here and became a resident, where he remained until he went to Foxcroft with his family in about 1849. He died in the ninety-fifth year of his age and his remains rest in the cemetery at East Sangerville.



ENOCH LEATHERS.

The first of these is the fact that the
human mind is not a tabula rasa, but
is filled with ideas and impressions
from the past.

The second is the fact that the
human mind is not a passive receiver
of impressions, but is an active
organ which interprets and
organizes the impressions it receives.

The third is the fact that the
human mind is not a single entity,
but is composed of many different
faculties, each of which has its
own special functions.



and in the history of the
human mind. The human mind
is not a single entity, but is
composed of many different
faculties, each of which has
its own special functions.

Edgar Crosby Smith, in his sketches of Revolutionary Soldiers of Piscataquis County, (Piscataquis Historical Society Collections, Vol. 1, pp. 174-175) states that he was a soldier in both the wars of the Revolution and of 1812. He enlisted in the Continental Army in June, 1782, in the Company of Captain Samuel Cherry in Colonel George Reid's Regiment. He served two years and received an honorable discharge in 1782. In the war of 1812 he was in Colonel Ripley's Regiment and took part in several engagements, among which was the Battle of Lundy's Lane.

The first attempt to have a settled minister in town was at a town meeting held on the first Monday in April, 1815, when it was voted not to accept of William Oaks as their minister. In 1820 an article appeared in the warrant to see if they would call elder John Daggett "to settle with them as their Minister" and the record states that "the vote was taken for and against and was against giving him a call." The next effort in this direction was at the meeting of March 18, 1822, when it was voted "to give Elder Daniel Bartlett a call to come and preach upon trial with us." And on the fourth day of December, 1822, it was "voted that the ordination of Mr. Daniel Bartlett be at the school-house near Carleton's Mills the 24th day of December and that the selectmen be a committee to receive the said Bartlett after his ordination as town minister, agreeable to a former vote of said town & make all other arrangements that said committee may think proper."

On the eighteenth day of June, 1822, it was "voted that Elder Daniel Bartlett^a be town Minister by his giving back one half of the land that belongs to sd town for the first settled Minister to be divided by Esq. Joseph Kelsey, Abraham Moore & Alexander Greenwood. Equal in value to the Congregational Society in sd town & the sd society agree to expend their part for the support of preaching equal with the Baptist Society in each part of the town & the sd Bartlett is to have his choice after divided."

The report of this committee is as follows:

Presuant to the vote of the town of Sangerville appointing Joseph Kelsey, Abraham Moore & Alexander Greenwood, Esqs., a Committee to divide according to quantity & quality the lands in said town granted to the first settled minister. Have attended that service & reported as follows: That they value Lot No. one in the

(a) Daniel Bartlett was a minister in the Baptist denomination.

first range at two dollars & twenty five cents per acre; Lot No. one in range eighth at one dollar & twenty five cents per acre the last had 140 acres & the first 168 acres Making a difference of one hundred & one Dollars & fifty cents to be paid to the congregational society or if the lot No. 1 in the first range is divided forty five acres to be taken of in the following manner or the west side line by a line parallel with the west side line of sd lot Dated June 27, 1822 agreeable to their report to me

Isaac Macomber, Clerk.

The following is also a part of the Record:

June 21, 1822 Agreeable to notice given by the selectmen who were requested by the said town to give Elder Daniel Bartlett information with regard to his being chose & on what conditions as towns Minister have attended that service and he came forward & declared his acceptance.

Attest. Isaac Macomber, Clerk.

Thus it seems that Daniel Bartlett was the first settled minister in the town.

In the early days of Maine our pauper laws were so lax that it was possible for towns to set up paupers at auction in open town meeting and bid them off to the lowest bidder. That is, the one who would agree to support the person who was a town charge the cheapest was given the job, and whatever work such person could perform belonged to the one who bid off such person. Sometimes the bids were merely nominal, only one or two dollars for a year, the labor of the pauper evidently being the principal object in the transaction. And as it is typical of a custom that prevailed in that day not only in Sangerville but probably in nearly all other Maine towns, I copy the following which occurred at a special town meeting held November 19, 1823:

Voted to put up to the highest bidder Mrs. D's. three children separately for one year & the persons that bid them off are to board & clothe them & if they should be sick the town to pay the Doctor's bill, only Rachael the oldest was bid off by Mr. Oliver M. Brown for thirteen dollars and seventy-five cents for one year. Hiram was bid off by Mr. William Cleaves for eleven dollars & seventy-five cents for one year. Voted that Mrs. D. be set up at the same as the others & that she & the youngest be put up together. Mrs. D. and the youngest was bid off by Mr. Oliver M. Brown for eight dollars per year.

This method of caring for the town's poor was cruel and unjust, being no less than one form of human slavery. The privilege under the law to proceed in this way was so flagrantly abused, and

it became such a state wide disgrace, that the Legislature of Maine by Chapter 12 of the Public Laws of 1847, passed the following act:

“It shall not be lawful for the inhabitants of any town in this State, by its overseers or otherwise, to permit any poor and indigent persons, chargeable to such town, to be set up and bid off by way of auction, either for support or service.” And this has ever since been the law of Maine upon this subject. This is one of the statutory changes and one of many events which mark the evolution of the final absolute dissolution of the united interests of church and state in Maine.

The history of races, of nations, of states and of towns demonstrates the steady advancement and the unfaltering progress of man; and we behold it right here in our study of these old Sangerville town records, not only regarding this matter and the abandonment of tithing-men as town officers, but in other things which they disclose. The poets and the philosophers of all the ages have seen and understood this great truth. We see with the eyes of Whit-
tier:

And step by step, since time began,
I see the steady gain of man.

Or with Tennyson:

Yet I doubt not thro' the ages one
increasing purpose runs,
And the thoughts of men are widen'd with
the process of the suns.

Somehow the human race has always desired the use of stimulants in the form of strong drink and in later years it has been deemed wise to regulate and restrict such use as far as it may be possible so to do. The Legislature of Maine by Chapter 133 of the Public Laws of 1821, approved March 20, 1821, enacted “that no person shall presume to be a common victualler, innholder, or seller of wine, beer, ale, cider, brandy, rum or any strong liquors by retail, . . . except such persons be duly licensed as is hereinafter provided, on pain of forfeiting the sum of fifty dollars,” etc. The licensing board consisted of the selectmen, treasurer and town clerk of towns, and the assessors, treasurer and clerk of each plantation; such persons to meet on the second Monday of September of each year for the purpose of acting on applications for licenses. The law instructed this board to license for one year

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as retailers of strong drink, "as many persons of sober life and conversation, and suitably qualified for the employment, for which they may severally apply to be licensed, as they may deem necessary."

These licenses paid into the town treasury the sum of six dollars for this privilege and the town clerk received twenty-five cents for recording each license. The first record of the doings of the licensing board in Sangerville was on Monday, the ninth day of September, 1822, at the dwelling house of Isaac Macomber, when a license was granted to Isaac Macomber "as a retailer agreeable to law." It seemed, however, that Mr. Macomber was unable to satisfy all of the demands of this nature, for on January 28, 1823, "Mr. Edward Mitchell was licensed as a retailer until the next annual meeting in September." In 1825 the business of retailing strong drink and grog had increased so that five persons were licensed, namely: Edward Mitchell, Moses Ayer, Isaac Macomber, Thomas Mansfield and Thomas Fuller, an innholder.

For the first several years the town meetings were usually held in dwelling houses, but about 1823 they began to hold them in "the schoolhouse near Carleton's Mills." The first list of jurors presented to the town by the selectmen and accepted as such by the voters was on April 17, 1823, and were as follows: William Parsons, Guy Carleton, Thomas Fuller, Robert Carleton, Wing Spooner and Abel Brockway.

It would have been both a physical and mental impossibility for any one to have prepared an accurate outline even of the early history of Sangerville in the short time allotted to me by your committee. I could only take the old records available, and what they reminded me of, and the meager information of a few older persons which were attainable and make an attempt to give you an indistinct and what is simply a bird's-eye view of the life and labors of these first settlers in the town of Sangerville. There were four distinct points of settlement in the town; East Sangerville or Lane's Corner; Carleton's Mills or Sangerville Village; South Sangerville, (which later included Brockway's Mills), and Gilman's Corner, and French's Mills in the southwesterly part of the town. The settlers in East Sangerville came largely from Sherborn, Massachusetts, and the Gilmans and their neighbors from New Hampshire, while the sources of the Carleton Mills settlement were more mixed, coming

not only from Massachusetts and New Hampshire, but from other towns in Maine and from other portions of New England as well.

Benjamin Lane at Lane's Corner and Stephen Lowell at Carleton's Mills were among the first storekeepers in town. The Gilmans of Gilman's Corner became famous for the making and selling of winnowing mills to the farmers for many miles around, and for a while Moses Gilman kept a small store at Gilman's Corner.

I recall Lucian French of French's Mills as a man, for his day and generation, of more than ordinary intelligence and of rather superior intellectual attainments. He was a mechanic and quite studious along these and mathematical lines, but I remember him more as an enthusiastic follower of William Miller in his religious belief or what is now known as a Second Adventist.

The Baileys, Lougees, Parsonses, Brockways, Bishops, Maxims, Folsoms, Spragues and Fowlers were among the first settlers of South Sangerville. Rufus Brockway was from the Province of New Brunswick. His son, Cyrus Brockway, was quite prominent in town affairs and was at different times one of the selectmen. His daughter Helen married the late Colonel Charles A. Clark of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, a prominent lawyer of the Middle West,^a and a native of Sangerville. Among other men of note who are natives of this town the name of Colonel Stanley Plummer of Dexter should not be overlooked.

Samuel Maxim was a prosperous farmer whose farm adjoined that of Heirey Bishop. He was a brother of Isaac Maxim, who lived for a time in the Nickerson house opposite the home of Cyrus Brockway at Brockway's Mills. Isaac was the father of Sir Hiram Maxim and it was in this Nickerson house that Sir Hiram was born. In my boyhood days it was called the "Young Cyrus Brockway house" as Cyrus Brockway 2d, a nephew of Cyrus, son of Rufus, resided there for several years after the Maxims moved out. It was the sons and daughters of the first settlers that I knew in my childhood days, and they were sturdy, frugal and industrious people. The old time musters with their annual jollifications, cider, rum and long sheets of gingerbread were then only a memory to be related to the younger generation by the old gray haired Colonels, Majors

(a) Colonel Clark died at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, December 22, 1913.

and Captains who had survived from the glorious days of the old Maine Militia.

I can recall the flocks of sheep being driven down the Bishop Hill by the Farnhams, Andersons, Damons, and others to be washed at the falls at Brockway's Mills which were on the outlet of Center Pond. All of the neighbors thereabouts washed their sheep at these falls and a jug of good old cider usually accompanied the sheep washing process.

I can see the peddlers with their carts top heavy with great sacks of paper rags, which they bought in exchange for their wares at three cents per pound; drovers, who went through the country buying large herds of cattle and flocks of sheep for the Brighton market. I can see the "old stragglers" that made periodical visits and who were of a similar type to our present wandering Willies, for the latter day "tramp," had not then been evolved.

I remember perhaps more distinctly than any of them "Old Straggler French" whom David Barker has immortalized in his poem "To Leather French."

Then the scanning of these old records brings vividly to mind the days when tallow candles and the blaze from the pine knots in the fire-places furnished the evening lights.

I remember Sangerville in those days as a type of the country places in Maine as they existed a half a century ago or more. It had several large common school districts and there were saw, shingle and grist-mills at the village, at Knowlton's, Brockway's Mills and French's Mills, but these grist-mills could only grind corn and grain into meal and could not bolt wheat, barley and rye into flour, so when that was to be done, we around Brockway's Mills, hauled our grists either to Dexter or Guilford, and those around East Sangerville I think generally went to Dover for this purpose.

As the best description that I can write of the old neighborhood I quote the following from "Cy Strong's Neighborhood" in Backwoods Sketches:^a

Those were good old days, never to return, for the conditions can never again be the same. Although they lived far apart in many instances, they were very social and enjoyed life. Besides

(a) Backwoods Sketches, John Francis Sprague, (Augusta, 1912) p. 147.

meeting each other every Sunday at the schoolhouses to attend religious meetings, they would also meet together to do considerable of their farm and household work.

Not a quilt was ever made in the Strong neighborhood except at a quilting-bee, when the women and older girls would all assemble at the home where the quilt was to be made, and when it was finished the affair would wind up with all the men and boys being present at a generous supper of baked beans, pies and twisted doughnuts sweetened with molasses. Then the visiting women would all inquire of the hostess how she made such nice mince and pumpkin pies, and while riding home on the oxsleds would turn up their noses to each other and say that they were about the meanest pies they had seen this year.

All of the apples were prepared for drying at paring-bees, all of the corn was husked out and made ready for the shed chamber at huskings, and from time immemorial the finding of a red ear of corn by a blushing maiden was the signal for a diversion in kissing; all of the houses and barns were raised at raisings and the men and women all attended to assist the good woman of the house in preparing a big supper. Not least in the round of gaieties was the piling-bee. When any of the neighbors had a ten or twenty acre lot of trees which had been cut down in long wind-rows and which they called "a fell piece," they would set it on fire and get a good or a poor burn as the case might be, but after the fire many huge charred trees remained, which had to be junked up and rolled into piles to season for a second burning. When ready for the first piling, the farmer would send invitations to all of the neighbors to come to his piling-bee and the same festivities would follow the piling of the burnt piece that followed the making of the quilt, the paring of the apples, the husking of the corn and the raising of the barn. Then the young folks had their spelling, singing and writing schools in the long winter evenings in the schoolhouse when all were merry and gay.

Each month of May was also a jolly time for the boys and girls, and more than one courtship was the result of the annual hanging of May baskets to each other's doors. An unwritten law governed the custom that the hanger must make a loud knock at the door when he or she left the basket, which was always made from some bright colored paper, and the recipient, if present, must give chase and catch the hanger, if possible. When thus caught, hugging and kissing followed, as a matter of course. When Mary Farnham hung a May basket for Martin Osgood she enclosed a neat little note upon which was written:

A Martin is a pretty bird,
The sweetest songster I ever heard;
And I have come a rod or more
To hang a basket at his door.

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Martina^a caught Mary, and as others had a hand in it the cat was out of the bag, for several saw the billet. But Martin and Mary didn't care much, as they were quite sweet on each other. If poor Martin hadn't died with consumption there might have been a wedding some day. . . . The lights and shadows of life in the old neighborhood are now only fading memories. Cy Strong and his sturdy neighbors long since passed into the mysterious beyond. Some of the sons and daughters have taken the same dark journey, others are now wrinkled men and grayhaired women in other climes and places. The cows graze the hillside as then, the fields of waving grain are as golden, the clover is as fragrant, the flowers bloom as beautiful, the birds sing as sweetly and the sun shines as brightly as in the good old days when drovers, peddlers, travelers and old stragglers would inquire how far it was to Cy Strong's neighborhood.

About the year 1784 Samuel Maxim and his brother Ephraim moved from Wareham, Massachusetts, to New Sandwich in the Province of Maine, afterwards (1798) incorporated as the town of Wayne. Subsequently their father, Nathan Maxim, moved from Wareham to Wayne and resided with them until his death. Isaac Maxim, the son of Samuel, was born in the town of Strong in the District of Maine, October 16, 1814, and died in Wayne April 29, 1883. He moved into what is now Piscataquis County before the county was incorporated. He married Harriett Boston Stevens in Blanchard, Maine, October 14, 1838. His son, Hiram Stevens Maxim, now known throughout the civilized world as Sir Hiram Maxim, was born in that part of Sangerville known as Brockway's Mills, in what was formerly called the Nickerson house, February 5, 1840.

Isaac Maxim resided with his family for many years in several different towns in Piscataquis County before his departure for Wayne. My own recollection of him is that of a man of full height, well proportioned, with keen black eyes, a massive forehead, with hair and a lengthy beard whitened by the frosts of many winters, giving him a truly patriarchal appearance. Although never having had but a limited education he was during his life a profound student of such subjects as engaged his attention. His favorite themes of thought were of matters that pertained to the mechan-

(a) Martin Maxim is the one referred to. He was a promising young man who died in early manhood, and was the son of Samuel Maxim and a cousin of Sir Hiram, and the young lady was a daughter of Deacon Joseph Fowler.

ical arts and inventions and also scientific and theological subjects. As his son Hiram said of him in after years in an interview published in the *Pall-Mall Gazette*: "He was a philosopher if there ever was one," yet he was a dreamer more than he was a practical man of affairs. It was from him that Sir Hiram received the first impression of the principle in mechanism upon which is founded the famous Maxim Machine Gun, that has made the name of Hiram Stevens Maxim world renowned and has placed him in the ranks of the world's greatest and most eminent inventors. But while the germ came from the father, it was the son's genius that developed and perfected it and made it of practical use to the armies of the world.

Someone has said that the people of this world are divided into two classes, viz.: "The men who have seen visions and the herd that has laughed at the visions and the visionary."

Isaac Maxim saw visions and dreamed dreams, but I will always remember him with reverence and respect for he was not only a man of great intellect but thoroughly honest and upright and gave inspiration to a family of inventors who are not dreamers but pre-eminently men of affairs.

Sir Hiram Maxim is a resident of the world and not of any one commonwealth, nation or kingdom, and deals, makes contracts and does things with great governments, and with sovereigns and potentates that represent millions of the world's inhabitants. He is one of the world's great inventors, the peer of a Newton, a Morse and a Franklin, and a compeer of the great Edison.

William G. Clark was for many years a lawyer in Sangerville. He was for a time town clerk and held other town offices. He reared a large family, his sons becoming leading and influential men. Colonel Charles A. Clark of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, was one of them.

Moses Carr, fated to become an important factor in the industrial expansion of the town, and who lived to the remarkable age of one hundred and one years, was born in Vienna, Maine, April 22, 1810. He married Sally Ladd of the same town. As a farm laborer in his native town he had earned and saved about three hundred dollars, and with this money in his pocket, and his wife and father accompanying him on a sled drawn by a pair of oxen,

in the winter of 1831, he moved to Sangerville and purchased a farm then having been but little improved by a few acres of cleared land and a log cabin. Here he developed a fertile farm which was his home during his lifetime. In his day there were no railroads in this part of Maine, and not only all of the travel here from other parts came over the highways in stage coaches, but all of the merchandise supplied to these inhabitants had to be hauled from Bangor on what were called "tote" teams. Mr. Carr early became a toter to and from Bangor. Then he extended his toting or teaming to the lumber camps in the woods at the north of us and would purchase products of the farmers and haul them to the lumber camps and sell them at a profit. One of the products that he handled with great success was called "cider apple sauce." Then the farmers' wives were skilled in an art that at sometime during the past fifty years, was, apparently, suddenly and simultaneously lost by the farmer folk all over the State of Maine. In my opinion this was the richest and most delicious table sauce ever known of or used by any people in this world. It was to me like Brutus' idea, "a dish fit for the gods." While few if any today appear to have the least conception of how it should be made the process was then a matter of common knowledge. Farmers with large orchards in the neighborhood where I lived when a boy, farmers like Samuel Maxim, Heirey Bishop, Josiah S. Folsom and Joseph Fowler, would each make several barrels of it every fall. Moses Carr soon founded a successful business in purchasing barrels of apple sauce of them and selling it to the lumbermen. As a farmer, teamster and dealer in farm produce he amassed a fortune which in later years he successfully used in enlarging and developing the woolen industry in this town.

The later prosperity of Sangerville is largely indebted to Moses Carr and his sons and to the late David R. Campbell and his sons, for their activities in establishing here the business of manufacturing woolen cloth.

Another early Sangerville family that made its mark in town descended from Elder William Oakes or as the family name is sometimes spelled in the old records, Oak. He moved here from Skowhegan, Maine, and was a descendant of Nathaniel Oak, born in England in about 1645 and who emigrated to Marlboro, (now

Northboro, Massachusetts), about 1660-5. His son, William Oaks, Jr., was a colonel in the Maine Militia and active in the affairs of the new town. He was born in Canaan, Maine, November 8, 1795. He married Mary Weymouth, May 3, 1819. In the "Family register of Nathaniel Oak of Marlboro, Mass., and his descendants" by Henry Lebbeus Oak, published in 1906, I take the following relating to him:

"8 children; Abner, James, William, Albion, Valentine, William, Mary, Augustus. Colonel William Oaks was a very prominent citizen, Colonel of Militia holding town, county and state affairs. It is regretted that a more detailed account of his life has not been furnished. Many of his descendants are in the professions—lawyers, teachers, engineers and artists." The late William P. Oakes of Foxcroft was one of his sons, a graduate of Colby College, a member of the bar, but better known throughout eastern Maine as a civil engineer and land surveyor. While he resided in Sangerville he was for many years chairman of the board of selectmen and held the same position a part of the time while he resided in Foxcroft.

The first marriage in Sangerville after its legal organization was that of Joseph Morgridge to Miss Olive Oakes, who were united in marriage May 15, 1815, by Samuel McClanathan, justice of the peace. He appears to have been the only justice of the peace here for several years and until 1821 when the name of Benjamin C. Goss appears in this capacity. Then followed Guy Carleton, Isaac Macomber and Samuel C. Clark.

Among others of the leading men of Sangerville whom I can recall and who were either of the earliest settlers, then venerable, or their hardy sons and daughters, were Enoch Adams, Enos A. Flanders, Benjamin Lane, John S. Cleaves, Phileoman C. Parsons, Leonard Dearth and John Parsons; the Jacksons, the Farnhams, the Ponds, the Ordways, the Weymouths and the Carsleys.

John Parsons, who was my grandfather on my mother's side and also the grandfather of the Honorable Willis E. Parsons, your orator today, was the son of Kendall and Elizia (Bryant) Parsons and was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, June 15, 1781. His first home in Maine was in the town of Canton and it is not known just when he moved to Sangerville, but I believe it to have

been prior to 1830. He died in Easton, Maine, March 26, 1871. I can remember well of listening to his stories of the privation, the cold seasons, the severe winters and the toil and suffering of his early life in this town.

About 1820 Jeremiah Abbott of Andover, Massachusetts, settled in the adjoining town of Dexter and soon built a little carding mill which was the beginning of the woolen industry in that town. My Grandfather Parsons has often told me of shearing his sheep, taking the fleeces of wool on his back and carrying them down through the woods to Abbott's Mill, or as he expressed it "to Mr. Abbets" to be carded into rolls and later to be by the good wife spun into yarn and finally woven into cloth for family use.

The Jacksons of Sangerville have always been numbered among the worthy and substantial citizens of the town. They descended from William Jackson who moved here from Litchfield, Maine, in March, 1812. One of his sons, Myrick S. Jackson, went from Sangerville to Bangor when a young man and resided there during the remainder of his life. He was long engaged in a successful mercantile business in that city. Alden D. Jackson still lives on the old homestead farm.

It would require much time and tedious research, as much as it ought, in justice to their memory, to be done, to assemble material facts relative to these rugged pioneers who first came into this wilderness and in a fierce battle for existence laid the foundations for the beautiful, comfortable and luxurious homes which we see to-day throughout this prosperous town. And they accomplished more even than the building of homes; they were founders of a town and co-workers with other dauntless spirits who carved out a County and erected a State.



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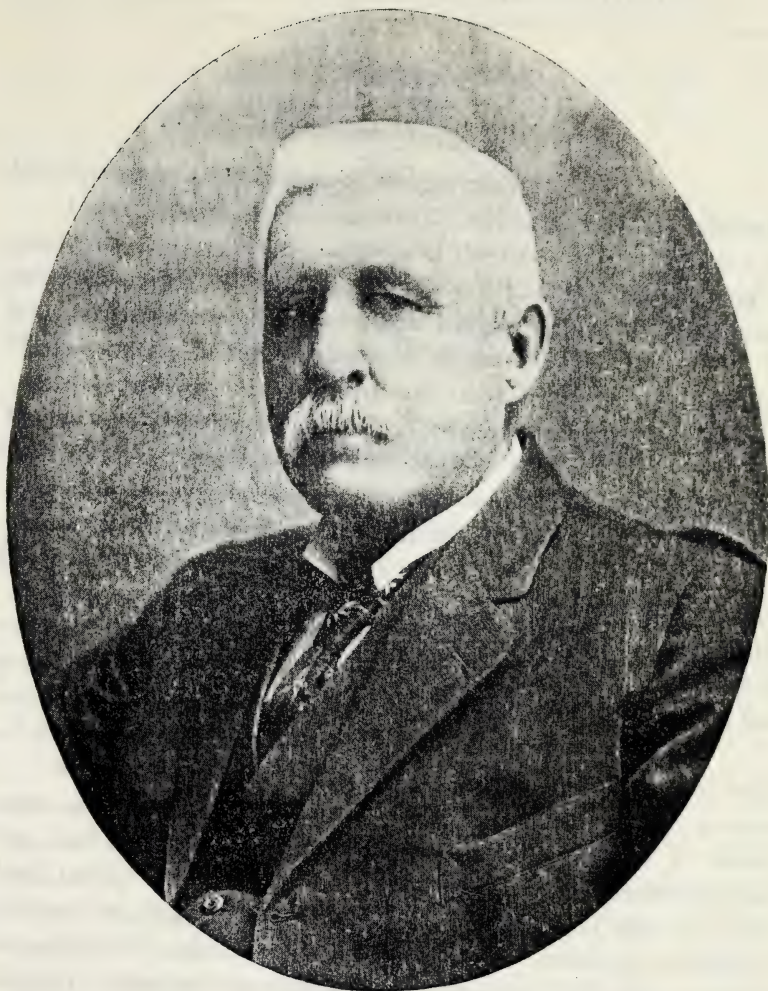
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JOHN FRANCIS SPRAGUE
of Dover, Maine

Son of Elbridge Gerry and Sarah (Parsons) Sprague; born in Sangerville, July 16, 1848. He is a descendant of William Sprague who was born in England in 1609 and emigrated to Salem, Massachusetts, in 1629 and later to Charlestown, Massachusetts, and about 1635 moved to Hingham, Massachusetts. William was the son of Edward Sprague of Upway, County of Dorset, England, who died in 1614.

He was educated in the common schools at the Brockway's Mills district in Sangerville; was admitted to the Piscataquis Bar in 1874; commenced the practice of law at Abbot Village, Maine, that year and moved to Monson, Maine, in 1879, where he resided until 1910, when he became a resident of Dover, Maine. Was a member of the Maine House of Representatives in 1885-1893; member of the Republican State Committee 1887-1891. He is referee in bankruptcy for Piscataquis County; trustee of Monson Academy; member of the Maine Historical Society and the National Geographic Society and president of the Piscataquis Historical Society; member and president of the Maine Society, Sons of the American Revolution; member and a past president of the Maine Sportsmen's Association; member of the Odd Fellows and Masonic orders; author of "Piscataquis Biography and Fragments;" "A History of Doric Lodge;" "Sebastian Rale, A Maine Tragedy of the Eighteenth Century;" "The North Eastern Boundary Controversy and the Aroostook War," etc., and is now editor of Sprague's Journal of Maine History.

Oration

By Honorable Willis E. Parsons

Mr. Chairman and Citizens of Sangerville:

Upon this, your one hundredth anniversary, I am pleased to greet you, and happy to recognize in the town of Sangerville a municipality which stands as one of the solid, substantial units of our beloved Commonwealth, one which has no superior among towns of like population in the best state in all the Union.

For intelligence, integrity and moral worth, the people of Maine are unsurpassed by any in our proud galaxy of states, or other portions of the civilized world.

Your history has been written by one of your own distinguished sons, John Francis Sprague, lawyer and author, and I shall only refer to it in a general way.

Our fathers who cleared the way and conquered the wilderness were of that hardy, Puritanical stock which believed in right living and good government, establishing as the foundation thereof the church and the school wherever it went, whether to the prairie lands of the West, or to penetrate the rugged forest of Maine.

From the landing of our Pilgrim fathers upon the rock-bound coast of New England until the present time, the sturdy, persevering, self-sacrificing pioneer, whether seeking freedom to worship God, laying the foundation of a mighty empire, strengthening political and religious liberty, or seeking a home for self and loved ones, has endured hardships and privations which make him worthy our highest praise and admiration; and those who laid the foundation of your beautiful, prosperous homes in Sangerville deserve as a record of their heroic deeds a monument more enduring than the imperishable rocks of the everlasting hills.

Many before them had located upon the banks of the Penobscot, that great highway to the sea, and were almost as much at home in the boat or swift-gliding canoe as upon the land. Timber was cut upon the shores and the taking of it to market and returning with the fruits of their labor had relieved them of much of the privation that was to be the lot and experience of those who located away from the river in the dense forest which they must clear to raise food for their dependent families.

But the brave men and women of Sangerville were equal to the task. They overcame every obstacle. They not only made for themselves comfortable homes, but maintained schools for their children that laid the foundation for useful lives.

As the felling of the trees and clearing away the forests let in the sunlight and warmth, so their industry, perseverance and integrity laid a moral and social foundation for the intelligence, happiness and prosperity of today. We should now remember their noble work, their self-sacrificing toil, as we gather from their imperishable harvest.

Those early pioneers certainly knew what toil was; they knew what it meant to conquer the forest and make the wilderness blossom as the rose. Their day's work was not measured by hours, but lasted from sun to sun, or from daylight to dark. The log cabin was built, the trees were felled, limbs lopped; and then when they had dried a little, came the burning and piling, and the burning of the piles, and when the land was cleared, spudding in the potatoes, beans and corn, and sowing the oats, wheat, rye and barley, yes, and buckwheat, too, for what would a new country be worth without buckwheat griddle cakes; and when not attending to their crops they were shaving shingles to take to that growing town on the Penobscot to exchange for produce at the store, and a little, very little, cash, or working on the highways and in the winter in the woods, while the good wife and boys looked after the stock and did the chores, or the boys and girls attended to the work about the place while mother spun the yarn and knit the socks and mitts, or wove the homespun cloth that her husband and little ones might be warmly clothed.

And into that labor of love, entered the boys and girls of Sangerville, for the Johns and Jims and all the Bills, as well as Tom, Dick and Harry, helped father, and Susie and Mary and all the other girls helped mother, and sometimes the girls worked on the farm.

And they all went to school in the winter, and the boys took turns building the fires, and the teacher boarded around; and sometimes there were spelling schools and excitement ran high, and the boys would pluck up courage to go home with the girls and by and by William would become steady company for Mary and a little

later a new home would be started up here in the wilderness; and who shall say that those young people were not just as happy up here, toiling for themselves and posterity, as the millionaire of to-day, for in all this heroic labor there were pleasant hours as well as sad, sunshine as well as shadow, and yet we can little realize today the privations and hardships of those early pioneers, who in this and other localities in the interior of our state, toiled unceasingly that they might erect and maintain for themselves and families comfortable homes and establish communities which should grow and develop into a blessing to all posterity.

Your first settler, Phineas Ames, in 1801, was soon followed by others, and the men who followed the bridle path and erected the log cabins, felled the trees and planted the seed, trusting in God for the harvest, had something in mind other than a mere subsistence, and soon schools were established, and, possessing that deep-seated interest for the spiritual welfare of their children that has ever characterized our people, religious services were held in the log schoolhouse and the little community of Amestown or Sangerville so grew and prospered that in 1814 a charter was asked for and granted by the General Court of Massachusetts, June 13 of that year, and the town of Sangerville entered upon her first one hundred years of usefulness.

Several years later, in 1822, your first settled minister, Elder Daniel Bartlett of the Baptist persuasion, began his labors among you, ministering to the welfare of your small community, in sickness and health, in sorrow and gladness, by the bedside of the dying and at the marriage rites, guiding the aged as well as the young, making the interests of the new settlement his own, ever pointing to a higher life, advocating that religious faith, morality and right living which still obtains in the good town of Sangerville. The fruits of his labors and of others like him, we now enjoy, and few there are, whether professed Christians or not, who do not wish to do some good in the world.

The martyred Lincoln, who among all the beacon lights of history, save Washington alone, still remains the surest guide to the American people, said, "God forbid that the world should not be made better for my having lived in it." And in his great life work he ever recognized that higher Power, before Whom earth's

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mightiest conqueror is but a grain of dust, or even as the shadow that fleeth away.

Only two years before your incorporation, the war was declared with England and there was here in this little community, as in Foxcroft and the surrounding towns, much alarm in regard to the Indians.

I have been unable to find any written history of Sangerville, but it is fair to presume that the same apprehensions as to the conduct of the Indians prevailed here as in Foxcroft. There fortifications were advocated, houses were strongly barred, and some families abandoned their homes for safe locations. That town was on the great highway of the Indians from the St. Francis Tribe on the St. Lawrence down Moose River to Mooshead, down the Wilson to Sebec Lake, and so on down the Piscataquis and the Penobscot Rivers to the Penobscot Tribe at Old Town.

Much evidence has been found in the way of flint arrow heads and other stone implements around the shores of Sebec Lake, showing that it was one of their tarrying places and a favorite resort. And from there they made frequent excursions into the surrounding country in quest of game and often called at the white man's cabin. But as the war progressed and the Indians showed no disposition to be unfriendly, all fears subsided and the fortifications were never built.

From your earliest settlement agriculture has been a leading industry and it may well be said, few towns, if any, have better farms, more prosperous people or happier families than those who dwell upon the hillsides or in the dales of good old Sangerville.

What more independent life can be led than is enjoyed by him who tickles the soil that it may laugh with a harvest; who enjoys the fruits of his own labor in the open, close to nature, with nature's God as a partner, Who sendeth the rain and the sunshine, and giveth the harvest.

Sangerville is one of the leading agricultural towns of our state and agriculture is the principal industry of Maine and of America. In that fact lies the salvation of the great Republic, for the farmer not only feeds us all but, far removed from the corruption of congested districts, possesses a higher tone of morality and right think-

ing and living than is usually enjoyed in our American centers of population.

The cities, too, draw their life blood from the country towns and rural population. A few years ago my attention was called to the fact in the Maine Legislature that everyone of the representatives and senators from the largest city in Maine were born in the country and most of them upon the farm. The farm, young man, is the best place in all the world to raise good citizens and the rural districts of our state are no exception to that rule.

I am going to assert that no great city in America could long survive without the energy, life and brains drawn from the country, but ere many generations had elapsed, would either be like Sodom and Gomorrah, or so degenerated as to be a disgrace to civilization and civic righteousness become as one of the lost arts.

Sangerville has been, also, a prominent manufacturing town, and from the early sawmill, grist-mill, and carding mills your streams long since learned to turn the wheels of a mightier industry and the hum of machinery in your village has long gladdened the hearts of your people, millions of dollars going to support your families and build up your town, making this prosperous community what it now is.

You have been fortunate indeed in having such men as the Carrs and the Campbells among you, who, as your own citizens, have taken pride in seeing their town prosper, and who, unlike a foreign corporation, have at times run their mills at a loss rather than shut down, knowing the effect that closed doors would have upon their neighbors and the entire community. Surely such men are appreciated by you.

The noblest work of God is man, strong, fearless, self-reliant, ready for the conflict, ready to engage in any contest which makes for the elevation and advancement of his fellowmen. And Sangerville has certainly produced men.

One of the world's greatest men still living, a mighty genius, Sir Hiram Stevens Maxim, was not a product of the great metropolis, New York, or of lettered Boston, but was born, reared and educated in the town of Sangerville, where his father was one of your early settlers of limited means, unable to give his boys more than a common school education. But Hiram Maxim, inheriting his

father's inventive genius, coupled with practical ideas, has been one of the world's great benefactors in that his deadly weapons of warfare have actually made for peace.

There comes to my mind many other families who have made your town famous.

The Clark brothers, noted lawyers of the Middle West and gallant soldiers of the Civil War, Colonel Charles A. Clark receiving a medal from Congress for bravery and gallant services in that memorable struggle.

The Carrs and Campbells, who built up your great industries and whose descendants are still with you. Moses Carr, who died but a few years ago at the advanced age of one hundred and one, and David R. Campbell have left monuments behind them of more value than bronze or marble.

The Knowlton family at Knowlton's Mills, conspicuous among them, Professor W. S. Knowlton, Maine's famous school teacher and author and legislator as well, and we are happy to greet the old veteran today as poet of this occasion.

Colonel William Oakes, as town officer and otherwise, was long identified with your growing community and other sections of the county, was president of the board of trustees of Foxcroft Academy, held other important positions in county and state, and was a commanding figure in Amestown. He built the first framed house, which was occupied by him and later by his son, William P. Oakes, as a family homestead. It still stands on yonder hill just over the stream that turns the wheels of your industries, its timbers staunch and sound as in the days of yore. He was of New England stock and heritage, being a direct descendant of Nathaniel Oakes of prominence in colonial days.

One of his sons, William P. Oakes, long chairman of town officers of Sangerville and later occupying the same position in Foxcroft, when a young man, after leaving college, studied law but on account of ill health took up land surveying and by his great ability and the soundest integrity became one of the greatest surveyors that Maine has ever known. Often appointed court surveyor, his judgment and skill were never questioned, and the very name of Oakes added luster to your town.

Honorable Stanley Plummer of Dexter, distinguished legis-

lator, orator and financier, is another illustrious son who first saw the light of day in the rugged town of Sangerville, and I have thought that his sterling character and powers of oratory might be due to the early inspirations which he gathered from the magnificent scenery of Piscataquis and that grand uplift of mountain brow which reaches from Mt. Abraham on the west to old Katahdin, king of mountains, on the east.

Honorable John Francis Sprague, your historian of today, is modest in the extreme, but nevertheless an able lawyer, politician, and author of note, prominent legislator in days gone by, versatile writer and now editor of "Sprague's Journal of Maine History." He and I are own cousins and used to go to school together in our native heath over in his famous "Cy Strong neighborhood."

Honorable E. A. Thompson, late of Dover, noted physician, prominent politician of Maine, holding many important positions in county and state, used to take pride in the fact that Sangerville was the town of his birth. And sometimes, after enumerating a long list of your illustrious sons, would add, "and you know, Parsons, you and I were born in Sangerville."

Captain Abner T. Wade, of wide experience and knowledge, commanding appearance and great executive ability, was a strong personality of the town for many years.

And in the early days there were Barnabus Bursley, our first register of probate; Daniel Dearth, father of a large family of boys and girls, a son, Judge Freeman D. Dearth, still practicing law in Dexter and postmaster of that town many years; Doctor Leonard Dearth, who practiced medicine in Foxcroft and later in Los Angeles; another son, Charles F. Dearth, former sheriff of Piscataquis, a prosperous citizen of Foxcroft.

The Leland family of pioneer days whose descendants, thrifty farmers, still till the soil on the paternal acres to the third and fourth generations in the fertile Leland neighborhood.

Thomas A. Sanders, and scores of others whose descendants have made your town and the Piscataquis valley a desirable place in which to dwell, are too numerous to mention here but still revered by you.

And during all this time your citizens have been interested not only in the progress of your own community, but in the world about

you, in the gigantic strides of the Republic and forward march of the century.

One hundred years! How brief a span in the history of the world, in the life of nations! And yet during that period what mighty changes have been wrought upon this continent and other parts of the civilized world.

Your citizens have been interested in them all. They have discussed them over the newspaper and periodical, and the more important ones in groups and by the roadside.

They have seen the slow mail, requiring weeks for transmission across the continent, transplanted by the telegraph and telephone. The old stage coach replaced by the lightning express and overland limited moving sixty to one hundred miles per hour. The slow sailing vessel giving way to the huge leviathans of the deep and ocean greyhounds crossing the Atlantic in five days or less, and all lighted by electricity snatched from the clouds.

And now, located as you are in the central portion of the state, you are expecting soon to see the flying machines, like huge birds of passage, hovering over your town or alighting on some of your smooth fields, their occupants to revisit the scenes of childhood. And your young people, instead of discussing the antiquated automobile, will be talking of the fancy dips, curves and coasting thrills of the up to date machine.

Great progress has been made in all the arts and sciences, and the town of Sangerville, like the rest of the universe, has benefited by it.

The good housewife's duties have been lightened by the sewing machine and other inventions, while labor saving machinery upon the farm has exceeded the predictions of the most visionary.

The new discoveries in science are continually startling the wise as well as the foolish, and through all the changes the nation has been growing and expanding as no other people upon earth, our progress being the marvel of the world.

Mr. Parsons next referred in glowing terms to our own state, the grandeur of the nation, the possibilities of the future, and some of the grave questions which, under ever-changing conditions, will have to be met. If the Republic endures, it must rest upon the honor and integrity of the people. Much depends upon the rural

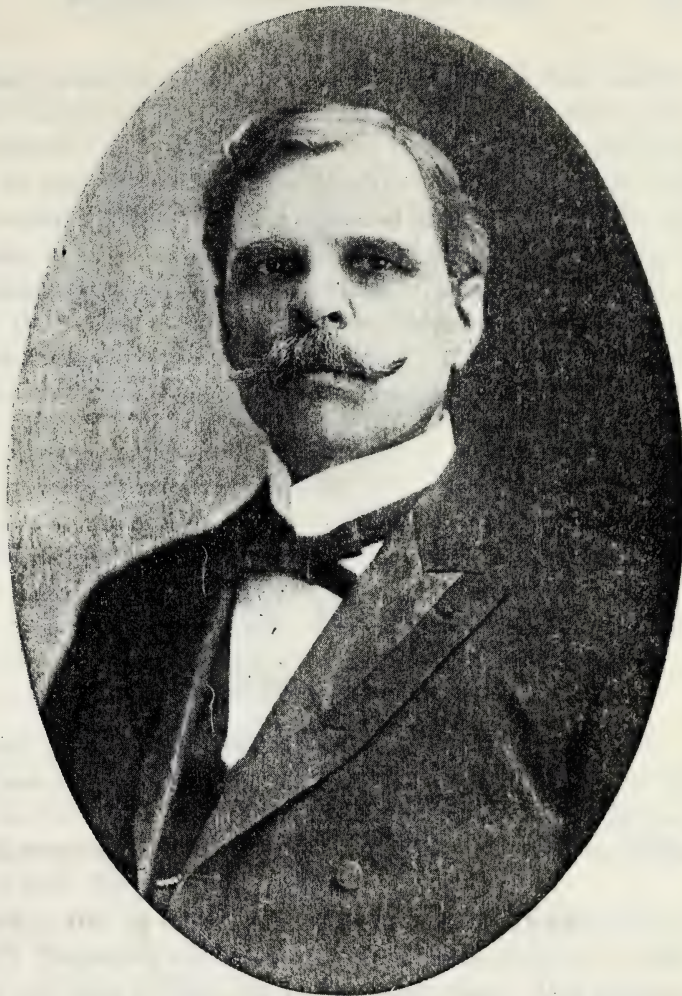
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HONORABLE WILLIS ELLIS PARSONS

The son of Levi and Lydia (Ellis) Parsons was born in Sangerville, May 16, 1854. Mr. Parsons read law with the late Honorable Augustus G. Lebroke and was admitted to the bar in 1878 when he immediately formed a partnership as Lebroke & Parsons, which continued until his election as county attorney in 1884. He served three terms as county attorney, and was elected to the Maine House of Representatives in 1895 and the Maine Senate in 1897, serving on the Judiciary Committee and taking a leading part in legislation. He has been a member of the Republican State Committee; is one of the trustees of Foxcroft Academy; was presidential elector in 1912 and is now a member of the Board of Trustees of the State Hospitals. He is prominent in the order of Odd Fellows, having served as grand patriarch of the Grand Encampment of Maine and is now grand representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge. He is a member of the Society of Mayflowers and has twice served as governor of that society in this State. He is also a member of Mosaic Lodge, F. & A. M., of Foxcroft, is a member of the Chapter of St. John's Commandery, Knights Templar, of Bangor, and anoble of Kora Temple of Lewiston. He has acquired fame throughout the State as a political orator and public speaker.



The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been elected to the office of Justice of the Peace for the year 1900. The names are given in alphabetical order of their surnames. The names of the persons who have been elected to the office of Justice of the Peace for the year 1900 are: [illegible text]

population, upon the great agricultural sections of the country.

Like the rest of Maine, Sangerville is interested. "Her work is not finished," said the speaker, "but is just begun. She must continue to rear stalwart sons and daughters, who, as they go forth into the world, will be armed and equipped with right principles and the highest sense of justice toward all, that they may do their part in upholding the institutions of their fathers, and maintaining to all posterity the noblest nation that has ever blessed the sons of men, that beneath her flag, the emblem of liberty and good government, there may ever dwell a free, united and happy people."

Speech of Sir Hiram Maxim

(Read by Hiram Percy Maxim)

Ladies and Gentlemen of Dear Old Sangerville:

No one could regret more than myself my inability to be with you on this occasion—the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of Sangerville. Let me tell you something about my early days in Sangerville.

Shortly after my father, Isaac Maxim, married Harriet Stevens, they built themselves a little house not far from Brockway's Mills, cleared a few acres of land and built a large barn. But I was not born in this little house. My father and mother went to Brockway's Mills and took lodgings in old Estrus Nickerson's house and it was there that I was born on the fifth day of February, 1840. In the early spring, they returned to their little farm and lived there until I was six years of age.

The thing that I remember the most is seeing a big bear chasing our sheep. My mother screamed and the bear stopped and looked at us; my father ran for his gun but before he could get out the bear was in the swamp.

From the little farm we moved to French's Mills where my father had two wood turning lathes, one of the common sort for

turning bedstead posts, etc., and the other for turning wooden bowls which were much in demand at that time.

We did not live very long at French's Mills however, but moved away to Milo, returning again to Sangerville village in the summer of 1856, where I worked for Augustus Williams making drag rakes and went to school in the winter following. At that time the village people used to assemble at Owen William's store of an evening. Cotton Brown's adopted son had been to Massachusetts and brought back a first-class set of boxing gloves. I used to box with the boys of my own age but the boys of the same age as my brother Henry would not box with him because he was such a hard hitter. I remember one evening he was matched against a boy three years older than himself. He said it wasn't fair but Cy Prince was there, as large as life and twice as natural, and said, "That's nothing, I've often put on the gloves with old Elder Clark and he is more than twice as old as I am." Cy Prince was about thirty-two and Elder Clark was over eighty. By the way, Elder Clark was a cousin to my mother. His wife died while we were at Sangerville village and one day while I was walking up the main street I noticed approaching me what I took to be a very dapper young city man. He was dressed in black broadcloth with a black satin vest, white necktie, patent leather boots and the shiniest kind of a silk hat. He wore lemon colored kid gloves and carried the slimmest kind of a black cane with a gold head. His hair, eyebrows and moustache were jet black but his face was about the color of lard. It was old Elder Clark and a week later he was married to a maiden lady of forty.

I regret exceedingly that I have nothing classical to write about Sangerville although I have a very soft spot in my heart for it, the land of my birth.

Many years after I left Sangerville I revisited Maine and of course Sangerville. I first visited Captain Samuel Maxim, my uncle who lived near Brockway's Mills, and the second day I started to walk through the woods down to French's Mills. As I emerged from the woods I saw a very old man working on the land with a hoe. When he saw me he dropped his hoe and walked towards me, seized my hand and said, "It is Hiram," then he commenced to laugh, he said that I was "the queerest boy that ever lived." I

remonstrated and said that certainly I was very much like other boys. "Not a bit," said he, "I was in your father's house at one time and you had a big bottle fly. You were holding it by both wings and pulling. Of course one wing came out and then you said in a very thoughtful manner, 'that fly's wings were not put in even; if they had both been of the same strength they would both have come out at the same time.' Then again, you were the only boy in the world that would cut down a big tree with a butcher's knife. You caught every fish in the river and left nothing for anyone else."

Of course the people in the State of Maine are nearly all of pure English descent. After living many years in New York City and coming to London it appeared to me that nearly everybody was fresh out from the State of Maine, they looked and talked alike.

I have carried many of my State of Maine habits with me through my life; I have never tasted tobacco in any form; I only commenced to drink wine after I was forty, but the quantity that I drink is not great; I am, however, very fond of my tea and it is the only drink that I care for.

I wish I could weave some little romance round my sojourn in the town of Sangerville, but I can only think of one little episode: I was not very old at the time; my mother left me with old Ma'am Edgley for the day and it appears that I did not behave myself as I should. The old lady was not particularly fond of children, especially naughty boys of tender age, so she twigged my ear with her thumb and finger; her nail cut through the rim of my ear and made a notch that has lasted all my lifetime. When my mother returned home and found the blood running down my neck and my shirt saturated there was a lively scene which I shall never forget. I shall have the notch in my ear to remember Ma'am Edgley.

Goodbye and good luck, dear old friends in Sangerville.

Speech by Honorable Stanley Plummer

Honorable Stanley Plummer of Dexter spoke in part as follows:
Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I have been long out of practice in the art of public speaking and did not come here to make a speech, as your committee well knows. But I was born in this town and that is why I am here to-day for I have little respect for the man who does not love the place of his nativity—the old town in which, wherever else his feet may have strayed, wherever else his interests may have centered and his life focused, the first toddling step of his infancy was taken.

Colonel Plummer then spoke for some time in a vein reminiscent of the people and events of his early life, saying of his mother's birthplace: On the way to this celebration when we approached the high land at Jackson's Corner, near the spot where Uncle Sam Farnham, hale and hearty at eighty-four, was killed by lightning, with tender emotions I looked upon the fields on which my maternal grandfather toiled hard for his daily bread and very little more; the very house in which my dear mother's eyes first saw the light of day, July 4, 1825, the old spring, too far away to suit our modern ideas of convenience, from which she helped to carry water, sweeter than the sweet waters of Europe which fall into the Golden Horn, for their frugal meals, and the remnants of the beautiful grove with its rocks and big boulders still undisturbed, on which as a little girl she delighted to play and as a big girl to sit and dream and dream as is the wont of our New England maidens of all generations.

After more reminiscences suggested by the road leading to the farm of his paternal grandfather, the big woods which have now disappeared, and the immense boulder which his Bible-reading grandfather told him was cleft in twain at the time of the crucifixion of Jesus, and the village, in his boyhood called the "mink-hole," but now thanks to water power development, one of the neatest, thriftiest and most beautiful in the state, he closed as follows:

Now, Mr. Chairman, while I am not ready to say that Sangerville is the best town on earth, coming as I do from the town which touches its southern border, I unhesitatingly say, it is next to the best.

One regret presses constantly on my mind and heart today and

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

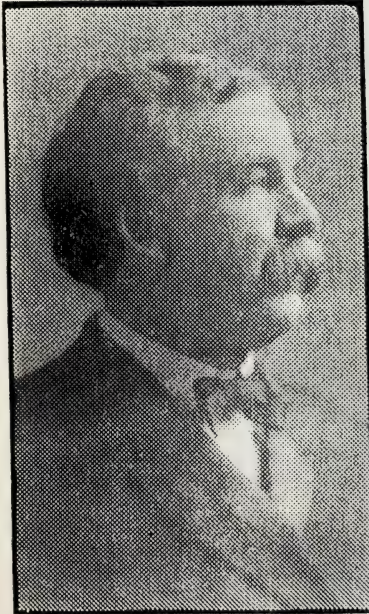
It is the policy of the University of Chicago to provide a liberal education for all students, regardless of their background or financial resources. The University is committed to the highest standards of academic excellence and to the development of the intellectual and personal qualities of its students. The University's curriculum is designed to provide a broad base of knowledge and to encourage the development of critical thinking and problem-solving skills. The University's faculty is composed of leading scholars in their fields, and the University's facilities are among the best in the world. The University's commitment to excellence and to the development of its students is reflected in its many achievements and in the high regard in which it is held by the public. The University's policies and procedures are designed to ensure that all students have the opportunity to achieve their full potential and to contribute to the advancement of knowledge and to the betterment of society. The University's commitment to excellence and to the development of its students is a source of pride and of inspiration for all who are associated with the University. The University's policies and procedures are designed to ensure that all students have the opportunity to achieve their full potential and to contribute to the advancement of knowledge and to the betterment of society.

that is that Owen B. Williams, William P. Oakes, Charles A. Clark, Doctor E. A. Thompson and the grand old centenarian, Moses Carr, did not live to see this anniversary today. How pleasant for us as well as, doubtless, for them would it be could they be here in body as we love to hope they may be in spirit.

Fortunate is the town which has a citizenship so loyal and patriotic that it could not let this anniversary day pass without due celebration and fortunate is the town which numbers among its living native sons such an orator as Willis E. Parsons, such a historian as John F. Sprague, and such a poet as William Smith Knowlton.

HONORABLE STANLEY PLUMMER

was born February 25, 1846, in Sangerville, Maine. When seven years of age, he removed with his parents to Dexter, Maine, which has since been his domicile, except when he has been absent in the public service.

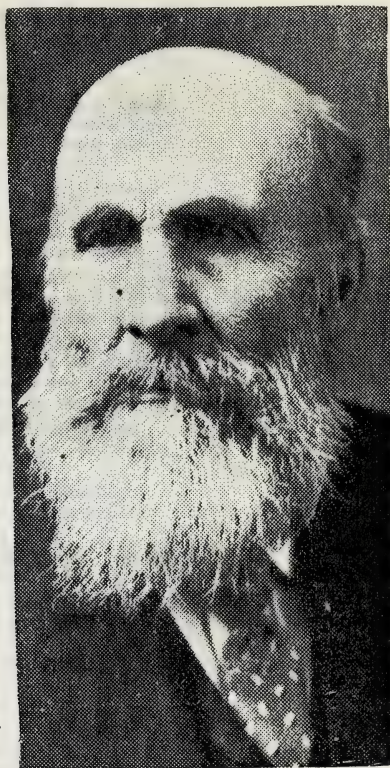


He was educated in the public schools, Foxcroft and East Corinth Academies, Bowdoin College, and the Albany Law School.

At the age of twenty-two, he became a member of the House of Representatives in the State Legislature from Dexter. He was county supervisor of public schools for Penobscot County for two years; was chosen city solicitor of Bangor, but before entering upon his duties went to Washington to be chief clerk of the Department of the Interior. After two years' service in that position, he was made internal revenue agent, and served for years in all parts of the country. He was postmaster of the United States Senate for four years. In 1895 he was again a member of the State House of Representatives, and from 1899 to 1903 he was State Senator from the Tenth Senatorial District. In 1896 he was a Reed delegate to the Republican National Convention held at St. Louis, and the same year he presided over the Republican State Convention of Maine. During the four years, 1888 to 1892, he was colonel on the staff of the governor of Maine.

In 1904 he married Miss Elisabeth Burbank, born in New Hampshire but then a resident of Boston, and together they made a tour of Palestine, Egypt and Europe. In

1911 they made another extended tour of Europe.



HONORABLE WILLIAM SMITH KNOWLTON

To whom reference is made on page 110.

(Courtesy of Bangor Daily News)

Remembrance in Rhyme

By PROF. WILLIAM S. KNOWLTON.

I haven't a theme, I knew 'twouldn't do,
To politics talk with election in view.
And yet I lament, with tearful regret,
I can't say a word for the sweet suffragette.
If I talk about sin, and things that are evil
The lawyer will think I mean him, or the devil.
If I talk about death, that monster so grim,
The doctor will think I am squinting at him.
But, says the croaker, "the Centennial
Is the theme of the day for Poet and all."
But Pegasus' flight, tho' near to the stars,
Unshackled, free-lanced, and leaping all bars,
Will fall to the earth in direful distress,
In attempting to follow Bro. Parsons' address.
And Sprague, so skilled in antiquarian lore,
Can produce the log-book of old Father Noah,



Figure 1: A person's face obscured by a large shadow.

The image is a grayscale photograph of a person's face. The face is mostly obscured by a large, dark, circular shadow or artifact that covers the upper and central portions of the face. Only the lower part of the face, including the chin and neck, is visible. The background is a light, textured gray.

The image is a grayscale photograph of a person's face. The face is mostly obscured by a large, dark, circular shadow or artifact that covers the upper and central portions of the face. Only the lower part of the face, including the chin and neck, is visible. The background is a light, textured gray.

Could tell if the apple that Eve did devour
 Was bitter or sweet, or pleasant, or sour.
 Fair Sangerville, All hail! thy birth,
 Fairest land, to me, on earth.
 Each pond and river, hill and dale,
 Wood and stream and grassy vale,
 I love not less, though long away,
 The prodigal returns to-day.
 Like Manhannock's rocky shore,
 Black Stream lily padded o'er,
 Majestic hills, whose native oak
 Still survives the axman's stroke,
 The towering church upon the hill,
 The blacksmith's shop, and Carleton's Mill,
 The fairest farms in all the State
 And orchard fields, select and great,
 These all come back to me to-day,
 A tired child, come home to play.
 And what more lovely stream than this,
 Our boundary line, Piscataquis?
 Ah! Centre Pond, a sparkling gem,
 A diamond in a diadem,
 I sat, one day, beside that lake,
 Where every echo echoes make.
 Where water lilies fill the air,
 With perfume never known elsewhere.
 Where oft, at morn, or eve, or noon,
 Weird notes were heard, of duck or loon.
 The circling wood of spruce or pine,
 Perfumed the air like eglantine,
 The white birch, through the denser shade,
 Fantastic ghosts and shadows made.
 The daisied field of Spooner's land,
 Seemed a tiara's golden band.
 The fish hawk, circling round for prey,
 The lambs in Flanders' field at play,
 The tiny waves along the shore,
 Sang their chansons o'er and o'er.
 The fragrant fir distilled its balm,
 The pine tree sighed a holy calm.

In retrospection still I see
 They all come back to-day to me.
 Here Father Sawyer preached and prayed,
 And married many a swain and maid.
 On Muster Days—but stop, my pen—
 There wasn't prohibition then.

My early youth I now recall,
 And memory reproduces all.
 Who don't remember Johnny Cleaves,
 With paper cap and rolled up sleeves,
 With quaint conceit and ready joke?
 He always spat before he spoke.

And Joseph Fowler, tall and slim,
 Sad of face and long of limb.
 He led the choir on Sunday, too,
 And sang as only saints can do.
 Stood first on heels and then on toes,
 And sang "Old Hundred" through his nose.

And Colonel Oaks, with beaver hat,
Gold headed cane and silk cravat,
Was quite sublime, inspiring, grand.
Lord of mansion, stock, and land.

Silas Coburn's wrinkled face,
Lapse of time will ne'er efface.
He dyed his hair at sixty-two,
Put on the soldier's coat of blue.
More lasting fame he said he found,
Than on domestic battle ground.
Remember Aunt Lois, just under the hill,
Her humble abode is standing there still.
When arrayed in her best, with neckchief of blue,
She surpassed any fashion plate, ancient or new.
Even the suit Queen of Sheba had on
When she humbugged that wily old King Solomon.
She regarded the novel as a work of the devil,
Put poetry, too, all on the same level.
Read Uncle Tom's Cabin, every word, through and through,
And read it again, then read it anew.

"Papy" Gilman, called the "Squire,"
Of politics would never tire.
He'd talk all night and sleep all day,
And drove an antique "one-hoss shay."
Remember Leonard Dearth, "By Gad,"
Was the only oath he had.
He made sweet cider, so they say,
And mowed potato tops for hay.
He once had been a Democrat,
And oft among the leaders sat.
He then became Republican,
And read the Tribunes, every one.
My father was an old time Whig,
Of the Daniel Webster Rig.
When Daniel died, and Clay and Pratt,
My father turned a Democrat,
So he and Dearth could ne'er agree,
And both were stubborn as could be.
They'd argue long with zeal and zest,
And never give the tongue a rest.

And Heircey the Bishop, though his stature was short,
Had a voice like Goliath of Gath.
His whisper was mild as the dove's in its cote,
But Niagara roared in his wrath.
And good Deacon Drake, I remember quite well,
He told me one Sunday I was sliding to hell.
I ran to the house, put up my sled,
And spent the whole day in terror and dread.
The Deacon came of Puritan stock,
Was firm in his faith as Plymouth's big rock.
He hated the Baptists, and put on a level
Universalist, Methodist, Bishop and Devil.
And Brother Bridges, tall and straight,
I heard him preach at eighty-eight.
A grand old man, with classic face,
He might have filled a broader place.
He preached on Sundays, not for pay,
And worked his farm each other day.
And Brother Perry, staid and slow,

With hair as white as driven snow,
 He'd preach at ten and afternoon,
 And eat his lunch in church at noon.
 In winter time, when north winds drove,
 They'd eat their dinner round the stove,
 They then would fill a long T. D.,
 And smoke and talk Theology.
 At one o'clock with might and main,
 The preacher would expound again.
 The wreaths of smoke that round his head
 A whitened halo seemed to spread,
 An incense from an urn of clay,
 That drove all bitter thoughts away.
 While listening to some rash tirade,
 When preacher seekd to just upbraid,
 I've often thought that a T. D.
 Would soften his theology.
 Their children they trained in the fear of the Lord,
 Prayed with them first, then handled the rod.
 The boys were taught to reap and mow,
 To hold the plow, and reap and sow.
 And when he drove his old "mobile,"
 It was a barrow with one wheel.
 They weren't allowed to courting run
 Till they were fully twenty-one,
 And when the climax came at last,
 To make the contract strong and fast,
 He'd to the old man straightway hie
 With sheepish look and downcast eye,
 And ask, as though in colic pain,
 "Please-Sir-may-I-have Mary Jane?"
 The girls were taught to knit and sew,
 And spin the wool, and flax, and tow.
 They'd on old Dolly's bare back hop,
 Take her to mill or blacksmith shop.
 They did their hair up in a knot,
 Each satisfied with what she'd got.
 And looked as sweet in homespun tow,
 As costly silk, or calico.
 Each mother saw, when Jane was wed,
 She had a cow and feather bed.

* * * * *
 When Rebel shots on Sumpter fell
 The house of Clark, in Sangerville,
 Became a camp of warriors true,
 Each one arrayed in Northern Blue,
 Went forth the Country's life to save,
 And wrench the shackles from the slave.
 They are sleeping now. For a moment let's pause,
 And let our heart beats record our applause.
 And others there are who gave up their all,
 And gathered at once at Abraham's call,
 And millions of men, through the length of the land,
 Honor, today, that patriot band.

The sons of William G. Clark referred to were Whiting S., James and Frank, who were members of the First Maine Heavy Artillery, and Colonel Charles A. Clark, who was a member of the Sixth Maine Regiment. There were three other sons, George, Eugene and William G. Clark. These last named were too young to enlist. William G. is the only one now living, who is a lawyer in Cedar Rapids, Iowa.—EDITOR.

THE HISTORY OF THE

The history of the world is a vast and complex subject, encompassing the lives of countless individuals and the events that have shaped our civilization. From the earliest times, when our ancestors first gathered in small groups, to the present day, when we live in a global society, the human story is one of constant change and growth. The history of the world is a tapestry of many different threads, each representing a different culture, a different people, or a different era. It is a story of triumph and tragedy, of hope and despair, of love and hate. It is a story that has shaped the world we live in today, and it is a story that will continue to shape the world of the future.

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WILLIAM PITT OAKES

Son of Colonel William and Mary (Weymouth) Oakes and a direct descendant of Nathaniel Oakes (Oak) who came to Massachusetts from England in 1660. He was born in Sangerville, March 8, 1838, and died in Foxcroft, Maine, February 1, 1913. He was a graduate of Colby College. For many years he was a successful school teacher and was a member of the Piscataquis Bar. He was far famed throughout Eastern Maine as a very competent civil engineer and land surveyor. A writer for the press at the time of his decease well said of him: "Few men in Piscataquis County have left a record so full of usefulness, good citizenship, fearless integrity and sound judgment as has William Pitt Oakes."



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Orville D. Carr, Sangerville.
George P. Williams, Sangerville.
Harry M. Bush, Dover.
Frank Washburn, Guilford.
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JUDGES ON PARADE.

Archie L. Getchell, Bar Harbor. Harry M. Bush, Dover.
Hiram Percy Maxim, Hartford, Conn.

COMMITTEE ON SPORTS.

Harold M. Carr, Forest L. Hutchinson, Arthur A. Witham.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE

STANDARDIZATION OF MEDICAL RECORDS

Item	Standard	Remarks
1. Name	Full name, including middle name or initial, and last name.	
2. Age	Age in years, months, and days.	
3. Sex	Male or female.	
4. Race	White, Negro, Chinese, Japanese, etc.	
5. Religion	Methodist, Catholic, Protestant, etc.	
6. Education	High school, college, etc.	
7. Occupation	Physician, nurse, etc.	
8. Address	Street, city, state, and zip code.	
9. Telephone	Number and area code.	
10. Insurance	Blue Cross, Blue Shield, etc.	

STANDARDIZATION OF MEDICAL RECORDS

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The American Medical Association has long been interested in the standardization of medical records. In 1917, the Committee on the Standardization of Medical Records was organized. Its purpose was to develop a set of standard forms for use by all physicians. The committee has since that time been working on this problem, and has now completed its work. The following are the standard forms which have been developed:

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COMMITTEE ON PARADE.

James Lynch,
S. Valentine Ripley,
Fred S. Campbell,

John L. Howard,
George P. Williams,
Will E. Leland,

John L. Demeritt.

COMMITTEE ON DECORATIONS.

Elmer J. Prince, Fred S. Campbell, Walter R. Farnham.

PROGRAM COMMITTEE.

Alfonso F. Marsh,
John Farr,
James Lynch,

Harold M. Carr,
Will E. Leland,
Elmer J. Prince.

COMMITTEE ON REFRESHMENTS.

John Farr.

COMMITTEE ON MUSIC FOR PROGRAM.

Harold M. Carr,
Clifton E. Wass,

Chas. N. Stanhope,
Mrs. Maud Genthner.

COMMITTEE ON COLLECTION OF ANTIQUES.

D. Alden Jackson,
Kendall P. Knowlton,
Freeland D. Thompson,
Charles Oakes,
Frank B. Lewis,
Gideon Dexter,
Enoch A. Flanders,
Forest L. Hutchinson,

Josiah F. Prince,
George Pond,
Hannibal H. Campbell,
Martin V. Smith,
S. Valentine Ripley,
Melvin J. Jewett,
Samuel M. Gile,
George H. Douty,

Jedediah P. Leland.

Captain Abner Turner Wade

(A tribute written by his nephew, Wm. O. Ayer, Jr.)

(Read before the Piscataquis Historical Society, January 24, 1914.)

I have been asked to prepare a memorial of my loved uncle, Captain Abner Turner Wade, to be read before this Historical society and to be preserved in its archives.

This purpose to preserve the memories of noted men and women who have lived and wrought faithfully, is a worthy one.

Charles Reade says in one of his books:—"Not a day passes over the earth but men and women of *no note* do great deeds, speak great words and suffer noble sorrows."

We all recognize the truth of this; but it would be well if effort were made more insistently and systematically to do what you are doing, viz.—to see to it that such worthy lives shall not be forgotten, but that record be made of them for the instruction and encouragement of a wider circle of men and women who come after them.

Technical Note

On the Use of the Generalized Likelihood Ratio Test for Testing the Equality of Two Correlation Coefficients

By J. R. HOSKIN and J. R. HOSKIN

Department of Statistics, University of California, Los Angeles, California 90095

Received March 1980

Editor

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Editorial Board

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Abstract

The generalized likelihood ratio test (GLRT) is used to test the equality of two correlation coefficients. The test is shown to be equivalent to the test proposed by Hotelling (1946) and is shown to be uniformly most powerful invariant unbiased (UMPIU) for testing the equality of two correlation coefficients. The test is shown to be equivalent to the test proposed by Hotelling (1946) and is shown to be uniformly most powerful invariant unbiased (UMPIU) for testing the equality of two correlation coefficients.

Noble lives have been lived in the Piscataquis valley of whom we are justly proud. Worthy lives are now being lived. It is not right that such lives should suffer obscurity and eclipse just for the circumstance that these worthy ones are no longer seen on our streets, in our places of concourse and in our homes.

We are continually blessed by their posthumous influence, good thoughts and good deeds after their voices are hushed in death and their bodies committed to the tomb. The remembrance of their names and their personal traits should be cherished not only by the inner circle of surviving relatives and intimate friends, but by the wider company who always have the welfare of the community, state and nation at heart.

The prevalence of community clubs, local historical societies and like organizations make this possible to an extent never realized in the generations gone.

You of this organization are doing a useful service for those who shall come after you in thus seeking to keep clearly and distinctly in memory, not only the forces that have made for community betterment, but the very names, biographies and characteristics of those in whom those forces resided.

Though Captain Wade has been absent from the walks of life nearly two decades, it can hardly be said he is beginning to be forgotten. Scores of young people who perhaps were not old enough to know him personally, have heard so much about him through the conversations of their elders, that he surely may not be classed with Charles Reade's people of "no note" in this rising generation.

He was so really a leader or prominent figure in the social, political and religious life, not alone of Sangerville but of all the region round about, especially in Piscataquis County, that it seems even now that he must be active still in counsel and labor.

His home life was such that his children and their descendants for generations cannot cease to be proud of their descent from him.

He was a careful student of genealogy and his family is in possession of a genealogical record of great interest and painstaking accuracy, the product of his research and skill.

He inspired others, at least one other, by his example, to undertake work in the same direction. To that one he once said, with that well remembered twinkle of his eye, accompanied with solemn tone that partly concealed the laugh that lay close behind it:—"Better not be too inquisitive about your ancestors; you might run up against one that was hung."

The Wade family need have no such fear in looking over the long lists brought to perfection by his care and industry.

The Wades are of English descent. Captain Wade's ancestor, Nicholas Wade (he used sometimes to refer to him as "the original Old Nick") settled in Scituate, Massachusetts, on the "South Shore."

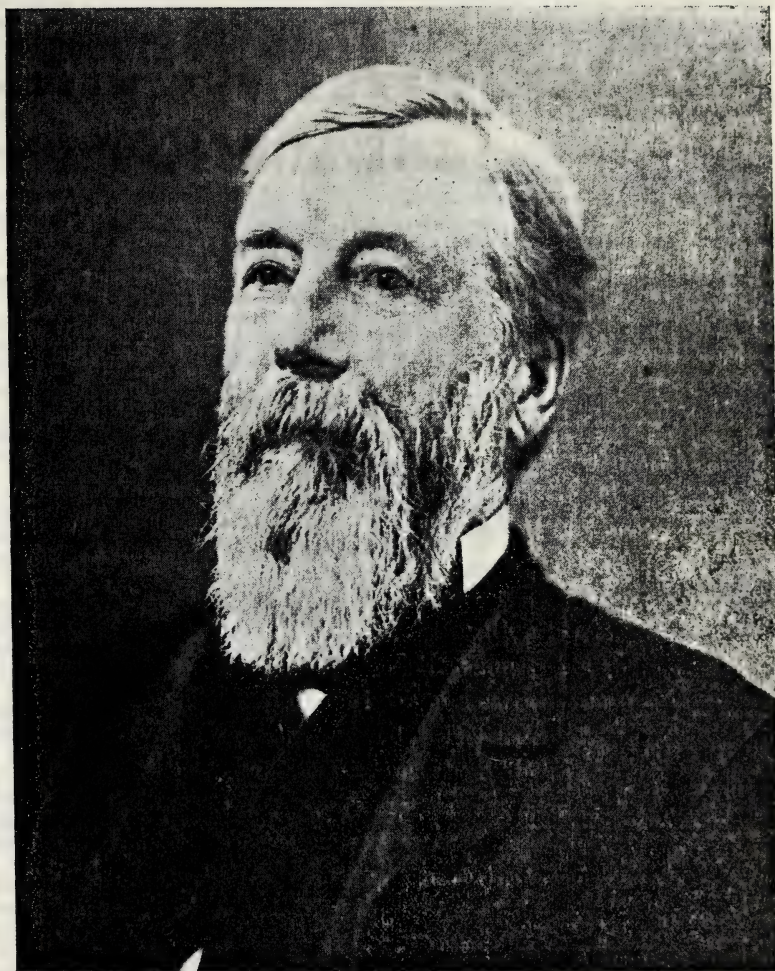
There he builded him a house and built so solidly and wisely that the same house is in commission to this day, being occupied by one of his direct descendants of the eighth generation.

Captain Wade's grandfather, also known as Captain Wade (in his case a military title) was of the fifth generation from Nicholas, born in 1746. He served in the Continental army the entire period of the war of the Revolution; that is, upwards of eight years, enjoying the confidence of General Washington and attaining the rank of captain. He was a sturdy patriot, a brave soldier, gifted beyond many of his contemporaries in strong and heroic character.

Our Captain Wade remembered his Grandfather Abner as an old man of marked personality, a born leader, of positive convictions and unswerving integrity. The boy Abner never tired listening to his grandfather's tales of the war and was doubtless deeply influenced by his lofty ideals.

The Captain Wade of the Revolutionary war came to this State after the war, settling in Woolwich near the mouth of the Kennebec River. He married in Woolwich a bride from Kingston, Massachusetts.

Three years later he acquired by purchase a large tract of land, with outlying islands, in a beautiful and fertile part of Woolwich called Phipp's Neck. There in 1789, his son Turner was born, the father of Abner, and there also in the Woolwich home was born Abner Turner, November first, 1817.



CAPTAIN ABNER TURNER WADE



In the history of Mt. Kineo Lodge, F. and A. Masons,* of which Captain Wade was the author, he says of himself,—“I was born in the good old Puritan town of Woolwich, where many a better man was born before and since.” That is a statement of characteristic modesty; but we may say that if better men have been born in Woolwich they have failed of recognition. For Captain Wade not only imbibed the manly and heroic spirit of his military grandfather, but was blest with a godly parentage and a faithful and wise Christian training. His father, Turner Wade, though he died a comparatively young man, had become a deacon in the Baptist church. His mother, Hannah Carleton Farnham, of Woolwich parentage, was a devout, exemplary Christian all her days.

This heredity and early training had profound and permanent influence on the character of Abner Turner. He was ever reverent and hospitable toward Christian ideals. He had great respect for true Christians who showed their faith in their lives. He was himself a Christian believer though for some reason never making public and formal profession of it. But to one friend, at least, he confessed personal faith in the saviorhood of the Lord Christ.

His constant support of the church where he worshipped, his sympathetic reception of all ministers and unfailing hospitality to them, his deep and active interest in the Sunday school, his genuine interest in young people that they should walk in the ways of wisdom; such evidences he gave of the possession of a true Christian character.

All his life Captain Wade maintained a warm affection for “that good old Puritan town of Woolwich,” and was a frequent visitor there long years after he had ceased to be a resident.

His memory is cherished in many a home in the town of his birth to this day.

His father died when Abner was but twelve years of age. His mother was left with a considerable family of young children, and he, being the eldest boy, was obliged to labor and bear burdens of responsibility that deprived him of the schooling that otherwise would have been his.

At sixteen he went to sea, a leading and attractive vocation for the hardy sons of Woolwich in those days of the prosperity of the American merchant marine. By fidelity and industry the young seaman rose from “fore the mast” through all the grades to master mariner. He proved himself a thorough seaman and also developed business sagacity of no mean order.

At the age of twenty-eight the Pattens of Bath gave him charge of a ship, in which position he was not only captain of the ship but business manager for the owners.

The Pattens were then in the cotton trade and the young captain took cargoes of cotton from New Orleans to Liverpool, attending to their disposal to the great manufacturing concerns there. These voyages and the business results were so successful that the Pattens retained him in their employ and gave him their unlimited confidence.

On a return voyage with three hundred immigrants on board, his noble ship *Haleyon* encountered a succession of terrific gales off the coast and became helpless. The captain proved fully equal to the trying ordeal. By most skillful seamanship he managed to keep the doomed vessel afloat until help appeared, other crafts answering his signals of distress. Meanwhile he kept his frightened passengers from panic and safely transferred everyone to the rescuing vessels before the *Haleyon* foundered.

The loss of the ship was no fault of his seamanship, on the contrary he was praised by the owners for his skill and heroism in averting terrible loss of life.

After fourteen years of this exacting service as master mariner, Captain Wade was compelled by ill health to resign and quit the sea greatly to the regret of the Pattens who were his staunch friends as long as he lived.

When twenty-six years of age, ten years after he began seafaring life, he took in marriage Miss Sarah E. Ayer of Sangerville, whose father was Dr. Moses Ayer, a practicing physician then resident in Sangerville. From that time, 1843, until his death, 1895, Sangerville was his home.

* History of Mt. Kineo Lodge No. 109, Free and Accepted Masons (1861-1868) by Abner T. Wade (Portland, 1889).

1870
The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been elected to the office of Justice of the Peace for the year 1870, in the County of ...

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In his wife he had a helpmeet indeed, sweet, gentle, brave and wise in caring for the home while the husband and father was away on the seas.

Seven children were born to them, four of whom have outlived both of their parents.

Captain Wade's mother married, after a few years of widowhood, Captain John Stinson of Woolwich, and continued to live in Woolwich until his death which occurred in 1877. After that event this loyal and affectionate son took his mother to his own home in Sangerville, she being then greatly advanced in years and in feeble health.

Mrs. Wade rejoiced in the privilege of ministering to her husband's mother. She lingered, greatly beloved and tenderly cared for in this haven of rest until her death in 1884, in her ninety-first year.

Mrs. Wade outlived her husband but a short time, and died loved and mourned by all who knew her March 30, 1896.

Sangerville village was a very quiet hamlet when the Wades established their home there, and it was a quiet hamlet when Captain Wade returned permanently from his seafaring life.

There were then but two streets crossing at right angles. A store or two were at the corners. The only meeting house was perched on the summit of the steep hill on the east side of the hamlet. Up that long, steep incline the church-going people wended their sometimes weary way to worship; none more faithfully and constantly than the family of Captain Wade.

Out to the westward the road climbed another hill and then made off over the hills toward Parkman.

The street to Guilford on the south side of the river was then undreamed of. The only way thither from Sangerville was by crossing the river through the covered bridge and thence by the road on the north side, then unvexed by iron rails and steam trains.

There was a blacksmith shop and a grist-mill just below Captain Wade's residence. The stream on the banks of which now stand the busy woolen mills, was an idle, babbling brook where horses were sometimes led to water, and where barefooted urchins waded, fishing for "chubs."

Where now there are streets and beautiful, substantial residences, mills and churches, then were vacant lots, pastures, fields and woodlands. Communication with the outside world was by stage coach, and the "coaches" were "mud wagons" in the long seasons of heavy roads.

The arrival of the stage from Bangor was the event of the day and furnished about all the excitement there was.

How much the change of those conditions to the present was due to the coming and residence for fifty years of this man of farsightedness and public spirit may not easily be determined. Other public spirited citizens Sangerville had in those days, but none more so than he.

What a change it must have been for a busy man like Captain Wade, used to the great world centers of trade, to settle in such a quiet hamlet shut away from the world of action. But for all this, and though his health was undermined, he was not the man to give way to discontent or settle down to a life of inaction.

As has been said, his school privileges were limited when he was a boy; but he loved knowledge, had used his faculties when in active life, had gathered books, and now in the quiet of his surroundings he gave himself to profitable study.

He loved English literature and choice fiction. He became an authority on matters of history, ancient and modern. He acquainted himself with law. Even the trained ministers, of whom he had a wide acquaintance, found in him one who could most intelligently argue questions of theology and biblical and archaeological learning.

Sunday school teachers found in him an unfailing and willing helper with their problems.

Besides this, his commanding knowledge of business, his good judgment and his acquired knowledge of law, gave him large influence and usefulness with men in matters of estates and other lines of business.

And at length the time came of Sangerville's commercial awakening. Railroads came nearer. Water powers were valued and utilized. When the new

manufacturing life was offered to Sangerville, Captain Wade was a helper and a supporter both in encouragement and by investment.

He shared the awakened life with enthusiasm. The present prosperity of Sangerville manufacturing interests are due not a little to his foresight, practical counsel and help.

His interest and helpfulness in the religious and social life in the community, to which we have already alluded, have been recorded by others clearly and well.

A writer, at the time of his decease which occurred in 1895, when Captain Wade was seventy-eight years of age, says of him,—“Always in his place at church and Sunday school, he was very helpful to the pastor and his associates in the good work by his always welcome counsel and earnest labors. He was a dear lover of children and the organizations made up of this class will sadly miss him.

“The West Piscataquis Sunday School Association is largely indebted to him for its existence and the prosperous condition which it has attained. He was always present at its sessions and his modestly offered advice was seldom rejected, and when heeded proved beneficial in the highest degree.”

He was also an ardent Mason and a strong and helpful influence in Masonic circles. He liked a good Mason just as he liked a consistent Christian, and he detested sham and hypocrisy in either relation.

Politically, Captain Wade was a life long Democrat. In his earlier life he made many close friendships among high-minded men in the South with whom he came into contact in business relations, and respected their opinions even when differing from them.

With his training and the personal contact he had experienced with Southerners in the period of his seafaring life, he was enabled to look on the tremendous problems that faced the country before the Civil War with less prejudice than the average Northerner, and certainly with as much intelligence and judgment.

But he respected political opinions of such as differed from him while ready enough to give expression to his own convictions.

I have a mental picture of him that illustrates how he could extract fun out of politics. At one time his little grandson was an inmate of the Wade home and followed his grandsire about (said grandsire being far from unwilling) much as I imagine Captain Abner following his grandsire when himself was the small boy.

The lad had learned that his hero grandfather was a “Democrat,” whatever that may have meant to him; hence as a matter of course “Barlie” was also a “Democrat.” Together they start down the street to go to the post office.

The captain meets a citizen, in this case a Republican, and they engage in a goodnatured chaffing over politics. Suddenly he turns to his grandson standing by his side with upturned face. “Barlie,” he asks, “What are you?” “Democrat, by Georts!” is the prompt and emphatic reply. There was some suspicion of previous rehearsal in private; but the captain administers a feeble rebuke with voice quivering with laughter mingled with pride. Then he passes on with the lad trailing along, perhaps to meet some other Republican victim and cover him with like discomfiture.

The writer has among his choice souvenirs two likenesses of Captain Wade. One, an old fashioned photograph, taken when his hair and beard were dark and his kindly eye strong and piercing.

The photograph, a vignette, is surrounded with pin pricks. How did they come there? Many years ago the photograph stood on the mantel in the room of a niece of his, a young girl, with whom the uncle had corresponded from her childhood and who ardently appreciated the kindness, sympathy, helpfulness and friendship of this friend of the young. She kept the picture where she could always see it, and usually it was garlanded with flowers held in position with pins. The flowers have faded. The niece passed out of this life long years before her loved uncle. But the photograph with its curious markings remains, a silent token of blessings given and received, the influence as lasting as eternity—who can doubt?

The other picture was taken later in life. The hair and beard in this are white, but the eye is yet sparkling and keen. He is shown in his library sitting tilted back in his easy chair before the fire, one leg crossed over the other, his table on one side, his working library of books on the other. One often found him so

when entering the hospitable room in response to a hearty call down the stairs,—
 "Come up to my den and we'll spin a yarn."

Then would follow bright and interesting converse, witty and wise:—it might be theology, or it might be Bible exposition, or history, or politics; but it was sure to be worth while to the young man or the older person who shared the interview.

Many there are, living today, who recall easily those pleasant chats with the Sage of Sangerville in the peace and quiet of that library at the head of the stairs.

He was a good "mixer" with all kinds of men; no less so with young people and children whom he loved and sought to serve.

His friendship with his only surviving brother, Deacon Eben D. Wade, was very strong. Deacon Wade was seven years the junior of his brother. While Deacon Wade lived in Dover, as he did for many years before removing to Ocean Park, the brothers were often together.

But Captain Wade has passed on. Others are bearing burdens and responsibilities that once he bore right manfully.

How many are performing life's duties more patiently and strongly because influenced by this good man in former years, none can tell,—but many, not of his own household and kin only, not of his own townsmen only. His influence, like that of every right intending and right doing man, is wide reaching and going on forever.

I close this tribute with the words of another, written of Captain Wade at the time of his decease:

"The windows of memory will long be open in evidence of his high Christian and moral character, his kindly, genial nature, his unquestioned honor and integrity, and his sympathetic generosity extended so freely to all in affliction or adversity.

"May we all emulate the example of this noble life."

Kenduskeag, Maine. December, 1913.

Letter From Honorable Stanley Plummer

Dexter, Maine, June 15, 1914.

Dear Mr. Sprague:—

Referring to the sketches of the Oakes family given in your address and that of Brother Parsons at the Sangerville celebration, in which you both pay high tribute to William P. Oakes, permit me to add a few facts from memory about Col. William Oakes, the father of William P., and younger brother of my grandfather, Otis Oakes, and his other sons.

Col. William, besides being many years Colonel of a militia regiment, Justice of the Peace, Selectman, and Trustee of Foxcroft Academy, was a member of the State Legislature, and High Sheriff of Piscataquis County. But of greater credit and honor to him than any office he ever held was the fact that, living as he did in a little backwoods town with limited opportunities for money-making, he so loved that higher learning of which he himself often felt his own lack, with strenuous effort and much self sacrifice he was enabled to send four of his sons to college, all during the decade from 1850 to 1860, when the acquirement of a college education meant so much more than it does today.

These sons were:

Abner, who, after graduation from Waterville, married the daughter and only child of Dr. Gilman Lougee Bennett of Parsonsfield, Maine, a distinguished physician and politician, who served in both branches of the State Legislature and as Treasurer of York County. Abner settled in South Berwick, where he practiced law successfully, making a specialty of Probate Law. He served in the State Legislature, and for years was Judge of Probate for York County. I have

been assured by a prominent State Senator from York County, his neighbor, that such was the confidence of the people in his honesty and integrity, as well as his professional capability, that he was made executor of more wills and administrator of more estates than any other man who ever lived in York County.

Albion, who also graduated from Waterville, married into the Clarke family, prominent in the ship-building industry at Waldoboro, where he settled as a lawyer, interested himself in politics, and was a short time before his premature death when in his early thirties, defeated in a convention of his party as a candidate for Representative in Congress, by only thirteen votes.

Valentine, a handsome gallant fellow, who, just graduated from Dartmouth College, entered the Union Army, and was shot dead in a charge at the Battle of Fair Oaks in front of Richmond.

The fourth was William P., to whom both you and Mr. Parsons have made appreciative reference.

Very truly yours,

STANLEY PLUMMER.

Agriculture of Sangerville

By Will E. Leland

Sangerville stands seventh in point of population among the towns of Piscataquis county but is first in the number of cows kept and is near the front in general farming. The assessors' books for the current year give the number of live stock as follows: Horses and colts 341, neat stock 797, sheep 610, swine 135. The number of cows is less than last year and an examination of the records shows a slight decrease from year to year for several years owing to a change in the system of farming rather than any decline in agriculture.

The town has but little waste land and from an agricultural standpoint is well located as her products can be delivered at the great markets of New England in a few hours of time by way of the Maine Central and Bangor and Aroostook Railroads.

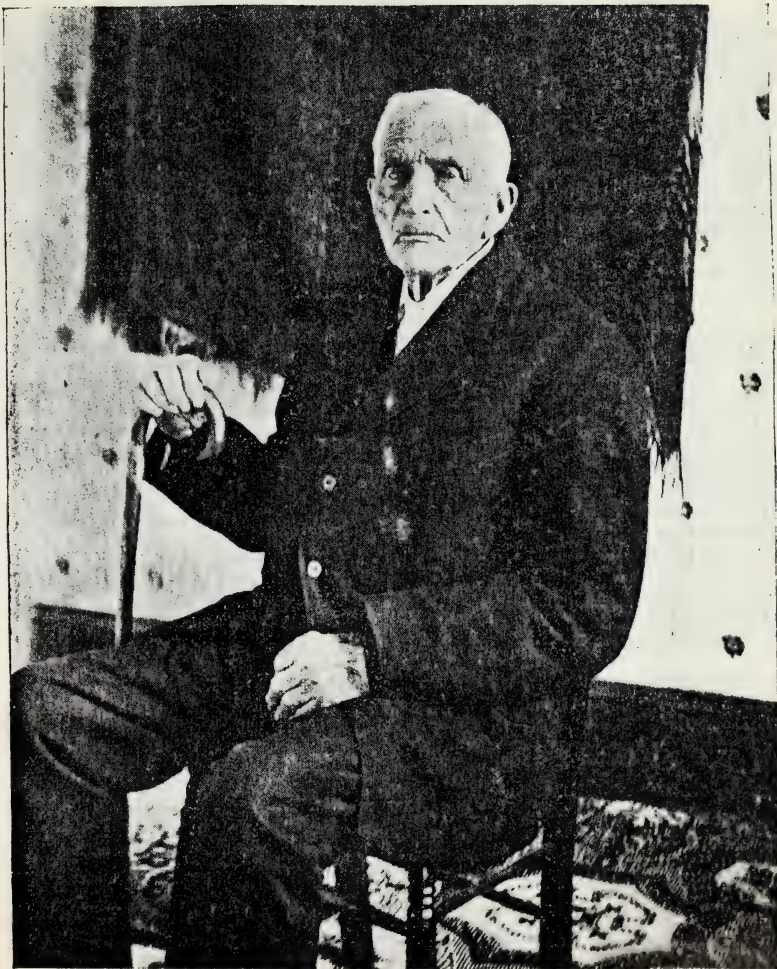
The potato industry has become a very important branch of farming and is receiving increased attention, resulting in the plowing and renewing of many old fields and larger crops of grain and hay.

Our hillsides, with their deep and fertile soil, are ideal locations for fruit trees and it is coming to be realized that we can grow apples of the finest quality.

There are approximately 175 farms in town. As a rule the farms are owned by their occupants and the farm homes are commodious and comfortable and fitted with modern conveniences. The farmer of today has his mail delivered at the door and is in close touch with his neighbors by means of the telephone. The social life on the farm is another feature that is better by far than was possible in the early days when neighbors were more distant and means of travel not so abundant.

There are two granges in town that have added much to the welfare of their members, not only socially and intellectually but financially through fire insurance and co-operation in buying.

In the days of our grandfathers each farm home was a community by itself, producing most of the necessities of life and its products were largely manufactured at home. Today the farmer is as dependent on the manufacturer for his goods as is the manufacturer on him for the raw material, hence the interest of each is identical and all should work together in harmony to the end that the business of the town be developed and its growth and prosperity be assured.



MOSES CARR



JOHN D. HARRIS

The Woollen Industry of Sangerville

By Honorable Angus O. Campbell

At the close of the Civil War, some of the enterprising citizens of Sangerville, seeing that if the town was to be anything more than a cross road, with a blacksmith shop in the corner, formed a mutual company and built a building suitable for a woollen mill. Among those identified with this company were A. T. Wade, Jacob True, O. B. Williams, Moses Carr, Rob't Ordway, Edwin Jewett, Stoughton Newhall, and others which I can't now recall. This building was leased to D. R. Campbell and Wm. Fairgrieve, who took possession in 1868. Mr. Campbell purchased the interest of Mr. Fairgrieve in 1874 and ran this mill successfully until 1889 when he sold to the Carr family, who do business under the name of Sangerville Woollen Co. The original buildings were burned flat in 1891, but with indomitable energy they at once built a new and much better plant which has run continuously with marked success. The present officers are Frank S. Carr, President; Fred H. Carr, Treasurer, and H. M. Carr, General Manager.

In the year 1881, a stock company officered by Moses Carr, President; Abner T. Wade, Treasurer, and O. B. Williams, Agent, built the Carleton Mills, on the original Carleton Mill privilege. This mill ran with variable success until 1910, when it was purchased by the Sangerville Woollen Co., who have since run it as a part of their plant. In the year 1885 the citizens of the town said to D. R. Campbell that if he would build a modern mill on the lower privilege on Carleton stream, they would provide a site and build a dam. They fulfilled their contract, and in 1886 he erected one of the best mills in New England. In 1890 he took in his sons, A. O. and D. O., and the company was known as D. R. Campbell & Sons, until 1900 when a close corporation called the Campbell Mfg. Co. was formed, the officers being D. R. Campbell, President, D. O. Campbell, Treasurer, and Angus O. Campbell, Agent and General Manager, which continued until the death of D. R. Campbell in 1911, when the heirs consolidated with a mill they owned at Dexter and it is now known as the Dumbarton Woollen Mills, the officers being Angus O. Campbell, President, and George Park, Treasurer and General Manager.

The woollen industry has been the means of changing Sangerville from a small rural community to a large, prosperous village, filled with neat homes mostly owned by their occupants. The mills employ about two hundred operatives, and there is disbursed each month in wages the sum of fifty-five hundred dollars. The operatives are happy and contented; there are no labor unions, and there has never been a labor strike.

Documentary History of the Town of Sangerville

FROM PAPERS ACCOMPANYING CHAPTER 25, ACTS OF 1814

To the Honorable Senate and the Honorable House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in General Court Assembled
The Petition of the undersigned, Inhabitants of Township Number four in the sixth Range of Townships north of the Waldo Patent & West of the Penobscot River in the County of Hancock and District of Maine, Humbly shows, that there are about forty Families—in said Township who, in their present situation, labour under many Burdens and Inconveniences which they are persuaded, might be removed or greatly alleviated if they were in a situation to enjoy the Privileges of an Incorporated Town

ORIGINAL ARTICLES

THE TREATMENT OF THE ACUTE ARTHRITIS OF THE JOINTS

By J. H. HARRIS, M.D.,
Professor of Medicine, University of Illinois,
Chicago, Ill.

The treatment of the acute arthritis of the joints has been the subject of much discussion and controversy. The various methods of treatment have been based upon the theories of the pathogenesis of the disease. The treatment of the acute arthritis of the joints has been the subject of much discussion and controversy. The various methods of treatment have been based upon the theories of the pathogenesis of the disease.

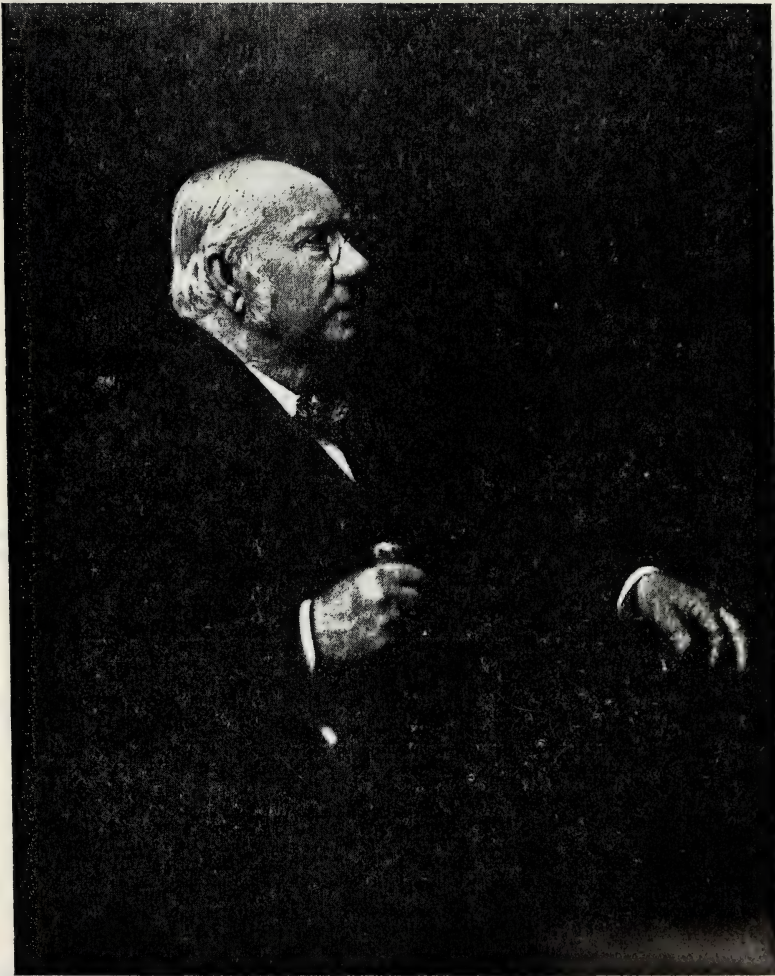
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DAVID R. CAMPBELL



They therefore respectfully request your Honorable Bodt that they may be Incorporated into a Town by the Name of SANGERVILLE Bounded Easterly by Township Number three in the sixth Range of Townships, Southerly by Number four in the fifth Range Westerly by Number five in the sixth Range and Northerly by a part of Number five & a part of Number six in the seventh Range of Townships & in Duty bound will ever pray

^{l c}
Sam["] M Clanathan
Walter Leland
John Carsley
Ebenezer Carsley
Ellis Robinson
Ebenezer Stevens

^l
Nath["] Stevens
John Stevens
Edward Magoon

ⁿ
Phi. Ames
Daniel Ames
Nathaniel Stevens Jr.
Samuel Ames
William Stevens
Thomas Riley
Samuel Waymouth
James Waymoth
Aaron Woodbury

^y
In the House of Representatives Feb 11th 1814
Read & committed to the committee on Towns to consider & report. Sent up for concurrence

Timothy Bigelow Speaker
In Senate Feb. 15. 1814.
Read & concurred

^t
John Phillips Presid
In Senate June 3. 1814

Read and Committed to the Committee on Towns Sent down for concurrence

^t
John Phillips Presid
^d

In the House of Representatives June 3: 1814.
Read & Concurred
Timothy Bigelow Speaker

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

An act to establish the town of Sangerville in the County of Hancock.

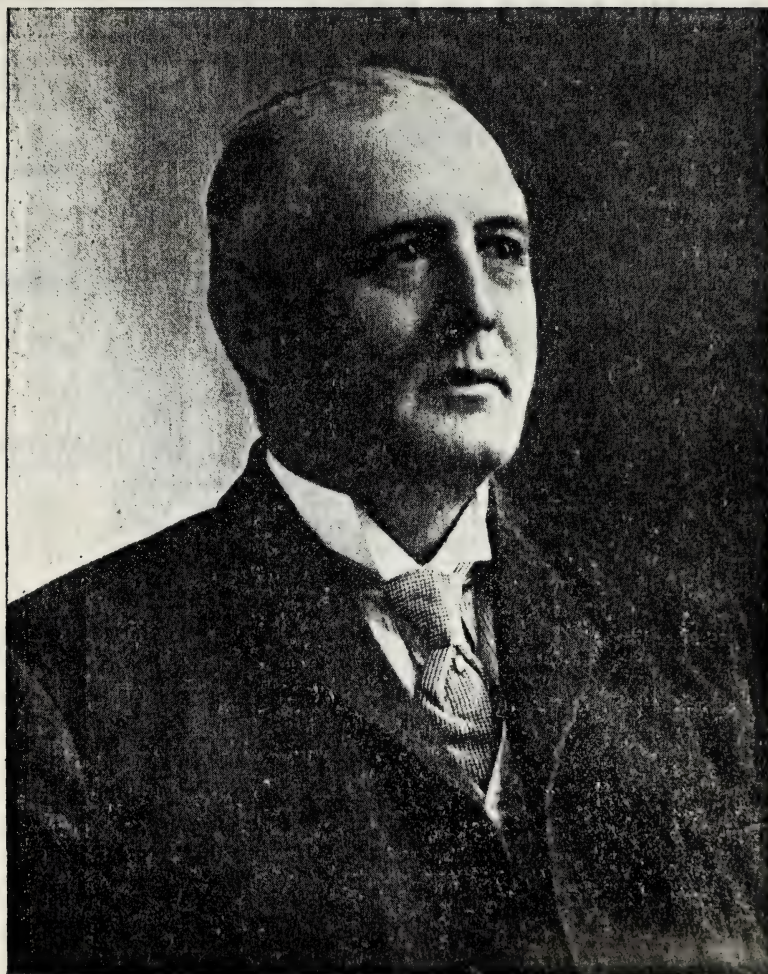
Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same: That the township numbered four in the sixth range of townships, north of the Waldo patent, in the county of Hancock, as contained within the following described boundaries; be, and hereby is established as a town by the name of Sangerville, viz: north by a line drawn on the middle of the river Piscataquis, east by the township numbered three in the sixth range, south by the township numbered four in the fifth range, and west by the township numbered five in the sixth range of townships. And the inhabitants of the said town of Sangerville are hereby vested by all the corporate powers and privileges, and shall also be subject to the same duties and requisitions

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FRED H. CARR



as other corporate towns, according to the Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted that any Justice of the Peace, for the County of Hancock, is hereby impowered, upon application therefore, to issue a warrant, directed to a freehold inhabitant of the said town of Sangerville, requiring him to notify and warn the inhabitants thereof, to meet at such convenient time and place as shall be appointed in the said warrant, for the choice of such officers as towns are by law required to choose and appoint at their annual town meeting.

In the House of Representatives, June 13, 1814, this bill, having had three several readings, passed to be enacted.

TIMOTHY BIGELOW, Speaker.

In Senate, June 13, 1814, this bill, having had two several readings, passed to be enacted.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Pres.

June 13, 1814. Approved CALEB STRONG.

Sec. Office } A true copy
June 5, 1814 }

Attest. A true record of copy.

Attest, SAMUEL McCLANATHAN.

PETITION FOR ORGANIZATION, ETC.

March 13,
1815.

To Nathaniel Chamberlain, Esquire, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the County of Hancock.

The Subscribers free holders and Inhabitants of the town of Sangerville named in the foregoing Incorporation bill hereby request that you issue a warrant as the law directs for the Organization of said town.

Dated at Sangerville this thirteenth day of March, A. D., 1815.

Names of
petitioners.

John Carsley, Ebenezer Carsley, Ellis Robinson, Edward Magoon, Samuel McClanathan, Walter Leland, Phineas Ames, Samuel Ames, Ebenezer Stevens, William Stevens.

WARRANT

Hancock ss.

To Edward Magoon one of the free holders and Inhabitants of the Town of Sangerville.

Whereas by an act of the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts passed the thirteenth day of June, A. D. 1814, Incorporating the town of Sangerville in the said County of Hancock, it is enacted that any Justice of the Peace in said County may upon application issue a warrant to a freehold inhabitant of said town requiring him to notify and warn the Inhabitants to meet at some convenient time and place for the choice of such officers as the law directs towns to choose and appoint at their annual town meetings.

And whereas John Carsley and nine others of the Inhabitants of the said town of Sangerville have requested me to issue a warrant for that purpose.

L. S.

These are therefore in the name of the commonwealth of Massachusetts to require you to notify and warn the freeholders and other Inhabitants of said town, qualified by Law, to vote in town affairs, to meet at the Dwelling house of William Farnham in said town on thursday the twenty third day of March Inst., at one of the Clock in the afternoon there and then to act upon the following articles, viz:

March 23,
1815

Art. 1

To choose a Moderator to govern said Meeting.

Art. 2.

To choose a Town Clerk.

- Art. 3. To choose three or more Selectmen.
- Art. 4. To choose Assessors of Taxes.
- Art. 5. To choose a Collector or Collectors.
- Art. 6. To choose one or more Constables.
- Art. 7. To choose a Treasurer.
- Art. 8. To choose all other necessary Officers.
- Art. 9. To agree where the town will hold their meeting in future.
- Art. 10. To act upon any other business that the town may think fit.

And you are to make due return of this warrant with your doings thereon unto myself on or before the day and time of meeting as you will answer your defaults under the pains and penalty of the Law.

Given under my hand and seal the thirteenth day of March, A. D., 1815.

Signed. Nathaniel Chamberlain, Just of Peace.

RETURN OF WARRANT, ETC.

Hancock ss. March 16, 1815.

Pursuant to the within warrant to me directed. I have notified and warned the Inhabitants of the town of Sangerville as the law directs to meet at the time and place and for the purposes therein expressed.

Signed. Edward Magoon.

Record of proceedings at meeting.

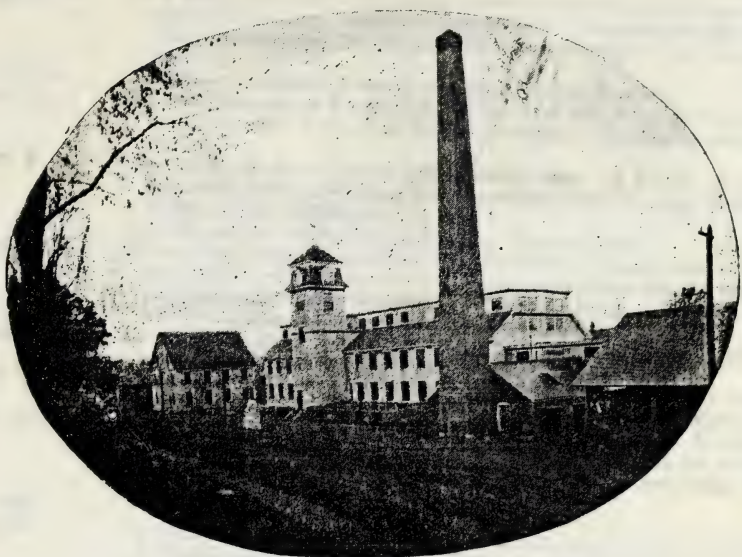
At a legal meeting of the Inhabitants of the town of Sangerville holden at the Dwelling house of William Farnham in said town on thursday the twenty third day of March, Anno Domini 1815 the following articles were acted upon, Viz:

- Art. 1. To choose a Moderator. Made choise of Nathaniel Chamberlain, Esquire to govern said meeting.
- Art. 2. To choose a Town Clerk. Made choise of Samuel McClanathan.
- Art. 3. To choose three Selectmen. Made choise of William Cleaves, Guy Carleton, & Charles Morgridge.
- Art. 4. To choose Assessors. Voted to choose three and made choise of William Cleaves, Guy Carleton, & Charles Morgridge.
- Art. 5. To choose one or more Collectors. Voted to choose one and made choise of John Carsley, who procured Stevens Spooner & William Farnham, who acknowledged themselves his sureties for the faithful performance of the duties of Collector & Constable.
- Art. 6. To choose a Constable. Made choise of John Carsley.
- Art. 7. To choose a Treasurer. Made choise of David Douty.

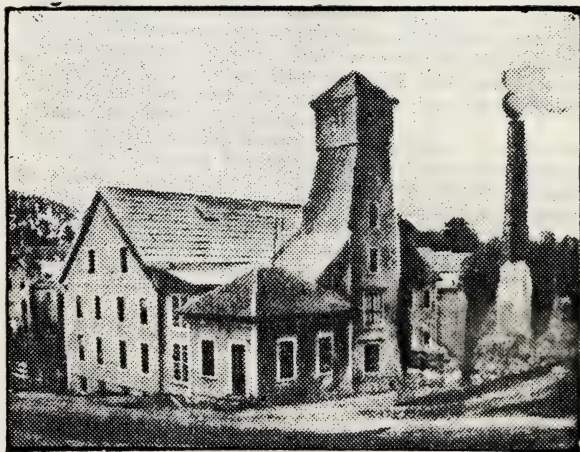
The above Officers sworn into office by Nathaniel Chamberlain, Esquire, Just the Peace.

- Art. 8. To choose all other necessary officers.
- Made choise of John Carsley, Andrew Philbrick and William Hinkley to serve the town as Fish Wardens.
 Surveyors of Boards, made choise of Levi Prouty and David Douty.
 Surveyors of Shingles and clapboards, made choise of Ebenezer Stevens.
 Fence Viewers, made choise of Phineas Ames, Jacob Jewett and Andrew Philbrick.
 Hogreeves, made choise of William Hinkley, Andrew Philbrick, Samuel Ames, Moses Rollins, Enoch Adams and Joseph Clough.
 Pound keeper, made choise of William Farnham.
 Field Drivers, made choise of William Hinkley, William Oakes, William Cleaves and Daniel Austin.
 The above Officers were qualified or sworn into Office by Nathaniel Chamberlain, Esquire, Just of Peace.
 A true copy of Original Record. B. C. Goss, Attest.

The Carr Woolen Mills, Sangerville, Maine



THE SANGERVILLE MILL



THE CARLETON MILL



MEETING FOR TOWN BUSINESS.

1815.
April 2, 3. At a Legal meeting of the Inhabitants of the town of Sangerville assembled at the Dwelling house of Jesse Brockway on the first Monday of April, A. D. 1815, to act on the following Articles, viz:
- Article 1. To choose a Moderator, made choise of Stevens Spooner.
Art. 2. To see if the town will accept of the report of the committee chosen to divide said town into School districts. The report was accepted.
Art. 3. To choose Highway Surveyors, made choise of David Douty, James Waymouth, Samuel McClanathan, John Carsley, William Oakes & Joseph Clough.
The above surveyors sworn by Town Clerk.
Art. 4 & 5. To see how much Money the town will raise to make and repair town roads—Voted to raise four hundred Dollars for the above purpose and to allow ten cents per hour for labor on said Roads, and voted that the surveyors should be collectors.
Art. 6. To see how much money the town will raise for the support of schools—Voted to raise one hundred and fifty dollars.
Art. 7. To see how much money the town will raise for to defray town charges—Voted to raise one hundred dollars for that purpose.
Art. 8. To see if the town will take grain to pay town charges. It was a vote—Voted to allow one dollar and thirty-four cents for wheat per bushel and one dollar per bushel for Rye and one dollar Do for Corn.
1815.
Art. 9. To see if the town will allow Samuel McClanathan, John Carsley & Enoch Adams for their services the year 1813—Voted to allow their accounts.
Art. 10. To see if the town will exempt William Haynes from paying a poll tax—Voted that he should be exempted.
Art. 11. To see if the town will accept William Oakes as their Minister—Voted to strike out said Art.
Art. 12. To see if the town will raise money to build a Bridge across North west stream near Carleton Mills—Voted to raise thirty Dollars.
Art. 13. To see if the town will allow Edward Magoon for warning the first Meeting—Voted to allow him one Dollar and fifty cents.
Art. 14. To see if the town will allow Samuel McClanathan the Money which he paid for the expence of the Incorporation Bill—Voted to allow said account.
Art. 15. To see if the town will dissolve this Meeting. It was a vote.
A true Copy of Record, Sam'l. McClanathan, Town Clerk.
Art. 16. To choose a committee to divide the town into School districts made choise of Samuel McClanathan, John Carsley, William Cleaves, Guy Carleton and Charles Morgridge.
Art. 17. To agree where to hold future Meetings—Voted to hold said Meetings at the Dwelling house of Jesse Brockway.

1815. REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

- April. To see in what way the Town Meetings shall be warned—Voted to warn Meetings by posting warrants.
Art. 19. To see if the town will accept of the report of their committee chosen to divide the Town of Sangerville into School Districts.

REPORT.

Your Committee chosen to divide the Town of Sangerville into School districts held at the Dwelling house of Jesse Brockway on the first day of April, 1815.

THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Subscription prices in Advance	Five Dollars
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Postpaid	
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The division is as follows. Viz:
 District Number one is bounded as follows:
 School District No. 1. Beginning at the North west corner of Lot No. 10 in the first range of lots thence South to the South line of said Town, thence East to the North east corner of said Town, thence West to the first mentioned bounds, which is to constitute district No. one.
 District Number two is bounded as follows. Viz:
 District No. 2. Beginning at the North west corner of lot No. 1, in the first range of lots thence West to the North west corner of said Town thence South to range No. 4 which shall constitute District Number two.
 District Number three is bounded as follows:
 1815. No. 3. Beginning at the range line between the third and fourth ranges at the West line of said Town thence South to the South west corner of said Town thence East to District No. 1—thence west to the first mentioned bounds which is to constitute District Number three.
 Signed. Samuel McClanathan
 John Carsley
 William Cleaves
 Guy Carleton
 Charles Mogridge
 } Committee
 Attest. Sam'l McClanathan, Town Clerk.
 Copy of Record from original.
 Attest.
 B. C. Goss.

MEETING FOR CHOISE OF STATE OFFICERS.

1815. April At a Legal meeting of the Inhabitants of the town of Sangerville assembled at the Dwelling house of Jesse Brockway on the first Monday of April, 1815, to give in their votes for Governor, Lieut. Governor and Senators.
 The votes where as follows:
 For Governor
 Gov. His Honour, Samuel Dexter had twenty-one votes.
 His Excellency, Caleb Strong had nine votes,
 James Carr, Esq. had one vote.
 For Lieut. Governor.
 Lt. Gov. Honorable William Gray had twenty-one votes,
 Honorable William Phillips has eight votes.
 For Senators
 Rep. Sen. Mark L. Hill
 Martin Kinsley and had } twenty-two
 William D. Williamson, Esquires } votes each
 Benjamin Hasey
 William Crosby and had } nine votes
 Ebenezer Inglee, Esquires } each
 Attest. Samuel McClanathan, Town Clerk.
 Copy. Attest.
 B. C. Goss.

1. The American Medical Association is a non-profit corporation organized for the purpose of promoting the interests of the medical profession and the public health.	1918
2. The American Medical Association is a non-profit corporation organized for the purpose of promoting the interests of the medical profession and the public health.	1917
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8. The American Medical Association is a non-profit corporation organized for the purpose of promoting the interests of the medical profession and the public health.	1911
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17. The American Medical Association is a non-profit corporation organized for the purpose of promoting the interests of the medical profession and the public health.	1902
18. The American Medical Association is a non-profit corporation organized for the purpose of promoting the interests of the medical profession and the public health.	1901
19. The American Medical Association is a non-profit corporation organized for the purpose of promoting the interests of the medical profession and the public health.	1900
20. The American Medical Association is a non-profit corporation organized for the purpose of promoting the interests of the medical profession and the public health.	1899

List of Taxpayers Assessed in the Town of Sangerville for the Year 1819

Phineas Ames,
Daniel Ames,
Samuel Ames,
Enoch Adams,
Jesse Brockway,
Abel Brockway,
Joseph Brockway,
William Buck,
Oliver M. Brown,
Guy Carleton,
Robert Carleton,
Noah Clough,
Joseph Clough,
William Cleaves,
John Carsley,
Eben Carsley,
Gardner L. Chandler,
Leonard Dearth,
Kingman Drake,
Abijah Davis,
David Douty,
William Farnham,
William Farnham, Jr.,
Benjamin C. Goss,
William Hinckley,
Nathaniel Herrick,
Asa Jackson,
Otis C. Jackman,
Jacob Jewett,
Isaiah Knowlton,
Isaiah Knowlton, Jr.,
Henry Leland,
Walter Leland,

Samuel McClanathan,
Edward Magoon,
Isaac Macomber,
Aarone Morse,
Samuel Mansfield,
Hollis Mansfield,
Charles Morgridge,
Joseph Morgridge,
William Oakes,
Otis Oakes,
William Oakes, Jr.,
Solomon Oakes,
Abel Oakes,
Abel Oakes, Jr.,
William Parsons,
Apollas Pond,
John Patten,
Ellis Robinson,
Moses Rollins,
Aaron Rollins,
Calvin Sanger,
Stevens Spooner,
Lewis Spooner,
Nathaniel Stevens, Jr.,
William Stevens,
James Waymouth,
James C. Watson,
William Hill, Jr.,
Thomas Prince,
John Andrews,
Justus Herriman,
Archulaus Jackson,
Charles V. Ames,

Stephen Oakes.

Record of Births in Town of Sangerville

(Copies of the Original Town Records.)

Children of Enoch Adams & Eunice Adams:

Hannah P. Adams, b. in Sangerville, July 6, 1814.
Susannah Adams, b. in Sangerville, June 1, 1816.
John Adams, b. in Sangerville, July 7, 1818.
Elizabeth Adams, b. in Sangerville, June 7, 1821.
Julia Adams, b. in Sangerville, December 21, 1823.

Children of Thomas & Frances Ann Sanders:

David T. Sanders, b. in Bath, July 19, 1836.
Sarah Frances Sanders, b. in Wiscasset, April 13, 1838.
Sylvina Sanders, b. in Wiscasset, November 13, 1839.
Alden Neal Sanders, b. in Sangerville, June 13, 1841.
Lucy E. Sanders, b. April 19, 1844.

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- Thomas Sanders, b. June 3, 1846.
Joshua W. Sanders, b. August 10, 1848.
May J. Sanders, b. February 8, 1851.
Joseph W. Sanders, b. May 14, 1858.
Children of Alden N. Sanders & Clara B. Sanders:
Sylvina E. Sanders, b. March 23, 1868.
Charles W. Sanders, b. July 23, 1869.
Meda M. Sanders, b. July 25, 1881.
Children of Phineas Ames:
Sally Ames, b. in Harmony, November 18, 1799.
Phineas, Jr., b. in Harmony, March 6, 1803.
Betsy, b. in Sangerville, April 1, 1807.
Children of James & Sarah Oaks:
Kingman Drake Oaks, b. May 24, 1823.
Danville Parsons Oaks, b. November 19, 1829.
Bethuel Howard Oaks, b. July 22, 1832.
Orilla Finson Oaks, b. February 3, 1836.
Hudson Saunders Oaks, b. July 16, 1838.
Ruth Nickerson Oaks, b. September 13, 1840.
Children of Walter & Louisa Leland:
Infant Daughter, b. in Sangerville, August 25, 1811.
Sarah Phipps, b. in Sangerville, October 5, 1813.
Walter, b. in Sangerville, November 12, 1815.
Lydia Brown, b. in Sangerville, December 15, 1817.
Laura Matilda Leland, b. in Sangerville, June 3, 1820.
Chauncey Colton Leland, b. in Sangerville, January 13, 1822.
Children of Walter & Hannah M. Leland:
Jedediah Phipps Leland, b. in Sangerville, August 5, 1834.
Henry Lowell Leland, b. in Sangerville, May 14, 1836.
Joseph Brockway Leland, b. in Sangerville, March 7, 1838.
Adelaide Elisabeth Leland, b. in Sangerville, May 12, 1841.
Mary Helen Leland, b. in Sangerville, February 12, 1845.
Adeline Ellen Leland, b. in Sangerville, August 21, 1847.
Children of William & Rachel Hinkley:
William Hinkley, b. in Brunswick, August 1, 1782.
Rachel his wife, b. in Arundell, June 12, 1787.
Sally Wiswell Hinkley, b. in Topsham, December 26, 1809.
John Patten Hinkley, b. in Sangerville, March 11, 1811.
Mary Wilson Hinkley, b. in Sangerville, September 19, 1812.
Henry William Smith Hinkley, b. in Sangerville, Aug. 30, 1814.
Increase Sumner Hinkley, b. in Sangerville, August 19, 1816.
Thatcher Thomas Hinkley, b. in Sangerville, August 4, 1818.
Betsey Hinkley, b. in Sangerville, June 16, 1820.
Roxana Hinkley, b. in Sangerville, October 22, 1822.
Rachel Ann Hinkley, b. in Sangerville, October 12, 1824.
Children of William & Louisa B. Goff:
Leonard B. Goff, b. September 15, 1827.
Delana L. Goff, b. May 18, 1830.
Willard B. Goff, b. July 22, 1833.
George W. Goff, b. October 22, 1836.
Mary Ann B. Goff, b. January 19, 1839.
Charles L. Goff, b. January 11, 1846.
Children of William & Cynthia Stevens:
William, son of William & Cynthia, b. in Sangerville, December 20, 1817.
Children of Anthony and Mercy C. Besse:
Viella Frances Besse, b. May 16, 1849.
Susan Viella Robinson Besse, b. July 27, 1851.
Seth Besse, b. in Sangerville, July 16, 1857.
Children of Joseph Morgridge & Olive Morgridge:
Otis Oakes Morgridge, b. in Sangerville, October 26, 1815.
Flagg Morgridge, b. May 3, 1817.
Children of James C. & Sally Watson:

- Jane, b. in Bowdinham, January 15, 1811.
 Martha, b. in Bowdinham, January 20, 1813.
 Samuel, b. in Sangerville, October 15, 1815.
 Betsy, b. in Sangerville, February 27, 1817.
 Phebe, b. in Sangerville, August 4, 1819.
- Children of Moses and Lidia Ayer:
 Ellen Matilda Ayer, b. in Sangerville, September 14, 1829.
- Children of Nathaniel, Jr., & Esther Stevens:
 Eliza, b. in Gardner, May 31, 1807.
 Clarisa, b. in Sangerville, August 5, 1809.
 William Francis, b. in Sangerville, September 21, 1812.
 Levi Goodwin, b. in Sangerville, August 5, 1815.
 Mary Francis, b. in Sangerville, May 31, 1819.
 Daniel Stevens, b. in Sangerville, October 17, 1822.
 Esther Stevens, b. in Sangerville, August 23, 1825.
- Children of Joseph & Martha Ann Pettengill:
 Wm. Henry Pettengill, b. in Sangerville, January 5, 1839.
 Joseph Pettengill, b. in Sangerville, March 21, 1840.
- Children of Nathaniel Atwood:
 Loana C. Atwood, b. in Fairfield, February 20, 1837.
 Esther Ann Atwood, b. in Fairfield, March 21, 1839.
- Children of Nathaniel Atwood and Martha Atwood:
 George W. Atwood, b. August 23, 1844.
 Martha Ella Atwood, b. March 16, 1846.
- Children of Abner Holt and Martha Holt:
 Mary L. Holt, b. July 17, 1856.
 Nancy C. Holt, b. April 4, 1858.
 Henry L. Holt, b. March 4, 1863.
- Children of Thomas and Sarah Fuller:
 Elizabeth Ann Fuller, b. March 31, 1827.
- Children of John and Sybil Leathers:
 Joseph B., b. July 6, 1835.
 Silas B., b. January 18, 1837.
 Abby H., b. April 3, 1840.
 Thos. J. —
 George W. — b. March 27, 1842.
- Children of Ebenezer Carsley:
 Miriam H. Daughter of Ebenezer Carsley, b. in Sangerville, September 1, 1817.
 Lena Carsley, b. April 8, 1819.
 Hiram, b. August 22, 1820.
- Children of Welbram and Nancy Hill:
 James W. R. Hill, b. June 5, 1820.
 George W., b. June 29, 1824.
 Besse L., b. October 12, 1829.
 Edwin P., b. September 9, 1830.
 Sarah A., b. September 7, 1836.
- Children of Edward & Parmela Jewett:
 Ann Maria Jewett, b. in Solon, September 12, 1834.
 Edward James Jewett, b. in Sangerville, February 11, 1838.
 David Luellen Jewett, b. in Sangerville, June 11, 1840.
 George Fargo Jewett, b. in Sangerville, June 13, 1843.
 Melville James Jewett, b. in Sangerville, February 12, 1845.
- Benjamin C. Goss, b. in Newbury Port County of Essex (Mass), February 24 1787.
- Betsy, wife of B. C. Goss, b. in Readfield, February 28, 1794.
- Their children were:
 Susan Hodge Goss, b. in Readfield, May 26, 1811.
 William, b. in New Sharon, May 30, 1815.
 Mary Ann Elizabeth, b. in New Sharon, February 5, 1817.
 Charles Stearns Goss, b. in Sangerville, October 21, 1819.
- Children of Jeremiah S. and Kesia Thompson:

- Clinton Cushman, b. May 9, 1835.
 Sumner Laughton, b. April 24, 1837.
 Mary Jane, b. July 31, 1839.
- Children of Benjamin K. & Olive A. Pollard:
 Benjamin Allen Pollard, b. in Sangerville, June 8, 1837.
- Children of Samuel Roby & Abigail Roby:
 Lemuel Bushby Roby, b. December 5, in Sangerville, 1821.
 Cecilia Rivers Roby, b. in Sangerville, August 24, 1823.
 Andrew Jackson Roby, b. in Sangerville, April 26, 1828.
 Henry H. Roby, b. in Sangerville, March 8, 1831.
 Henry Roby, b. in Sangerville, April 26, 1833.
- Children of William W. & Sarah P. Mitchell:
 Chauncey Leland Mitchell, b. in Sangerville, October 23, 1830.
 Sarah Jane H. Mitchell, b. in Sangerville, March 26, 1833.
 Hannah Melvina S. Mitchell, b. in Sangerville, May 8, 1835.
 Mary Louisa B. Mitchell, b. in Sangerville, October 3, 1837.
 John Wesley Mitchell, b. in Sangerville, January 20, 1840.
 George Lewellyn P. Mitchell, b. in Sangerville, August 7, 1842.
- Children of James T. Blair & Mary W. Blair:
 Mary Adela Blair, b. April 21, 1837.
 Sarah Ann Blair, b. March 18, 1840.
- Samuel McClanathan, b. in Rutland County of Worcester (Mass), October 28, 1782.
 Kerzia McClanathan, b. in Sherburn County of Middlesex (Mass), June 15, 1787.
- Their children were:
 Emily McClanathan, b. in Hubbards town County of Worcester, May 19, 1807.
 Sarah Leland, b. in Jericho County of Chittenden (Vermont), October 9, 1808.
 Roxia, b. in Sangerville, Maine, April 19, 1811.
 Samuel, b. in Sangerville, February 28, 1814.
 Anna Sanger, b. in Sangerville, October 18, 1816.
 Henry Leland Sewall, b. in Sangerville, May 14, 1819.
- Children of John Pollard, b. in Hartland, August 22, 1810 and Sarah B. Pollard, b. in Poland, May 25, 1815:
 Kelphino Pollard
 Kendall Pollard } born in Smyrna, September 7, 1836.
 Corysand Pollard, b. in Houlton, July 29, 1838.
 Loretto Pollard, b. in Sangerville, September 26, 1840.
- Children of Edward and Jerusha Magoon:
 Louisa Stevens Magoon, b. in Lichfield (Me), November 20, 1807.
 Joseph Magoon, b. in Lichfield, January 2, 1811.
 Mary Drake Magoon, b. in Sangerville, October 2, 1818.
- Children of Thomas & Mary Hannybea:
 Thomas Hannybea, b. January 9, 1840.
- Children of Samuel Ames:
 Phineas Ames, b. the 2d day of April, 1814.
 Hannah F. Ames, b. April 4, 1819.
 Mehitabel J. Ames, 22d day of March, 1817.
 Enoch Ames, b. March 27, 1821.
 Cyrus Ames, b. in Sangerville, March 12, 1823.
- Children of Jonathan & Asenath Roberts:
 Jane Roberts, b. August 25, 1830.
 Jonathan Roberts, b. August 11, 1831.
 George Edwin Roberts, b. October 4, 1832.
 Mary Jane Roberts, b. September 16, 1834.
 Willard H. Roberts, b. December 2, 1838.
 James T. Roberts, b. December 2, 1839.
 James T. Roberts, b. November 1, 1840.
- Ira Oakes, b. January 16, A. D. 1820 and Martha A. Oakes, b. January 25, A. D. 1818.

REIGN OF

The reign of King Henry the Fifth, who reigned from the year 1413 to 1422, was a period of great glory and valor. He was a man of great courage and ability, and he led his people to many victories. His reign was marked by his military successes, particularly in France, where he won the Battle of Agincourt in 1415. This battle was a turning point in the Hundred Years' War, and it established Henry as a great hero. He was also a pious man, and he was known for his devotion to the Church. He died in 1422, and he was succeeded by his son, King Henry the Sixth. The reign of Henry the Fifth was a time of great national pride and unity, and it is remembered as one of the most glorious periods in the history of England.

Their children were:

Sarah Frances Oakes, b. in Sangerville, February 11, 1845.
 Clara Ann Oakes, b. in Sangerville, April 9, 1847
 Samuel Oakes, 2d., b. in Sangerville, July 13, 1852.

Children of Doctor Charles Stearns and Betsy Stearns:

Elizabeth Bond Stearns, b. in Sangerville, October sixth, 1820.
 Thankful Bartlett Stearns, b. in Sangerville, May the sixth, 1822.

Children of Daniel Spooner:

Mary B. Spooner, b. December 7, 1834.
 Benjamin F. Spooner, b. October 18, 1836.
 Asa Spooner Spooner, b. September 24, 1838, in Sangerville.

Children of William Farnham and Betsey Farnham:

Susan O. Farnham, b. in Sangerville, June 15, 1821.
 Hannah Farnham, b. in Sangerville, April 15, 1823.

Children of Moses H. & Mary Ayer:

Martha Augusta, b. August 12, 1831.
 Mary Frances, b. January 21, 1836.
 George Gustavus, b. July 18, 1838.
 Charles Willis, b. August 3, 1840.
 Abby Elizabeth Ayer, b. in Sangerville, October 13, 1842.
 Samuel Blake Ayer, b. in Sangerville, October 6, 1844.
 Sarah Ellen Ayer, b. in Sangerville, April 5, 1849.
 Elmira Hale Ayer, b. in Sangerville, February 29, 1852.

Children of Levi O. & Abigail N. Farnham:

Caroline R. Farnham, b. in Sangerville, October 16, 1840.
 Josephine Farnham, b. in Sangerville, December 6, 1845.
 Randall Farnham, b. in Sangerville, March 8, 1848.

Children of Thomas & Lucy Prince:

Lucy Howard Prince, b. in Sangerville, June 29, 1818.
 Elizabeth Farmer Prince, b. in Sangerville, March 2, 1821.

Children of John & Lucia Weymouth:

Ann Susan, b. September 22, 1840.
 Gustavus J. Waymoth, b. in Sangerville, December 13, 1842.
 Lucia Ella Waymoth, b. in Sangerville, March 14, 1846.
 Frank Blake Weymouth, b. in Sangerville, Oct. 22, 1848.
 Lydia Blake Weymouth, b. in Sangerville, Aug. 31, 1853.
 Myron John Weymouth, b. in Sangerville, December 8, 1861.

Children of George H. & Olive M. Lewis:

George Lewis, b. in Sangerville, June 8, 1839.
 Nancy Rollins Lewis, b. in Sangerville, July 14, 1842.
 Frank R. Lewis, b. in Sangerville, Sept. 26, 1845.
 Susan E. Lewis, b. in Sangerville, April 16, 1850.
 Charles T. Lewis, b. in Sangerville, April 16, 1850.
 Willie E. Lewis, b. in Sangerville, March 8, 1856.

Children of John S. & Ann Masterman:

Edward Masterman, b. in Sangerville, April 1, 1842.

Children of Guy Carleton & Sally Carleton:

Sophia Carleton, b. in Readfield, November 4, 1807.
 Joseph Carleton, b. in Readfield, February 27, 1810.
 Sally Carleton, b. in Sangerville, January 12, 1819.
 Guy Carleton, Jr., b. in Sangerville, July 30, 1823.

Children of Guy & Clarissa Carleton:

Milton Pearce Carlton, b. March 10, 1830.
 Cyrus Henry Carleton, b. April 2, 1832.
 Francis Barker Carleton, b. in Sangerville, August 31, 1833.

Children of Nathan and Cilinda Shed:

Elizabeth Jane Shed, b. June 1, 1823.
 Augustus Nathan, b. July 1, 1825.
 Cynthia Watson, b. July 29, 1826.
 Mary Isabel, b. Sept. 20, 1828.
 Nathan Shed, Jr., b. 22, 1830.
 Jotham Sexwall, b. March 29, 1833.

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- Ann Maria, b. June 10, 1835.
Susan Fisk, b. Oct. 3, 1838.
Olive Prescott, b. Dec. 8, 1841.
- Children of William and Ann Leathers:
John Leathers, b. June 13, 1831.
Mahalia Ann, b. Dec. 8, 1832.
Helen Mar, b. Jan. 20, 1837.
William Fairfield, b. Oct. 29, 1838.
- Children of Samuel & Charity Farnham:
Albert W. Farnham, b. in Sangerville, June 18, 1832.
Everett S. Farnham, b. in Sangerville, March 28, 1836.
Emily Maria Farnham, b. in Sangerville, April 23, 1837.
Luther F. Farnham, b. in Sangerville, April 17, 1842.
H. Luciel Farnham, b. in Sangerville, Aug. 22, 1844.
Sam Whitney Farnham, b. in Sangerville, June 2, 1851.
- Children of Alfred T. & Lydia E. Robinson:
Erastus G. Robinson, b. in Sangerville, July 18, 1846.
- Children of Oliver M. Brown & Mary Brown:
Samuel Brown, b. in Sangerville, January 22, 1820.
Maryan Brown, b. in Sangerville, February 12, 1822.
- Children of George W. and Susan Brett:
Sarah An, b. Dec. 4, 1834.
Aethea Robinson, b. June 29, 1836.
Edward Kent, b. Sept. 1, 1837.
Susan Wharff, b. March 11, 1839.
Alice Wharff, b. Sept. 30, 1840.
George W. Brett, b. Oct. 8, 1843.
Ezra C. Brett, b. Jan. 28, 1845.
Louisa C. Brett, b. Nov. 22, 1846.
Pliny F. Brett, b. April 9, 1848.
John R. Brett, b. Nov. 26, 1849.
Mary E. Brett, b. Dec. 16, 1851.
Emma J. Brett, b. Aug. 1, 1854.
Edgar Brett, b. July 16, 1856.
Benjamin C. Brett, b. May 10, 1858.
Jennie M. Brett, b. May 10, 1858.
- Children of Wing Spooner and Abiah Spooner:
Daniel Bartlett Spooner, b. in Sangerville, August 19, 1823.
- Children of Francis K. & Mary Drake:
Vesta Annette, b. May 6, 1839.
Francis Kingman, b. April 6, 1841.
Esther Jane, b. Feb. 21, 1843.
- Children of Alpheus & Lucy Ann Proctor:
Louisa Tufts Proctor, b. in Bangor, August 27, 1837.
Ella Rebecca Proctor, b. in Sangerville, August 15, 1842.
Lucy Hudson Proctor, b. in Sangerville, December 26, 1844.
- Children of Otis C. Jackman & Harriot Jackman:
Catharine Carter Jackman, b. in Sangerville, October 15, 1823.
Otis Montgomery Jackman, b. in Sangerville, January 29, 1826.
Lucretia Spooner Jackman, b. in Sangerville, March 1, 1828.
- Children of William and Jennett Knowlton:
Aaron Knowlton, b. May 29, 1830.
Mary Ellis, b. Oct. 15, 1831.
Charles Henry, b. Nov. 15, 1833.
Susan Thompson, b. July 13, 1836.
Emily Jennett, b. July 28, 1841.
- Children of Jacob Pettengill, Jr., & Mary A. Pettengill:
David Kincaid Pettengill, b. Oct. 15, 1837.
John Wesley Pettengill, b. July, 1839.
Abigail Kincaid Pettengill, b. April 16, 1841.
- Children of Otis Oaks & Celia Oaks:
Melvill Waterman Oaks, b. in Sangerville, March 10, 1824.

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- Martha Miranda Oaks, b. in Sangerville, July 4, 1825.
- Children of William N. and Sarah Thompson.
 Martha N. Thompson, b. Sept. 13, 1834.
 William G. Thompson, b. May 22, 1836.
- Children of Eben D. & Mary R. Wade:
 Eben Eugene Wade, b. in Sangerville, March 13, 1848.
- John Sawyer Clifford, b. in Minot, July 4, 1781.
 Edith Clifford, b. in Norridgewalk, September 18, 1788.
- Their children were:
 James Brace Doyle Clifford, b. in Newcharleston, March 10, 1814.
 James Spaulding Clifford, b. in Dover, June 28, 1815.
 Phebe Spaulding Clifford, b. in Newcharleston, September 3, 1817.
 Mary Prince Clifford, b. in Sangerville, August 26, 1820.
 Seth Spaulding Clifford, b. in Sangerville, January 17, 1824.
- Joseph Fowler, Jr., was born Sept. 17, 1804 in Winthrop, Me.
 Rachel D. Fowler was born May 9, 1811 in Bowdoinham.
- Their children were:
 Susan Elizabeth, b. in Sangerville, May 16, 1835.
 Lucilla Rachel Fowler, b. in Sangerville, Nov. 2, 1837.
 Hannah Ellen Fowler, b. in Sangerville, May 20, 1842.
 Albert Ross Fowler, b. in Sangerville, Sept. 30, 1844.
 Joseph Calvin Fowler, b. in Sangerville, June 23, 1847.
 Alma Calista Fowler, b. in Sangerville, Oct. 7, 1849.
- Children of Joseph & Hannah Galusha:
 Alva Norman Childs Galusha, b. in Sangerville, Nov. 11, 1824.
 Florillo Galusha, b. in Sangerville, Jan. 15, 1826.
 Henry Burleigh Galusha, b. in Sangerville, Nov. 22, 1827.
 Mary Ann Galusha, b. in Sangerville, March 20, 1829.
 William Jordan Galusha, b. in Sangerville, May 29, 1831.
- Children of Joseph & Laura Galusha.
 Corringdon Hanniford Galusha, b. in Sangerville, June 1, 1837.
 Hannah Galusha, b. in Sangerville, Oct. 12, 1839.
 Amasa Pond Galusha, b. in Sangerville, Dec. 3, 1841.
 Rebecca Hill Galusha, b. in Sangerville, Dec. 10, 1844.
- Children of George & Sally Douty:
 Elizabeth Macomber Douty, b. in Sangerville, Oct. 18, 1824.
 Sally Douty, b. in Sangerville, Dec. 23, 1826. Recorded March 1, 1827,
 by Isaac Macomber, town clerk.
 Winburn D. Douty, b. Sept. 11, 1828.
 Olive R. Douty, b. Jan. 5, 1832.
 Abigail C. Douty, b. June 28, 1837.
 George H. Douty, b. Aug. 17, 1840.
 David J. Douty, b. March 8, 1846.
- Children of Enos G. & Susan Flanders:
 Enoch Adams Flanders, b. in Sangerville, Aug. 31, 1843.
- Children of Alanson and Mary Roberts:
 Susanna R. Roberts, b. Sept. 3, 1837.
 Eleanor C. Roberts, b. Jan. 10, 1840.
- Children of Henry & Eunice Bullard:
 Eunice Bullard, b. in Sangerville, Jan. 22, 1824.
 Timothy Hill Bullard, b. in Sangerville, Feb. 16, 1827.
 Henry Bullard, b. in Sangerville, July 18, 1829.
 Julia Ann Bullard, b. in Sangerville, Nov. 23, 1831.
- Children of Joseph & Caroline Parsons:
 Eliza Helen, b. Jan. 3, 1837.
 Almira Parsons, b. April 10, 1839.
 Abner Knowls, b. Feb. 17, 1841.
 Mary Matilda Parsons, b. in Sangerville, Aug. 2, 1842.
 Henrietta Parsons, b. in Sangerville, April 19, 1850.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

1950

TO THE HONORABLE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
FROM THE PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

Enclosed for the Board of Trustees are two copies of the report of the Physics Department for the year 1950. The report contains a summary of the work of the department during the year, and a list of the names of the faculty members who have been appointed to the department during the year.

Very respectfully,
[Signature]

Enclosed for the Board of Trustees are two copies of the report of the Physics Department for the year 1950. The report contains a summary of the work of the department during the year, and a list of the names of the faculty members who have been appointed to the department during the year.

Very respectfully,
[Signature]

Enclosed for the Board of Trustees are two copies of the report of the Physics Department for the year 1950. The report contains a summary of the work of the department during the year, and a list of the names of the faculty members who have been appointed to the department during the year.

Very respectfully,
[Signature]

Enclosed for the Board of Trustees are two copies of the report of the Physics Department for the year 1950. The report contains a summary of the work of the department during the year, and a list of the names of the faculty members who have been appointed to the department during the year.

Very respectfully,
[Signature]

Enclosed for the Board of Trustees are two copies of the report of the Physics Department for the year 1950. The report contains a summary of the work of the department during the year, and a list of the names of the faculty members who have been appointed to the department during the year.

Early Marriages in Sangerville

(Copies of the Original Town Records)

1815. Joseph Morgridge of Sangerville
 May 15. Olive Oakes of Sangerville, by Samuel McClanathan.
 1815. Benjamin Patten of No. 6 R. 7.
 Nov. 30. Miss Dorcas Austin of Sangerville, by Samuel McClanathan.
 1816. Jonathan Oakes of Sangerville.
 April. Miss Rachel Carsley of Sangerville, by S. McClanathan
 1816. Noah Clough of Sangerville
 Nov. 27. Miss Abigail Oakes of Sangerville, by S. McClanathan.
 1817. William Stevens, Jr., No. 5 R. 6.
 Feb. 4. Miss Cynthia Oakes of Sangerville, by S. McClanathan.
 1819. Lieut. Wm. Oakes.
 May 3. Miss Mary Waymouth, by S. McClanathan.
 1819. William Farnham, Jr.
 Nov. 28. Miss Betsey Oakes, by S. McClanathan.
 1819. Ensign Abel Brockway
 Dec. 28. Miss Lucy K. Lealand, by S. McClanathan.
 1820. Joseph Brockway
 Nov. 30. Miss Mary Lealand, by S. McClanathan.
 1821. Isaiah Knowlton, Jr.
 Feb. 20. Miss Clara Spooner, by S. McClanathan.
 1821. Otic C. Jackman
 March 25. Miss Harriet Spooner, by S. McClanathan.
 1825. Alpheus Remmick
 April 25. Miss Mercy Miller, by S. McClanathan.
 1825. Thomas Mansfield
 Feb. 6. Miss Mercy Carsley, by S. McClanathan.
 1821. Robert Seward of Garland
 April 17. Miss Sally Sanders of Garland, by B. C. Goss.
 1821. Stephen L. Oakes of Sangerville
 May 6. Miss Sarah J. Ames of Sangerville, by Guy Carleton, J. P.
 1823. Otis Oakes of Sangerville
 May 4. Miss Celia Morgridge of Sangerville, by Isaac Macomber, J. P.
 1823. James Oakes of Sangerville
 July 10. Miss Sarah F. Parsons of Sangerville, by Isaac Macomber, J. P.
 1823. Nathaniel Harriman of Sangerville
 June 12. Miss Sarah Brown of Sebec, by Samuel C. Clark, J. P.
 1823. James Howe of Foxcroft
 Sept. 22. Miss Cynthia Jackson of Sangerville, by I. Macomber, J. P.
 1823. Solomon Oakes, Jr., of Sangerville
 Dec. 14. Miss Philena Douty of Sangerville, by I. Macomber, J. P.
 1823. George Douty of Sangerville
 Dec. 25. Miss Sally Macomber of Sangerville, by I. Macomber, J. P.
 1824. John Quimby of Sangerville
 April 22. Miss Louisa Stevens of Sangerville, by I. Macomber, J. P.
 1825. Alvin Haynes of Passadumkeag
 Jan. 27. Miss De Albra Record of Sangerville, by I. Macomber, J. P.
 1825. James Lunt of Sangerville
 Feb. 8. Miss Zeruiah Porter of Sangerville, by I. Macomber, J. P.
 1825. John H. Loring of Guilford
 Sept. 15. Miss Sophia Carleton of Sangerville, by Guy Carleton, J. P.
 1824. Reuben Ordway of Sangerville
 July 5. Miss Harriet Record of Sangerville, by Rev. Daniel Bartlett.
 1824. Issacher Thissell of Sangerville
 July 18. Miss Lydia Daisy of Sangerville, by Rev. D. Bartlett.
 1825. John Robbins, Jr. of Guilford
 Sept. 18. Miss Polly Allen of Sangerville, by I. Macomber, J. P.
 1826. Samuel Brown, Jr. of Sangerville
 April 25. Miss Sally Proctor of Sangerville, by Rev. D. Bartlett.
 1826. Dr. Jeremiah Leach of Sangerville

ORIGINAL ARTICLES

THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS
BY
DR. J. H. HARRIS

THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS
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BY
DR. J. H. HARRIS

- Nov. 12. Miss Rebecah Harville of Sangerville, by I. Macomber, J. P.
 1826. Eleazer Brown of Sangerville
 Dec. 24. Miss Fanny Oakes of Sangerville, by I. Macomber.
 1827. Philemon C. Parsons of Sangerville
 March 28. Miss Louisa S. Magoon of Sangerville, by I. Macomber, J. P.
 1827. Jotham Farnham of Sangerville
 Feb. 21. Miss Julia D. Pond of Sangerville, by Rev. D. Bartlett.
 1828. Samuel Farnham of Sangerville
 April 22. Miss Charity I. Oakes of Sangerville, by Edward Mitchell, J. P.
 1828. James Weymouth of Corinna
 Dec. 24. Miss Betsy Pettengill of Sangerville, by E. Mitchell, J. P.
 1829. Isaac W. Colton of Monson
 June 11. Miss Abigail R. Douty of Sangerville, by E. Mitchell, J. P.
 1829. John Harriman of Bucksport
 Oct. 21. Miss Polly Farnham of Sangerville, by Wm. Oakes, 2d J. P.
 1829. Arthur Stevens of Guilford
 Oct. 4. Theodosia Lombard of Guilford, by Wm. Oakes, 2d J. P.
 1829. Wm. Knowlton of Sangerville
 Nov. 26. Miss Jennett Waterman of Sangerville, by Wm. Oakes, 2d J. P.
 1829. William W. Mitchell of Sangerville
 Dec. 2. Miss Sarah C. Leland of Sangerville, by Wm. Oakes, 2d J. P.
 1829. Robert Walton of Sangerville
 Dec. 13. Miss Eliza Oakes of Sangerville, by Wm. Oakes, 2d J. P.
 1829. Richard Gragg of Sangerville
 Nov. 26. Miss Lucy W. Bennett of Guilford, by D. R. Straw, J. P.
 1830. Joseph Carleton, of Sangerville
 Dec. 2. Miss Sarah Hilton of Sangerville, by E. Mitchell, J. P.
 1831. John S. Cleaves of Sangerville
 Jan. 1. Miss Eliza B. Parsons of Sangerville, by E. Mitchell, J. P.
 1830. William Burgess of Dover
 May 2. Miss Mary Knowlton of Sangerville, by Wm. Oakes, 2d J. P.
 1830. James J. Weymouth of Sangerville
 Dec. 30. Miss Lovina Jones of Dexter, by Wm. Oakes, 2d J. P.
 1831. Jeremiah Bean of Sangerville
 April 10. Miss Nancy Pond of Sangerville, by Wm. Oakes, 2d J. P.
 1831. William Weymouth of Sangerville
 April 28. Miss Polly Jones of Dexter, by Wm. Oakes, J. P.
 1832. Joseph Wormell of Sangerville
 Jan. 15. Miss Martha Douty of Sangerville, by Wm. Oakes, J. P.
 1832. Robert Anderson, 2d of Sangerville
 March 25. Miss Harriet Wallis of Sangerville, by Guy Carleton, J. P.
 1833. Temple H. Emery of Sangerville
 Oct. 7. Sally Weymouth of Sangerville, by Wm. Oakes, J. P.
 1832. John M. Hill of Exeter
 June 7. Miss Eliza Folsom of Sangerville, by Heiry Bishop, J. P.
 1832. Joseph F. Read of Sangerville
 Nov. 17. Miss Mary B. Sturgis of Sangerville, by Guy Carleton, J. P.
 1833. John Douty of Sangerville
 Jan. 16. Miss Mary Ann Hilton of Sangerville, by Guy Carleton, J. P.
 1832. Daniel Spooner of Sangerville
 Dec. 6. Miss Jemima Knowlton of Sangerville, by Wm. Gould, J. P.
 1833. Mason S. Palmer of Corinath
 June 2. Miss Mary J. Coy of Sangerville, by Samuel Roby, J. P.
 1834. John Leathers of Sangerville
 June 5. Miss Sybell Hutchinson of Dover, by I. Knowlton, Jr., J. P.
 1834. Seth Roberts of Sangerville
 June 5. Miss Anna Young of Sangerville, by I. Knowlton, Jr., J. P.
 1834. Charles Morgridge, Jr. of Sangerville
 June 22. Miss Lydia Bartlett of Sangerville, by Wm. Gould, J. P.
 1835. Benjamin Roberts
 July 1. Miss Eliza Brown of Sangerville, by I. Knowlton, Jr., J. P.
 1835. George Chase of Sebec

- Nov. 25. Miss Hannah P. Roberts of Sangerville, by I. Knowlton, Jr., J. P.
 1835. Jacob Duckingdoff of Stillwater
- Dec. 27. Miss Lucinda Hodsdon of Sangerville, by I. Knowlton, Jr. J. P.
 1835. Alpheus Grant of Sangerville
- April 12. Miss Clarissa Oakes of Sangerville, by Wm. Oakes, Jr., J. P.
 1835. James Tarr of Sangerville
- July 24. Miss Lovey P. W. Douty of Sangerville, by Wm. Oakes, Jr. J. P.
 1836. Josiah S. Folsom of Sangerville
- Feb. 11. Miss Miriam H. Carsley of Sangerville, by John Folsom, J. P.
 1836. Seba F. Brockway of Sangerville
- May 12. Mrs. Mary Pennington of Sangerville, by Samuel Roby, J. P.
 1836. Micajah Swain of Atkinson
- April 7. Miss Alice B. Roberts of Sangerville, by I. Knowlton, Jr. J. P.
 1836. Alanson Roberts of Sangerville
- August 21. Miss Mary Burrill of Sangerville, by I. Knowlton, Jr., J. P.
 1836. Nathan Bachelder of Exeter
- Aug. 12. Mrs. Hannah F. Pratt of Sangerville, by I. Knowlton, Jr. J. P.
 1836. Samuel Humphrey of Exeter
- Oct. 15. Miss Lydia Brockway of Sangerville, by I. Knowlton, Jr. J. P.
 1837. Henry J. Pence of Sangerville
- April 11. Miss Britania V. Gray of Sangerville, by I. Knowlton, Jr., J. P.
 1837. James Ordway of Sangerville
- Sept. 18. Miss Mary Goff of Sangerville, by Stephen Lowell, J. P.
 1837. Amos R. Ryerson of Sebec
- Dec. 24. Miss Anna Roberts of Sebec, by Abel Brockway, J. P.
 1837. Benj. K. Pollard of Sangerville
- March 28. Olive A. Pattengill of Sangerville, by B. Bursley, J. P.
 1837. Hosea B. Buck of Monson
- May 21. Miss Louisa C. Wharff of Guilford, by Barnabas Bursley, J. P.
 1837. Isaiah Knowlton, Jr., Esq.
- July 4. Miss Lydia Pollard, by B. Bursley, J. P.
 1837. Richard Palmer of Corinth
- Oct. 17. Mrs. Celia Coy of Sangerville, by B. Bursley, J. P.
 1837. David Gilman of Sangerville
- Nov. 30. Miss Angeline Bullard of Sangerville, by B. Bursley, J. P.
 1839. (?) William Morgan of Exeter
- Jan. 5. Miss Rebecca Harlow of Sangerville, by Abel Brockway, J. P.
 1839. Nehemiah Bartlett of Garland
- Nov. 7. Miss Lydia Quimby of Sangerville, by Abel Brockway, J. P.
 1839. Alanson Bennett of Guilford
- June 10. Miss Sophia Davis of Guilford, (?) by B. Bursley, J. P.
 Joseph B. Osmer of Milo
- Nov. 7. Susan Jane True of Sangerville, by B. Bursley, J. P.
 1840. Albert G. Gray of Sangerville
- March 19. Miss Mary Magoon of Sangerville, by B. Bursley, J. P.
 1840. John S. Masterman
- Jan. 25. Miss Ann Goff, by Stephen Lowell, J. P.
 1841. Sullivan Warren of Parkman
- March 4. Miss Sarah Campbell of Sangerville, by Jonathan Roberts, J. P.
 Hiram Hardison of Sangerville
- March 29. Miss Mary Maloy of Sangerville, by Jonathan Roberts, J. P.
 1841. Samuel Bean of Sangerville
- Feb. 7. Miss Mary Town of Sangerville, by W. G. Clark, J. P.
 1841. John Soule of Dover
- Aug. 15. Mrs. Lydia Humphrey of Sangerville, by P. C. Parsons, J. P.
 1841. Joseph Ford of Sangerville
- Dec. 25. Mrs. Margaret Thompson of Sangerville, by Otis Bridges, Clergyman
 1841. Jacob Burrill of Sangerville
- Nov. 21. Miss Rachel P. Bennett of Sangerville, by Abel Brockway, J. P.
 1842. Alfred Stephenson of Sangerville
- Feb. 15. Miss Abba E. Wade of Sangerville, by Rev. C. Duren.
 1841. Benjamin Rich of Bucksport

The first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This discovery led to a great influx of people to California, and the state became a part of the United States in 1850. The second was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Colorado, and the state became a part of the United States in 1876. The third was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Nevada, and the state became a part of the United States in 1864. The fourth was the discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Idaho, and the state became a part of the United States in 1890. The fifth was the discovery of gold in Montana in 1865. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Montana, and the state became a part of the United States in 1889. The sixth was the discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1869. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Wyoming, and the state became a part of the United States in 1890. The seventh was the discovery of gold in Utah in 1871. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Utah, and the state became a part of the United States in 1896. The eighth was the discovery of gold in Arizona in 1876. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Arizona, and the state became a part of the United States in 1909. The ninth was the discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1878. This discovery led to a great influx of people to New Mexico, and the state became a part of the United States in 1906. The tenth was the discovery of gold in Texas in 1880. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Texas, and the state became a part of the United States in 1845. The eleventh was the discovery of gold in Louisiana in 1882. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Louisiana, and the state became a part of the United States in 1803. The twelfth was the discovery of gold in Mississippi in 1884. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Mississippi, and the state became a part of the United States in 1792. The thirteenth was the discovery of gold in Alabama in 1886. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Alabama, and the state became a part of the United States in 1788. The fourteenth was the discovery of gold in Georgia in 1888. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Georgia, and the state became a part of the United States in 1776. The fifteenth was the discovery of gold in South Carolina in 1890. This discovery led to a great influx of people to South Carolina, and the state became a part of the United States in 1776. The sixteenth was the discovery of gold in North Carolina in 1892. This discovery led to a great influx of people to North Carolina, and the state became a part of the United States in 1776. The seventeenth was the discovery of gold in Virginia in 1894. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Virginia, and the state became a part of the United States in 1776. The eighteenth was the discovery of gold in Maryland in 1896. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Maryland, and the state became a part of the United States in 1776. The nineteenth was the discovery of gold in Delaware in 1898. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Delaware, and the state became a part of the United States in 1776. The twentieth was the discovery of gold in Pennsylvania in 1900. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Pennsylvania, and the state became a part of the United States in 1776. The twenty-first was the discovery of gold in New Jersey in 1902. This discovery led to a great influx of people to New Jersey, and the state became a part of the United States in 1776. The twenty-second was the discovery of gold in New York in 1904. This discovery led to a great influx of people to New York, and the state became a part of the United States in 1776. The twenty-third was the discovery of gold in Connecticut in 1906. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Connecticut, and the state became a part of the United States in 1776. The twenty-fourth was the discovery of gold in Rhode Island in 1908. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Rhode Island, and the state became a part of the United States in 1776. The twenty-fifth was the discovery of gold in Massachusetts in 1910. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Massachusetts, and the state became a part of the United States in 1776. The twenty-sixth was the discovery of gold in Vermont in 1912. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Vermont, and the state became a part of the United States in 1776. The twenty-seventh was the discovery of gold in New Hampshire in 1914. This discovery led to a great influx of people to New Hampshire, and the state became a part of the United States in 1776. The twenty-eighth was the discovery of gold in Maine in 1916. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Maine, and the state became a part of the United States in 1776. The twenty-ninth was the discovery of gold in New Brunswick in 1918. This discovery led to a great influx of people to New Brunswick, and the state became a part of the United States in 1776. The thirtieth was the discovery of gold in Nova Scotia in 1920. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Nova Scotia, and the state became a part of the United States in 1776.

- Miss Sarai Davis of Sangerville, by P. C. Parsons, J. P.
1842. Rufus D. Atwood of Fairfield
- April 6. Miss Loantha S. Pollard of Sangerville, by L. P. French, Clergyman
1842. Nathaniel Atwood of Fairfield
- April 5. Mrs. Martha Ann Pettingall of Sangerville, by Peter Burgess, Clergyman.
1842. Asa Macomber of Dover
- April 14. Miss Romilla Campbell of Sangerville, by Rev. J. M. Dennitt
1841. Dan Read of Sangerville
- Aug. 21. Miss Sarah Randall of Sangerville, by Stephen Lowell, J. P.
1841. Ezra Roberts of Sebec
- July 26. Miss Jane Lancaster of Charleston, by J. Roberts, J. P.
1842. Joseph Magoon of Sangerville
- March 20. Miss Sarah Auspland of Sangerville, by J. Roberts, J. P.
1843. Col. Thomas Littlefield of Auburn
- Feb. 9. Miss Laura Read of Sangerville, by Wm. G. Clark, J. P.
1843. Charles W. Douty of Sangerville
- March 12. Miss Mary E. Staples of Sangerville, by Wm. G. Clark, J. P.
1842. Ebenezer Damon of Oldtown
- July. Miss Harriet M. Mitchell of Sangerville, by Rev. O. W. Bridges
1843. John B. Wing, Esq., Letter D., Plantation Aroostook Co.
- Feb. 23. Miss Sarah P. Clark of Sangerville, by B. Bursley, J. P.
1843. William Godwin (?) Esq., of Garland
- March 21. Mrs. Lucy Silver, by M. Gilman, J. P.
1842. George S. Ordway of Bangor
- Sept. 16. Miss Caroline Richards of Bangor, by L. P. French, Clergyman.
1842. Hiram Jewett of Sangerville
- Sept. 21. Miss Nancy D. Daisy of Sangerville, by L. P. French, Clergyman
1842. William O. Tappan of Newburyport, Mass.
- Oct. 13. Miss Roxana Bennett of Guilford, by Rev. L. P. French.
1843. Jarius W. Hodgkins of Chesterville
- Feb. 15. Miss Mary A. Brown of Sangerville, by Rev. L. P. French.
1843. Ebenezer Cole of Exeter
- Oct. 15. Miss Alice Pollard of Sangerville, by Wm. G. Clark, J. P.
1843. Alvin Herring of Guilford
- Dec. 21. Miss Nancy S. Carr of Sangerville, by Rev. Lebbeus Kingman
1843. Jonathan C. Daggett of Sangerville
- Nov. 2. Abigail Marsh of Sangerville, by Hiram Stacy, J. P.
1844. Stephen H. Sprague of Sangerville
- Feb. 18. Alice Parsons of Sangerville, by P. C. Parsons, J. P.
1844. William R. Washburn of Brewer
- March 26. Samantha B. Whitman of Sangerville, by P. C. Parsons, J. P.
1843. Michael L. Pingree of Parkman
- June 12. Mrs. Susanna Clifford of Sangerville, by O. W. Bridges, Clergyman
1843. James S. Potter of Sangerville
- Nov. 30. Miss Sarah C. Clough of Sangerville, by O. W. Bridges, Clergyman
1844. Charles Waterman of Sangerville
- June 18. Caroline D. Burrill of Sangerville, by H. Stacy, J. P.
1844. Elijah Nickerson
- April 12. Miss Bethania Leathers, by Rev. Hamor Gatchell.
1845. Horatio M. Wait of Mexico, Maine.
- Jan. 1. Miss Elizabeth F. Prince of Sangerville, by Rev. Atherton Clark.
1845. Jacob Pettengill, Jr., of Sangerville
- March 16. Miss Ruanna Carle of Sangerville, by Rev. A. Clark.
1845. James W. Whittemore of Dover
- March 25. Palmyra Besse of Sangerville, by H. Stacy, J. P.
1845. Stephen Wentworth
- April 3. Miss E. P. Gilman of Sangerville, by O. W. Bridges, Clergyman
1844. James Lougee of Sangerville
- Oct. 20. Miss Eliza Work of Sangerville, by M. Gilman, J. P.
1844. Nelson Bullard of Sherborn, Maine

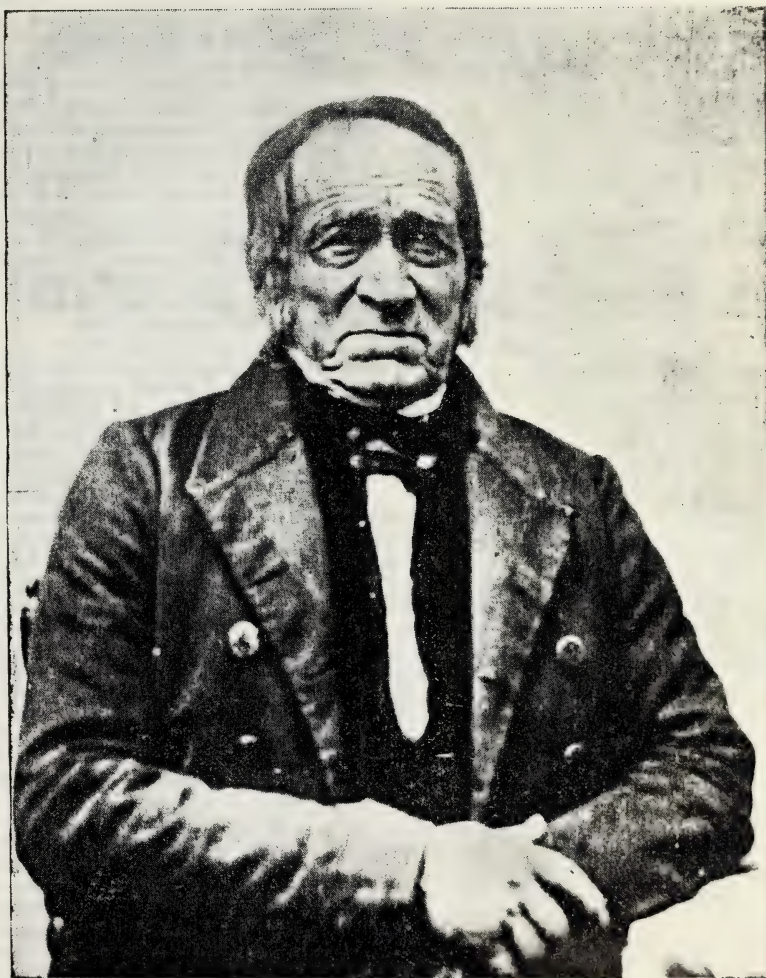
- Dec. 5. Miss Susan M. Plumer of Sangerville, by Samuel Ambrose, Clergyman.
1844. Stephen Huston of Falmouth
- June 7. Miss Eliza Jane Dunham of Sangerville, by B. Bursley, J. P.
1845. Daniel Rice of Guilford
- March 30. Miss Sarah J. Bishop of Sangerville, by Rev. Samuel Ambrose.
1845. Abiza Warren of Foxcroft
- May 4. Miss Judith D. Spaulding of Foxcroft, by Rev. S. Ambrose.
1845. Elbridge G. Harlow of Sangerville
- May 22. Miss Huldah D. Dearth of Sangerville, by Rev. S. Ambrose.
1845. Benjamin Millett of Maxfield
- May 26. Miss Hannah Cross of Sangerville, by Rev. S. Ambrose.
1845. Daniel Plummer of Sangerville
- May 19. Miss Miranda M. Oakes of Sangerville, by Rev. Otis W. Bridges.
1845. Alfred T. Robinson of Orono
- Aug. 22. Miss Lydia E. Gould, of Sangerville, by Rev. O. W. Bridges.
1845. Thomas H. Rollins of Parkman
- Oct. 25. Miss Mary Brookins of Sangerville, by O. W. Bridges, Clergyman.
1845. William P. Bray of Abbot
- July 31. Mrs. Catharine Gale of Solon, by Henry Sewall.
1846. Osgood P. Lougee of Sangerville
- Feb. 15. Miss Abigail Ireland of Sangerville, by John Folsom, J. P.
1845. Merritt Saunders of Brewer,
- Dec. 11. Miss Eliza Davis of Sangerville, by Rev. C. D. Pillsbury.
1846. Jeremiah D. Cleaves of Sangerville
- Jan. 29. Miss Betsey Davis of Sangerville, by Rev. C. D. Pillsbury.
1845. David Wilkins, Jr., of Parkman
- July 13. Miss Mary A. Lane of Parkman, by Wm. G. Clark, J. P.
1845. Loring S. Holt of Sangerville
- Nov. 30. Miss Amity H. Gray of Sangerville, by Wm. G. Clark, J. P.
1846. Joseph W. Bradford of Sebec
- June 25. Miss Alethea W. Snow of Sangerville, by Rev. C. D. Pillsbury.
1846. Hiram Anderson of Sangerville
- Nov. 5. Miss Martha Mitchell of Sangerville, by Rev. O. W. Bridges, Clergyman.
1847. Parley A. Bailey of Sangerville
- Jan. 21. Miss Judith Betsey Gilman of Sangerville, by Rev. O. W. Bridges.
1847. Joseph Mace of Sangerville
- Feb. 7. Miss Sophia Ann Page of Sangerville, by Rev. O. W. Bridges.
1847. John Marsh of Sangerville
- March 28. Miss Harriet Lanpher of Sangerville, by Rev. O. W. Bridges.
1846. John M. Lombard of Bangor
- Sept. 22. Miss Eugenia A. C. Edgerly of Bangor, by John Folsom, J. P.
1847. Daniel R. Gilbert of Parkman
- Apr. 5. Miss Sarah H. Clement of Sangerville, by A. J. W. Stevens, J. P.
1846. Joseph Littlefield of Sangerville
- Dec. 5. Miss Lorinda Webster of Sangerville, by Wm. G. Clark, J. P.
1848. John C. Burrill of Sangerville
- Apr. 16. Sarah H. Beal of Sangerville, by Hiram Stacy, J. P.
1848. Sanford J. McPheters of Hermon
- May 1. Miss Sarah Gilman of Sangerville, by Moses Gilman, J. P.
1848. Charles C. Emery of Waterville
- May 15. Miss Hannah G. Clark of Sangerville, by Wm. G. Clark, J. P.
1848. Holmes D. Coy of Sangerville
- Sept. 17. Miss Mary Auspland of Sangerville, by Rev. O. W. Bridges.
1848. Jacob Berry of Alton, N. H.
- Sept. 18. Miss Laura Ann Edgerly of Sangerville, by Rev. O. W. Bridges.
1849. Asa H. Herring of Sangerville
- Feb. 27. Miss Ellen M. Ayer of Sangerville, by Eben G. Trask.
1849. Joseph M. Quinley of Sangerville
- Aug. 12. Miss Eliza A. Goodwin of Sangerville, by Rev. John A. Perry.
1849. Robert Gray of Sangerville

- Sept. 23. Miss Eliza Ann Drew of Sangerville, by Rev. O. W. Bridges.
 1849. James C. Watson of Parkman
 May 6. Miss Mary M. Quinley of Sangerville, by Rev. O. W. Bridges.
 1849. Royal Knowlton of Sangerville
 Apr. 8. Miss Mercy Ann Whitman of Sangerville, by Moses Gilman, J. P.
 1850. John F. Farrington of Bangor
 May 5. Miss Ann S. W. Parsons of Sangerville, by P. C. Parsons, J. P.
 1850. Henry L. Parsons of Dover
 Oct. 20. Miss Rebecca H. Dearth of Sangerville, by Rev. J. A. Perry.
 1850. Joseph J. Webb, Jr., of Sangerville
 Nov. 10. Lovina B. Temple of Hallowell, by Lucien French, J. P.
 1850. Dunham Campbell of Hallowell
 Nov. 10. Jane Webb of Sangerville, by L. French, J. P.

Record of Deaths in Town of Sangerville

(Copies of the Original Town Records)

John Adams died September 28, 1821.
 Enoch Adams died August 8, 1860.
 Eunice W. Adams, died March 5, 1856.
 Elizabeth Adams Springall died September 17, 1852.
 Julia Adams died in Sangerville, March 29, 1846.
 Thomas Sanders died August 5, 1871.
 Francis Sanders died June 18, 1866.
 Sylvina Sanders died September 6, 1855.
 Thomas Sanders died November 3, 1855.
 Joshua W. Sanders died August 10, 1865.
 Meda M. Sanders died July 29, 1881.
 Walter Leland died January 8, 1883.
 Infant Daughter died August 26, 1811.
 Leonard B. Goff, died October 27, 1842.
 Viella Frances Bessey died in Sangerville, October 27, 1851.
 Nathaniel Atwood died December 15, 1850.
 Abner Holt died February 26, 1882.
 Martha Consort of John Carsley died June 26, 1819 aged 53 years.
 Abby of Leathers died March 30, 1841.
 Lena Corsley died May 8, 1819.
 Edward Jewett died October 20, 1883.
 Ann Maria Jewett died November 27, 1849.
 Edward James Jewett died July 14, 1862.
 William Goss son of B. C. & Betsy Goss died May 30, 1815.
 Olive A. Pollard died in Sangerville.
 Benjamin K. Pollard died in Sangerville, January 13, 1843.
 Henry Roby died in Sangerville March 8, 1832.
 Jane Roberts died August 25, 1830.
 Jonathan Roberts died February 1, 1832.
 George Edwin Roberts died March 28, 1834.
 James T. Roberts died February 28, 1840.
 B. Cleaves died at Sangerville, February, 1850.
 George H. Lewis died September 16, 1872.
 George Lewis died November 24, 1861.
 Susan E. Lewis died September 3, 1861.
 Charles T. Lewis died February 22, 1884.
 Sally Carleton daughter of Guy and Sally Carleton died July 24, 1822.
 Guy Carleton, Jr. died October 5, 1825.



WALTER LELAND

To whom reference is made on page 107



THE HON. JOHN W. FOSTER
U. S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF OHIO

Guy Carleton, Esq., died at Sangerville April 12, 1836.
Augustus Nathan died September 2, 1824.
Nathan Shed Jr., died March 3, 1832.
Charles Rollins son of Samuel Rollins died August 12, 1822.
Samuel Farnham died June 28, 1889.
George Douty died September 29, 1863.
George H. Douty died July 15, 1863.
David J. Douty died October 10, 1863.
Martha Kingsbury died December 3, 1831 aged 73 years & 8 months.
Abner Knowles died April 2, 1841.
Mary Matilda Parsons died September 18, 1851.
Betsy Oakes died at Sangerville April 19, 1850.
Eleanor Jackson died in Sangerville August 14, 1827.
James J. Weymouth died May
Mary Dimon Weymouth died February 5, 1842.
Lovina Weymouth died February 11, 1865.
Thomas V. Weymouth died January 29, 1885.
Betsey Bearee W. Bursley died July 29, 1865.
Reliance Martha Dennett died January 18, 1823.
Lelinda E. Binsley died at Sangerville, September 22, 1845.
Peter O. died at Sangerville, June 4, 1847.
Charles Edward Proctor died in Sangerville, December 1, 1846.
Mary S. Mitchell died at Winthrop, November 11, 1825.
Mrs. Rebecca Leech, died in Sangerville May 4, 1846.
Jonathan Sherman Gilman died September 30, 1839.
Josiah Keen died January 11, 1882.
Margery Keen died March 31, 1845.
Martha Ann Keen died January 4, 1830.
Mary Jane Keen died February 28, 1839.
Cotton Brown died in Sangerville, February 4, 1882.
Betsey Brown wife of C. Brown died in Sangerville, April 16, 1877.
Delana Lowell died in Sangerville, August 2, 1845.
William Thomas Flanders died September 29, 1848.
Isaiah Knowlton, 2d died in Sangerville, November 24, A. D. 1843.
Cyrus Knowlton died in Sangerville, September 26, 1848.
Lydia Ann Knowlton died in Sangerville, February 17, 1850.
George Knowlton died in Sangerville, October 24, 1847.
Stevens Spooner died in Sangerville, July 17, 1827, aged 64 years.
Lucretia Spooner died in Sangerville, December 7, 1825.
Charles Henry Parshley died September 1, 1840.
Albion Paris Gray died April 29, 1848.
John Hill died April 12, 1880.
Rebeckah Hill died December 21, 1864.
Lorrain Folsom died January 9, 1862.
Lucy Ann Folsom died April 7, 1844.
Sabina Carleton died April 3, 1823.
Asa Jackson died July 6, 1882.
Nancy Jackson died January 27, 1877.
Alden Jackson died November 3, 1834.
Ann Maria Jackson died April 7, 1839.
Prentiss Mellen Jackson died May 31, 1847.
Loreen A. Jackson died July 14, 1882.
David McGregor Weymouth died May 28, 1832.
William Weymouth Jr. died January 22, 1876.
Andrew J. Graves died in Guilford, Me., July 27, 1828.
Elvira Jane Graves died in Parkman, June 9, 1838.
Erastus Foote Gould died October 6, 1843.
Smith Fairfield Gould died April 10, 1849.
Adriana Dyer died February 11, 1848.
William Parsons died Nov. 6, 1844.
Whitefield G. Thompson died in Sangerville, July 27, 1870.
Eunice H. Thompson died in Milwaukee, Wis., October 25, 1871.

Whitefield N. Thompson died in Sangerville, April 4, 1845.
 Mary W. Thompson died in Pointlookout, Md., March 12, 1865.
 James Oakes died in Sangerville, February 7, 1835.
 William Parsons died at Sangerville, March 10, 1849.
 Sarah Emery died March 15, 1883.
 Albert G. Emery died January 15, 1872.
 Zachary T. Emery died September 2, 1880.
 Susan Ellis Carleton died in Sangerville, March 8, 1836.
 Heirey Bishop died November 27, 1868.
 Sarah C. Bishop died April 28, 1875.
 Ann E. Bishop died May 6, 1883.
 Sarah J. Bishop died November 20, 1856.
 John Bishop died January 6, 1822.
 Mary Ann Ford died June 27, 1850.
 Benjamin Ford died
 Ann W. Ford died
 Martha Oakes died in Sangerville, November, 1851.
 Wm. Oakes died in Sangerville, January 12, 1851.

Town Officers

(Copies of the Original Town Records)

CLERKS

Samuel McClanathan, 1815-18; Benjamin C. Goss, 1819-21; Isaac Macomber, 1822-28; Edward Mitchell, 1829-31; Robert Carleton, 1832-35; Barnabas Bursley, 1836-38, 39-40, 52; Francis R. Drake, 1841-42; William G. Clark, 1843-49; Moses Flanders, 1850; Hiram Anderson, 1853-55; Thomas Sanders, 1856-57, 59-60; A. T. Wade, 1858; E. G. Flanders, 1861-64-65; O. B. Williams, 1862; S. W. Newhall, 1863-66-67-69-87; D. A. Jackson, 1868-89-90; D. A. Jackson, 1888-91-96; H. C. Ford, 1889-90; W. B. Gray, 1897-99; W. A. Burgess, 1900-04; A. W. Campbell, 1905-1910; John Farr, 1911; L. M. Seabury, 1912-1914.

SELECTMEN

1815, William Cleaves, Guy Carleton, Chas. Morgridge
 1816, Samuel McClanathan, Guy Carleton, David Douty
 1817, Samuel McClanathan, David Douty, William Kinkley
 1818, Samuel McClanathan, Appolas Pond, Guy Carleton
 1819, Samuel McClanathan, Guy Carleton, Benjamin Goss
 1820, Samuel McClanathan, Benjamin Goss, Guy Carleton
 1821, Samuel McClanathan, Benjamin Goss, Guy Carleton
 1822-24, Samuel McClanathan, Isaac Macomber, Guy Carleton
 1825, Judidiah P. Leland, Capt. William Oakes, Oren Record
 1826, William Oakes, Oren Record, Moses Gilman
 1827, William Oakes, Moses Gilman, William Gould
 1828, Edward Mitchell, William Gould, William Oakes, Jr.
 1829, William Oakes, Jr., Henry Bullard, Isiah Knowlton
 1830, Isiah Knowlton, Jr., Edward Mitchell, Henry Bullard
 1831, Isiah Knowlton, Jr., Edward Mitchell, Stephen Lowell
 1832, Isiah Knowlton, Jr., Stephen Lowell, Asa Jackson
 1833, Robert Carleton, John Tucker, Benjamin Cunningham
 1834, Stephen Lowell, Isiah Knowlton, Jr., Henry Bullard
 1835, William Oakes, Jr., Thomas Flanders, Stephen Lowell
 1836, Stephen Lowell, Isiah Knowlton, Jr., Eleazer Brown
 1837-38, Eleazer Brown, Barnabas Bursley, Jas. Thompson

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem of the existence of solutions of the system of equations (1) for arbitrary values of the parameters α and β . It is shown that the system has solutions for arbitrary values of the parameters α and β if and only if the condition $\alpha + \beta = 1$ is satisfied.

2. In the second part of the paper the problem of the existence of solutions of the system of equations (1) for arbitrary values of the parameters α and β is solved. It is shown that the system has solutions for arbitrary values of the parameters α and β if and only if the condition $\alpha + \beta = 1$ is satisfied.

3. In the third part of the paper the problem of the existence of solutions of the system of equations (1) for arbitrary values of the parameters α and β is solved. It is shown that the system has solutions for arbitrary values of the parameters α and β if and only if the condition $\alpha + \beta = 1$ is satisfied.

4. In the fourth part of the paper the problem of the existence of solutions of the system of equations (1) for arbitrary values of the parameters α and β is solved. It is shown that the system has solutions for arbitrary values of the parameters α and β if and only if the condition $\alpha + \beta = 1$ is satisfied.

5. In the fifth part of the paper the problem of the existence of solutions of the system of equations (1) for arbitrary values of the parameters α and β is solved. It is shown that the system has solutions for arbitrary values of the parameters α and β if and only if the condition $\alpha + \beta = 1$ is satisfied.

- 1839, Eleazer Brown, Barnabas Bursley, Daniel Spooner
- 1840, Stephen Lowell, Daniel Spooner, Algernon Howard
- 1841, A. S. Howard, Samuel Bearce, William Oakes
- 1842, William Oakes, Benjamin Lane, David Gilman
- 1843, Eleazer Brown, Benjamin Lane, David Gilman
- 1844, Eleazer Brown, Benjamin Lane, Francis Droke
- 1845, F. K. Droke, Geo. Douty, G. H. Lewis
- 1846-47, Geo. Douty, William Oakes, Jr., P. C. Parsons
- 1848-50, Stephen Lowell, Jonathan Roberts, P. C. Parsons
- 1851, Stephen Lowell, P. C. Parsons, Lysander Waterman
- 1852, Stephen Lowell, Cyrus Brockway, Asa Jackson
- 1853, P. C. Parsons, Cyrus Brockway, Geo. H. Lewis
- 1854-55, Geo. H. Lewis, William Oakes, Joseph Fowler
- 1856-57, William Oakes, Joseph Fowler, Hiram Jewett
- 1858, Joseph Fowler, Cotton Brown, William Campbell
- 1859, Cotton Brown, William Campbell, John Goggin
- 1860, William Campbell, John Goggin, William Oakes
- 1861, John Goggin, William P. Oakes, Isaiah Knowlton
- 1862, Joseph Fowler, Barnabas Bursley, F. D. Dearth
- 1863-64, John Goggin, Daniel Spooner, William P. Oakes
- 1865, William P. Oakes, Jas. Weymouth, Eben Damon
- 1866, P. C. Parsons, Ira F. Hayes, D. W. Hussey,
- 1867-68, William P. Oakes, Eben Damon, Enos G. Flanders
- 1869, William P. Oakes, Eben Damon, William Jackson
- 1870, D. W. Hussey, S. W. Newhall, Hiram Anderson
- 1871, Eben Damon, S. W. Newhall, K. P. Knowlton
- 1872, William P. Oakes, D. W. Hussey, K. P. Knowlton
- 1873-74, William P. Oakes, K. P. Knowlton, M. C. Bailey
- 1875, William P. Oakes, K. P. Knowlton, C. A. Howard
- 1876, William P. Oakes, C. A. Howard, C. A. Morgan
- 1877, William P. Oakes, C. A. Morgan, H. L. Leland
- 1878, D. W. Hussey, K. P. Knowlton, A. E. Hall
- 1879, William P. Oakes, F. D. Thompson, A. E. Hall
- 1880, William P. Oakes, F. D. Thompson, C. A. Morgan
- 1881-82, William P. Oakes, F. D. Thompson, B. F. Rollins
- 1883, William P. Oakes, K. P. Knowlton, B. F. Rollins
- 1884, William P. Oakes, Jacob N. Lebroke, B. F. Rollins
- 1885, William P. Oakes, J. N. Lebroke, O. E. Brett
- 1886, William P. Oakes, C. A. Morgan, L. D. Edgerly
- 1887, D. W. Hussey, A. E. Hall, William Jackson
- 1888, William P. Oakes, O. B. Williams, A. E. Hall
- 1889, C. A. Morgan, L. O. Demeritt, F. D. Thompson
- 1890, C. A. Morgan, L. O. Demeritt, M. H. Jackson
- 1891, C. A. Morgan, J. N. Lebroke, Jacob Mason
- 1892, C. A. Morgan, J. N. Lebroke, F. J. Carsley
- 1893-95, M. J. Jewett, J. N. Lebroke, F. J. Carsley
- 1896, F. J. Carsley, Geo. L. Barrows, O. B. Williams
- 1897, O. B. Williams, H. S. Stubbs, Delon Robinson
- 1898-99, M. J. Jewett, J. N. Lebroke, Delon Robinson
- 1900-03, M. J. Jewett, J. N. Lebroke, M. H. Jackson
- 1904, M. J. Jewett, J. W. Watson, F. W. Cleaves
- 1905-06, W. A. Burgess, F. W. Cleaves, J. N. Lebroke
- 1907, M. J. Jewett, F. W. Cleaves, J. N. Lebroke
- 1908, M. J. Jewett, J. N. Lebroke, Jacob Mason
- 1909, W. A. Burgess, F. W. Cleaves, A. O. Campbell
- 1910, W. A. Burgess, W. E. Leland, John L. Howard
- 1911, W. A. Burgess, John Farr, F. W. Cleaves, A. W. Campbell, F. H. Herring
- 1912, John Farr, F. W. Cleaves, W. R. Farnham
- 1913, John Farr, E. J. Prince, F. W. Cleaves, W. E. Leland, W. R. Farnham
- 1914, E. J. Prince, F. S. Campbell, W. R. Farnham

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TREASURERS

David Douty, 1815-17; Samuel McClanathan, 1818-19; Apolas Pond, 1820-21; Aaron Morse, 1822; Guy Carleton, 1823-26-28-29; Enoch Adams, 1824; Robert Carlton, 1825; ———Thissell, 1830; Edward Magoon, 1831-32; Robert Carlton, 1833; Stephen Lowell, 1834-37-38-39, 40; Samuel R. Bearce, 1835; Joseph Magoon, 1836; P. C. Parsons, 1841; William G. Clark, 1842-49; Benjamin Lane, 1850-51; ———Bishop, 1852-54; Edward Jewett, 1855; E. G. Flanders, 1856-57-62-71-72-78; Hiram Anderson, 1858-59; Josiah Fowler, 1860-61; David Carr, 1863; J. S. Folsom, 1864-67; William Oakes, 1868-69; S. H. Morgan, 1870-71; D. W. Hussey, 1873; Lucien French, 1874; S. N. Gile, 1875-76-82-87; J. P. Leland, 1877; O. B. Williams, 1879-81; A. O. Campbell, 1888-89; J. W. Bishop, 1890-94; Geo. L. Barrows, 1895-97; H. S. Stubbs, 1896; W. A. Hill, 1898-90; A. L. Carr, 1909-1914.

County Officers From Sangerville

In comparison with others of the larger towns in Piscataquis County, it would seem that Sangerville has had rather a meagre share of the county officers. When the county was organized in 1838, Governor Kent appointed members of the Whig party to fill the various offices in the new county and Barnabas Bursley was thus honored with being the first Register of Probate and was elected to the same position in 1841, serving one term. In 1858 Samuel Whitney, for several years a merchant at Sangerville village, was elected Register of Probate and died in office. Colonel William Oakes, Jr., was Sheriff 1842-1845 and Edward Jewett held the office for one term in 1862. Mr. Jewett was again elected Sheriff in 1863 and held the office until and including 1872. In 1849 Jonathan Roberts was elected County Commissioner and Barnabas Bursley was elected to the same office in 1853 and Melvin J. Jewett in 1896. William A. Burgess, then re-

New Mount Kineo House and Annex

Mooshead Lake, Kineo, Maine.

In the Centre of the Great Wilderness on a Peninsula Under the Shadow of Mount Kineo.

On the East side of the most beautiful lake in New England, forty miles long and twenty miles wide, dotted with islands, and with hundreds of smaller lakes and streams in easy proximity, in the midst of some of the grandest scenery in America, is the

NEW MOUNT KINEO HOUSE and Annex

recently remodeled and with many improvements added; making it second to none for comfort, convenience and recreation.

It is a Palace in the Maine woods and in the heart of the great game region.

This region leads all others for trout and salmon, Spring and Summer fishing.

The NEW MOUNT KINEO HOUSE opens June 27th, remaining open to September 28th. New Annex opens May 16, Closes Sept. 28.

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C. A. JUDKINS, Manager.

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siding in Sangerville, was County Attorney three years, 1897-10. Alfonso F. Marsh was County Treasurer 1911-12. Honorable Angus O. Campbell was a member of Governor Cobb's Council 1907-08.

Notes About Sangerville From Old Maine Registers

1826.	
Postmaster	Samuel McClanathan
Quarter Master, 5th Regiment, Maine Militia	Reuben Ordway
Coroner	William Hinkley
1831.	
Postmaster	Edward Mitchell
Attorney at Law	David R. Straw
Coroners	Samuel Roby
	William Hinkley
	Jediah Leland
Justice of the Peace	Guy Carleton
	David R. Straw
	William Oakes, Jr.
1843.	
Postmaster	William O. Ayer.
Sheriff	William Oakes, Jr.
1855.	
Postmaster	Simeon Mudgett
Blacksmiths	George W. Brett
	Loren Holt
Boot & Shoe Dealer	Gilbert D. Parshley
Cabinet maker	William Sanborn
Carriage Builder	John Ordway, Jr.
Country Stores	Benjamin Lane
	Stephen Lowell
	Morgan
Public House	Heirey Bishop

Booksellers Past and Present.

(N. Y. World.)

A speaker at the meeting in New York of the American Booksellers' Association referred to "the blank-faced book salesman, with his stupidity, which acts as an obstacle between the books and the reading public." That there is such a person is well known.

The bookseller of other days was not blank-faced and he was not an obstacle. He was in the business, as a rule, because he loved books. He knew all about them, inside as well as outside, and he took pleasure in their company.

Booksellers of this type used to be found in every town having a population of 10,000 or more. They ranked socially with the preacher, the lawyer

and the schoolmaster. They usually were friends of the old-fashioned printer, who was nearly always an editor and in many cases an orator. Their stores were headquarters for students and thinkers.

Such merchants have now disappeared almost everywhere. There are big cities in the United States that do not have a true book store. There are hundreds of important towns that have nothing resembling a book store. Books are sold, of course, but they may be a side line for dry goods or for peanuts. The lady or the gentleman at the counter sells books not as our old booksellers did but merely as one who operates a cash-register.

It is pleasing to note the fact that the trade is taking this blank-faced person into consideration. There is hardly any member of commercial society who stands in such need of instruction.

There is a general feeling that the medical profession is not doing enough to protect the public health.

The following are the main reasons for this feeling:

1. The medical profession is not doing enough to protect the public health.
2. The medical profession is not doing enough to protect the public health.
3. The medical profession is not doing enough to protect the public health.
4. The medical profession is not doing enough to protect the public health.
5. The medical profession is not doing enough to protect the public health.
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7. The medical profession is not doing enough to protect the public health.
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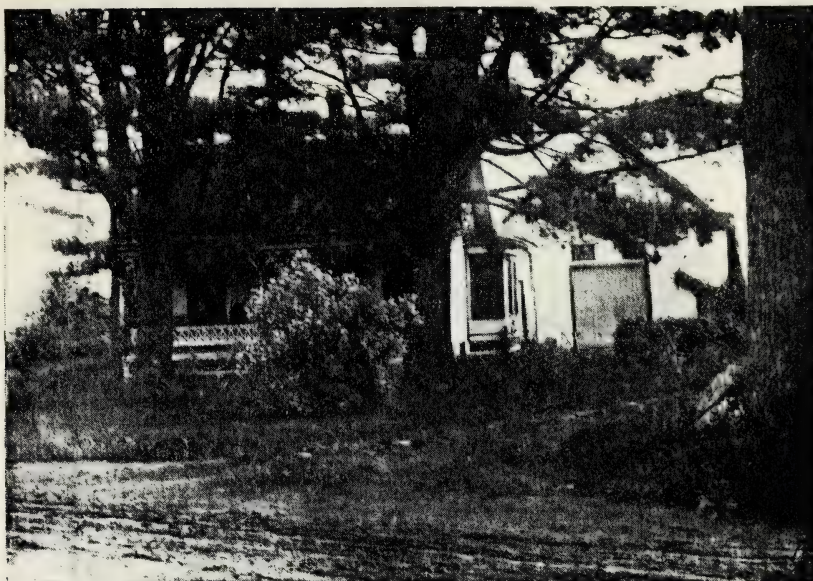
6. The medical profession is not doing enough to protect the public health.

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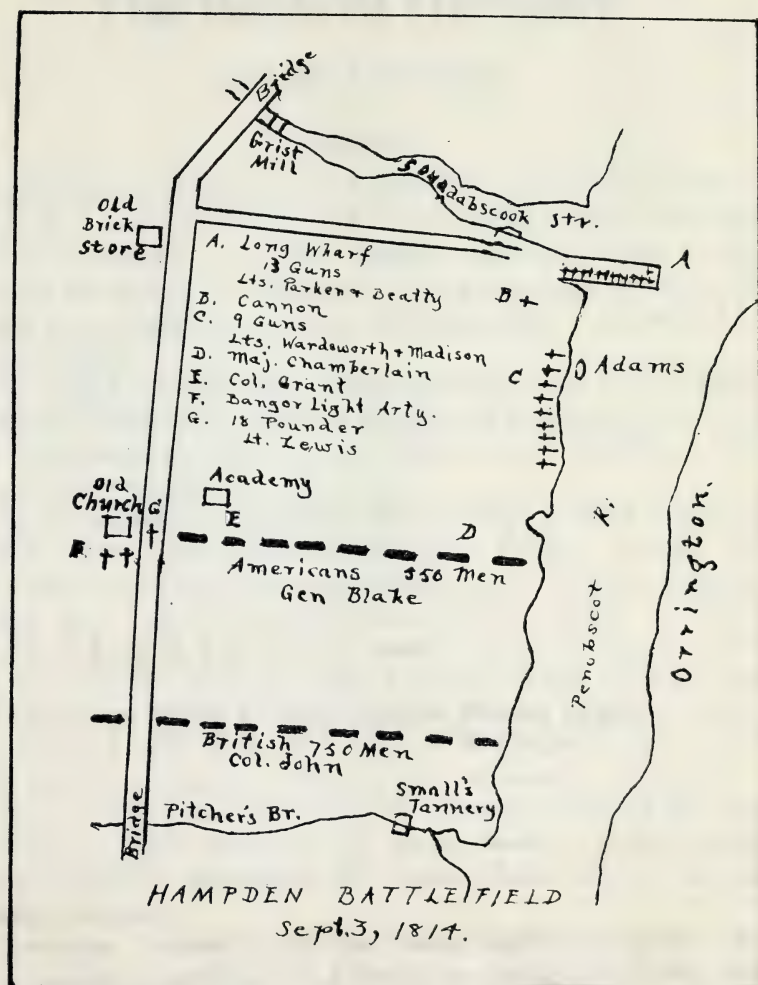


Birthplace in Dover, Maine, of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, who was a noted American woman. She was the daughter of Nathaniel and Nancy F. Ames, and was born in Dover, March 1, 1843 and died in Stroudwater, Maine April 6, 1914.

She had been President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of America since 1898 and was famous as a writer and public speaker.

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Sprague's Journal of Maine History

Vol. II

OCTOBER, 1914

No. 4

The Battle of Hampden

By HARRY J. CHAPMAN.

Foreword.

The battle of Hampden was fought Saturday, September third, 1814. In July the British seized Eastport, spiked the guns in the old fort at Thomaston, committed various depredations that greatly alarmed the people of Maine and fearing a general invasion, the militia was ordered to rendezvous at Bangor under the command of General Blake.

On August twenty-sixth a strong squadron sailed from Halifax to attack Machias, but informed on the way by Captain Pearse of the presence of the U. S. corvette Adams in the Penobscot, they resolved on her capture.

On the morning of September first the fleet dropped anchor in Castine harbor, comprising the battleships Dragon, Spenser, and Bulwark, seventy-four guns each, Burhante, and Tenedon, frigates; Sylph, and Peruvian, sloops-of-war; Pictou, armed schooner; tender, and ten transports, three hundred guns, having on board the 29th, 62^d, 98th regiments; First Company, Royal Artillery; two rifle companies of the Seventh Battalion, Sixtieth Regiment, thirty-five hundred men, formerly a part of Wellington's army, which with sailors and marines made up a force of about six thousand.

The expedition was commanded by Lieutenant-General Sir John Sherbrooke, later, Governor of Nova Scotia. Major-General Gerard Gosselin commanded the troops; Rear-Admiral Edward Griffith, the fleet.

Lieutenant Andrew Lewis and twenty-eight men of the 40th U. S. Infantry garrisoned Fort Porter, mounting four twenty-four pounders; Lieutenant Henry Little, of Bucksport, was quartered in the court-house with ninety-eight militiamen.

Little retired. Lewis paused long enough to fire on Lieutenant Colonel Nichols of the Royal Engineers, reconnoitering in a small sloop, then spiked his guns, blew up his magazine, and escaped up the Bagaduce in boats taking two three pound brass field-pieces.

The Ethics of Business

by [illegible]

The first of the two main sections of the book is devoted to a discussion of the ethical foundations of business. The author begins by pointing out that business is not a neutral activity, but one that is deeply imbued with moral values. He then proceeds to discuss the various ethical theories that have been developed to guide business conduct, including utilitarianism, deontology, and virtue ethics. The author argues that each of these theories has its strengths and weaknesses, and that a comprehensive ethical framework for business must take into account all of them.

The second main section of the book is devoted to a discussion of the ethical challenges that business faces in the modern world. The author identifies several key areas of concern, including the treatment of workers, the environment, and the distribution of wealth. He argues that business has a responsibility to address these issues, and that it must do so in a way that is consistent with its ethical principles.

In the final section of the book, the author offers his own ethical framework for business. He argues that business should be guided by the principle of the greatest good for the greatest number. This means that business should seek to maximize the overall well-being of society, while also respecting the rights of individuals. The author also emphasizes the importance of transparency and accountability in business, and argues that these are essential for building trust and ensuring that business is truly ethical.

The book is a well-written and thoughtful exploration of the ethics of business. It is a valuable resource for anyone interested in the subject, and it provides a clear and compelling argument for why business ethics matters.

The author's argument is well-supported by a variety of examples and evidence. He draws on both historical and contemporary cases to illustrate his points, and he provides a clear and logical analysis of the ethical issues at hand. The book is a must-read for anyone who wants to understand the ethical foundations of business and the challenges it faces in the modern world.

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He joined Little when they made their way to Bucksport. Sunday Sir John and Admiral Griffith at three o'clock in the morning marched to Bucksport with seven hundred men, and recovered the guns on threat to burn the town.

Lewis managed to cross the river in the night with his men and was present at the battle. The next day when on the march to Bangor, Little was fired on by the pursuing ships opposite Frankfort, and seeing that a detachment of Royal Riflemen were landing to intercept him under Major Croisdale and Lieutenant Wallace, he turned into the woods and never reached the battle-field.

Sherbrooke immediately occupied Castine; General Gosselin took possession of Belfast with six hundred men. The Dragon, Sylph, Peruvian, transport Harmony, and a prize-tender, under Captain Barrie of the Royal Navy, with the flanking companies of the three regiments, and one rifle company of the sixtieth, five hundred men, and a small train of light artillery, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Henry John, and Major Riddle, left the main squadron at noon of the first, and anchored that night in Marsh bay, Frankfort.

The next day they proceeded, leaving the Dragon behind, and late in the afternoon anchored at Bald Hill Cove, three miles south of the battle-field.

THE PICKETS.

On the high north bank of the Cove, General Blake had established his advanced pickets under Lieutenant George W. Brown, supporting two four pounders, Sergeant John Williams and Michael Sargent, gunners.

Captain Ward landed with a company of riflemen, when Brown retired, dragging away his cannon. The British went into camp on the shore. At five o'clock the next morning Colonel John advanced up the highway in the fog and rain, moving with great caution, as he expected to encounter the enemy at any moment, estimated to be fourteen hundred men. Captain Ward led with a strong skirmish party, supported by the flanking company of the sixty-second under Major Keith, the flanks guarded by eighty marines under Captain Carter.

Behind came the main body, Captain Cooker with the flanking company of the twenty-ninth; Lieutenant Carston and a company of Royal Artillery with a howitzer and a six pounder; Lieutenants

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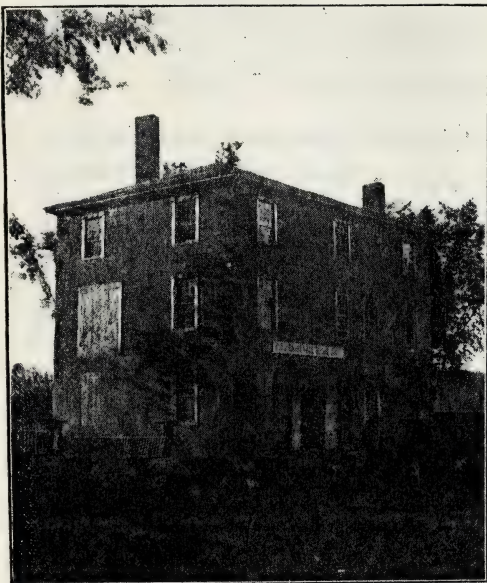
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Symonds, Motely, and Slade with marines from the Bulwark. Captain Barrie followed with the ships. One Oakman, a native, was pressed into service as guide, who was killed at the battle.

THE ADAMS.

Captain Charles Morris of Woodstock, Conn., who afterwards attained high rank and became a notable figure in the American Navy, was placed in command of the Adams, then blockaded in the

Potomac river, armed with twenty-four cannon, and manned by two hundred and fifty-eight men. During a snow storm in January he run the blockade, escaped to sea, and captured ten British merchantmen.



The Old Crosby Building in Hamden, Maine
Where the British Troops Were Quartered

Cruising northward in search of prey, on August 17, he run his vessel on a rock in the fog near Isle au Haut, but succeeded in floating her. Fearful the British might learn of his mishap, he put up the Penobscot and beached her at Hampden a few rods below Crosby's

wharf, later known as Long Wharf, at the mouth of the Souadabscook. Near him was anchored the Victory, and Decatur, just returned from Europe, their cargoes undischarged.

News of the arrival of the British at Castine reached Morris at noon of that day, who at once called on General Blake for troops to defend the Adams. Blake immediately marched to Hampden with his militia and many volunteers, where he prepared for battle.

THE MILITIA.

The eastern militia was under the command of Brigadier-General John Blake of Brewer, a veteran of the Revolutionary War, of

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splendid record, and undoubted bravery. Various detachments were stationed at Eastport and other places. He had under him parts of two regiments.

STAFF. FIRST BRIGADE, 10th DIVISION, MASS. MILITIA.

John Blake, Brigadier-General	Brewer
Charles Blake, Quartermaster	Brewer
Francis Carr, Jr., Aide	Bangor
Elijah Goodridge, Aide	Bangor
Charles Ulmer, Aide	Hampden

STAFF. THIRD REGIMENT, FIRST BRIGADE.

Andrew Grant, Lieutenant Colonel	Hampden
Joshua Chamberlain, Major	Brewer
Rufus Gilmore, Adjutant	Newburgh
Enoch Mudge, Chaplain	Orrington
Edmund Abbott, Surgeon's mate	Frankfort
Andrew Tyler, Jr., Paymaster	Frankfort
Cyrus Brewer, Quartermaster	Orrington

FIELD.

Captain Peter Newcomb, Hampden	8 officers	49 men
Captain Warren Ware, Orrington	5 officers	52 men
Captain Samuel Butman, Dixmont	12 officers	47 men
Captain James Patton, Hampden	7 officers	33 men
Captain John Emery, Jr., Hampden	10 officers	27 men

STAFF. MAJOR THOMAS GEORGE BATTALION, DETACHED FROM

LIEUTENANT COLONEL JOHN WHITING'S FOURTH REGIMENT,
FIRST BRIGADE.

Thomas George, Major	Brewer
Thomas Carr, Jr., Adjutant	Bangor

FIELD.

Captain Solomon Blake, Brewer	8 officers	24 men
Captain Lot Rider, Eddington	5 officers	14 men
Captain Daniel Webster, Orono	8 officers	32 men
Captain Timothy Sibley, Eddington	5 officers	35 men

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CAPTAIN JOSHUA CHAMBERLAIN'S DETACHED COMPANY, THIRD
REGIMENT FIRST BRIGADE.

Captain Joshua Chamberlain 13 officers 66 men

CAPTAIN THOMAS H. GEORGE'S DETACHED COMPANY, FOURTH
REGIMENT FIRST BRIGADE.

Captain Thomas H. George, Brewer 13 officers 51 men

Captain Charles Hammond, Bangor Eighth Artillery

Major Mark Trafton, Bangor

Captain Charles Morris Crew of the Adams

This force was about 750 men.

THE BATTLE-FIELD.

The battle-field lay between the highway and river, the Souadabscook, and Pitcher's Brook on the south, a tract about a mile long, and half a mile wide.

With men and oxen, Captain Morris dragged his heavy cannon to the high hill a hundred feet above the river, opposite the helpless Adams, and established a powerful battery of nine guns; thirteen guns were stationed on Long wharf; one commanded the gap between the two batteries. This was a strong position and completely commanded the river, and he was confident the British fleet could not win by.

General Blake took up a strong position, the crest of a high ridge just south of the academy, a wood structure erected in 1807, burnt February 24", 1842, and rebuilt that year of brick. His right rested on the first church, erected in 1794 on the site of the present town hall, and extended to the river just south of the hill battery. His line of battle overlooked the present burying ground, then a pasture, across which the enemy must advance.

In the highway in front of the church, he stationed an eighteen pounder taken from the Adams. The two brass fieldpieces of the Bangor Light Artillery, Captain Charles Hammond, were placed west of the road and commanded the bridge across the brook. These guns were under Captain Lewis, and served by his men, who had escaped from Castine.

Colonel Grant commanded the right of the line; Major Chamberlain, the left. The women and children were sent to the house of Joshua Lane, a mile out on the Colebrook road.

Lieutenants Wadsworth and Madison commanded the hill battery; Lieutenants Parker and Beatty the one on the wharf. They were served by the crew of the Adams.

THE COUNCIL OF WAR.

On the evening before the battle, General Blake called a council in the Academy, attended by his officers, the Selectmen, Simeon Stetson, Jona Knowles, James Patten, and others.

Morris and Blake advised throwing up entrenchments along the ridge, which would have made Blake's position impregnable, had his men stood their ground. The matter was debated with much heat, and they finally broke up in confusion, with nothing done. Morris told them if they would prevent the enemy outflanking him, he would prevent them ascending the river. But they were alarmed, and it seemed hopeless to resist.

As many of the Americans were without arms, he supplied them from the Adams. They lay that night in line of battle, drenched in the rain, the field hidden in fog, hourly expecting attack.

THE BATTLE.

The next morning, the British were heard marching up the road, but owing to the fog could not be seen. Glimpses of them were caught as they crossed the Pitcher brook bridge, and Lewis opened with his guns, killed Oakman, and a British captain who had been in forty pitched-battles. But this did not check the enemy, they crossed and deployed in line of battle toward the river, and immediately advanced up the hill in face of Lewis' fire.

The militia were ordered to hold their fire until the enemy were near. The British fired as they advanced, and then charged. Owing to the fog, and the smoke that blew in their faces, the militia did not see them until they were swarming up the ridge with gleaming bayonets when, almost without firing a shot, the centre gave way, and in a moment the whole line of battle broke and the men rushed in panic from the field, making for the bridge across the Souadebscook, where Chamberlain and George tried in vain to rally them and make a stand. Lewis and his men surrounded and left without support were forced to abandon their guns. Sergeant Bent remained, fired the eighteen pounder for the last time, spiked it, and fled with the rest.

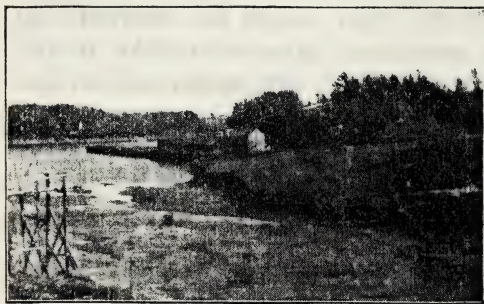
Meanwhile Captain Morris had gone down to the wharf battery, and saw the British ships and a number of barges crowded with

men through the fog, and opened with his guns sweeping the river with grape, but the range was far. Learning that Blake was attacked, and fearful of the result, he sent Lieutenant Watson and twenty marines to watch the enemy south of the hill battery, and assist in covering it, if attacked in flank.

He soon sent back word that the militia were in flight. Certain to be captured, Wadsworth spiked his guns and fled with his men to the bridge, pursued by the exulting British, Morris fired the buildings on and about the wharf, spiked his own cannon, fired the Adams and was the last to turn away just as the British appeared on the hill above. He could not gain the bridge so he and his men plunged into the stream, swam across, made their way to Bangor, thence to the Kennebec and Portland, escaping capture.

Captain Hammond and his men dragged away their two brass cannon and hid them in the woods under the care of Zedoc Davis,

tanner, pound-keeper, who lived on Joppa street, what is now probably Railroad street.



The Long Wharf, Hamden, Maine

Such was the inglorious ending of the battle that was over almost before it begun. The militia could not resist the charge of the British regulars and they fled in all directions to the woods, their distant homes, concealing their arms, and removing from their persons all evidences of their military employment.

CASUALTIES.

Blake had one man killed, eleven wounded. The British lost one captain and one marine. Captain Gell of the twenty-ninth and one private wounded. A Mr. Reed standing in front of the Loud house in Orrington had his shoulder carried away by a cannon ball, and died.

The two Englishmen were buried near the old brick store, but were afterwards interred in the graveyard in the rear of the town hall, where their graves may be seen to this day.

Eighty prisoners were taken and confirmed on the Decatur, but were released the next day on parole.

THE OCCUPATION.

Leaving a guard of two hundred men who took possession of the battle-field and village, the British crossed the bridge, the officers mounted on horseback, and pursued the flying militia. The road to Bangor led through dense woods the greater part of the way. The ships were the first to arrive, greeted by a lowered flag on Barker's store at the corner of Exchange and Washington streets, then open to the water. The sailors landed and at once plundered six stores of their goods, valued at six thousand dollars.

The British arrived about noon, met by the Selectmen, Moses Patten and Thomas Bradbury, with a flag of truce, who surrendered the village to Colonel John. The soldiers quartered in the court-house, later the old city hall, and in the school-houses; the officers occupied private dwellings and the famous Hatch tavern, Main street, built in 1801.

The terrified inhabitants furnished eatables in abundance, and in the afternoon, all liquors were ordered destroyed, to prevent the British soldiers becoming intoxicated, a condition that happened, and was one reason why the town was so speedily evacuated.

All the male inhabitants to the number of one hundred and ninety-one were placed under parole not to bear arms against Great Britain until exchanged. All arms and powder were surrounded at the toll-house, Kenduskeag bridge, and here Zadoc Davis was forced to deliver up the two brass cannon, on threats to burn the town.

They burnt the vessels, Caravan, Neptune, Thinks-I-To-Myself, Emma and Polly, Gladiator, Three Brothers, Ranger and others, fourteen in all, and carried away the Bangor Packet, Oliver Speary, Hancock, Lucy, Polly, Cato, and started to burn the unlaunched vessels, but as the flames threatened to destroy the village, the selectmen gave the army a bond in the sum of \$30,000 conditioned to deliver the unlaunched vessels at Castine, November first, following.

Sunday afternoon, the British marched back to Hampden with twenty horses, cattle, and other plunder, and camped near Morris' hill battery, now the site of the Condeskeag Canoe and Country Club. The cannon were thrown down the bank into the river. The guard left behind were quartered in the old brick store, one of the landmarks of the village, erected by General John Crosby in 1817 where he traded for many years, the business continued by his son, Major Crosby and Eben Dudley until 1852. The famous Long wharf was begun by Benjamin Wheeler, the first settler who built

a grist mill on the stream. General Crosby greatly enlarged and lengthened the wharf.

The British burnt the Decatur and Kutusoff, exacted a bond of \$12,000 and destroyed some \$40,000 worth of property. Many of the buildings were riddled with bullets. Tuesday they joined the Dragon, but exacted of Frankfort forty oxen, one hundred sheep, and the surrender of all arms. They then departed to Castine.

The Selectmen of Bangor appointed a committee of twelve foremost citizens to confer with them, whereupon, they drew up a petition setting forth their distress, praying to be relieved of the terms of the bond, and dispatched Amos Patten, and John Crosby of Hampden, to Halifax to lay it before General Sherbrooke and Admiral Griffith. They refused to relieve Hampden, but said the people of Bangor might either destroy the vessels, or deliver them, or sell them and distribute the money among the soldiers who captured them, or pay the bond.

They returned home in much distress, but peace was declared December 24", and the terms of the bond were never exacted.

The shameful retreat of the militia brought great discredit on the American arms, and on May 15", 1815, Governor Strong ordered a Court of Inquiry to investigate the conduct of the officers. Blake was commended. Whereupon, Colonel Grant and Major Chamberlain were tried by Court Martial at Bangor, January 8", 1816, at which Major Chamberlain was acquitted, but Grant was cashiered, and suspended from his command for two years.

Gardiner was incorporated in the year 1804. Named for Dr. Sylvester Gardiner, to whom most of the township was granted about 1754 by the Plymouth company. Robert H. Gardiner, a distinguished son of Maine, who is remembered for his public and Christian spirit, came into possession of the place by inheritance in 1803. Then there were but about 600 inhabitants. Mr. Gardiner used his energies and wealth unsparingly and his influence tended to inspire the people to work. Mills arose, dams were built, machine shops constructed and the first church was a fine Gothic structure on a commanding eminence and was considered one of the most beautiful buildings in New England. Cobbosseecontee falls give this place its peculiar value as a manufacturing center.

The first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The second was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The third was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1859. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The fourth was the discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The fifth was the discovery of gold in Montana in 1862. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The sixth was the discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1869. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The seventh was the discovery of gold in Utah in 1871. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The eighth was the discovery of gold in Arizona in 1876. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The ninth was the discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1878. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The tenth was the discovery of gold in Texas in 1880. This also led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly.

The discovery of gold in California in 1848 was the first of a series of discoveries that led to the rapid growth of the western states. The discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859 was the second, and led to a great influx of people to the state. The discovery of gold in Colorado in 1859 was the third, and led to a great influx of people to the state. The discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860 was the fourth, and led to a great influx of people to the state. The discovery of gold in Montana in 1862 was the fifth, and led to a great influx of people to the state. The discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1869 was the sixth, and led to a great influx of people to the state. The discovery of gold in Utah in 1871 was the seventh, and led to a great influx of people to the state. The discovery of gold in Arizona in 1876 was the eighth, and led to a great influx of people to the state. The discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1878 was the ninth, and led to a great influx of people to the state. The discovery of gold in Texas in 1880 was the tenth, and led to a great influx of people to the state.

The Moose Horn Sign in Abbot, Maine

The Piscataquis Historical Society recently voted to replace the old moose horn sign post in the town of Abbot, on the old highway, leading from Bangor to Moose Head Lake, and appointed a committee to make proper arrangements for the affair. This committee consisted of Charles D. Shaw of Greenville; Henry Hudson of Guilford; O. P. Martin of Foxcroft; H. E. Morrill of Monson and John F. Sprague of Dover. The time fixed for doing this was August 25, 1914. It was decided to make it a public event and it resulted in one of the most interesting historical occasions ever known in Piscataquis County. There was an attendance of several hundred people who came from the adjoining towns and villages in the county, and some from other parts of the state.

The Universalist Male Quartet of Dover and Foxcroft were present and rendered pleasing and appropriate selections which were well appreciated by the audience.

The meeting was called to order at 10 o'clock in the forenoon by Honorable John Francis Sprague of Dover, President of the Society and Editor of Sprague's Journal of Maine History, who called upon Charles D. Shaw of Greenville, chairman of the committee of arrangements, to preside at this meeting.

Mr. Shaw in opening the meeting spoke in part as follows:

"Ladies and Gentlemen:

We assemble here today in memory and in honor of an event which, as near as can be ascertained, took place at this spot 97 or 98 years ago.

"In those days history and historical events were not looked upon in the light in which they are today, consequently no record can be found of what actually took place.

Presumably there is no one here with us today who was present on that occasion to enlighten us.

I am authorized and pleased to announce that it has been decided that the Piscataquis Historical Society now take the matter in hand, and in the future take it upon themselves, to maintain and protect the moose horns at this point, for time immemorial and to keep a record of this and all future events pertaining thereto.

The House of Representatives and the Medical Profession

The House of Representatives has passed a bill which will have a profound effect upon the medical profession. The bill, known as the "Medical Practice Act," is designed to regulate the practice of medicine and to protect the public from quackery. It is a landmark piece of legislation, and its passage is a significant step towards the regulation of the medical profession in this country.

The bill provides for the establishment of a national board of medical examiners, which will be responsible for the regulation of the medical profession. This board will have the authority to issue licenses to practice medicine, and to revoke those licenses if a physician is found to be incompetent or unethical. The bill also provides for the establishment of a national medical association, which will be responsible for the regulation of the medical profession in this country.

The bill is a landmark piece of legislation, and its passage is a significant step towards the regulation of the medical profession in this country. It is a landmark piece of legislation, and its passage is a significant step towards the regulation of the medical profession in this country. It is a landmark piece of legislation, and its passage is a significant step towards the regulation of the medical profession in this country.

"And now Mr. Sprague, the donor my brother Albert H. Shaw, presents to the Piscataquis Historical Society these moose horns. His request to me was that I should see that they were properly prepared and set up to take the place of the fragments which were recently hanging to the old pole. He, undoubtedly, as well as myself, has listened to inquiry from people we have met from Moose Head Lake to the Pacific Coast as to whether or not the moose horns still exist, and in his behalf, I present them, through you its president, to the Piscataquis Historical Society to be in the future intrusted to its custody and care, so that the question may always be answered in the affirmative:

'The Moose Horns Still Exist.'

The tablet attached to the pole is donated by Mr. George H. Wilkins of the Portland-Monson Slate Company in honor of this event."

We will now listen to Mr. Sprague who will give you something of a history of the moose horns and its origin.

Mr. Sprague then delivered the following address:

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Piscataquis Historical Society:

One of the objects of this Society is to preserve ancient and historic landmarks within our county. We meet here at this hour by the side of this old highway for the purpose of replacing a sign post which was first established at this place nearly a century ago. To be more accurate, it was in the year 1817 as near as it can be ascertained, from data now attainable.

Abbot was first settled by Abraham Moore in 1805 who in 1806 raised a crop and built a log house and moved his family here in 1807. The first trees were felled in the adjoining town of Monson by Joseph Bearce of Hebron, Maine, in 1815, who made what was considered the first settlement there in either 1816 or 1817, Davison¹ fixes it in the former and Loring² in the latter year.

When these first settlements were made in what was then a vast and unbroken wilderness the beginning of this old highway was a spotted trail over which the inhabitants walked or rode on horse back. This method of traveling continued for several years. Davison says that in 1819 James Stanchfield, Jr., used to go down through here to Sangerville to the grist mill with a horse³ "carrying about three bushels of grain on the horse's back."

¹Monson Semi-Centennial, Address, Rev. Charles Davison, Page 5.

²Loring's History of Piscataquis County (1880) p. 181.

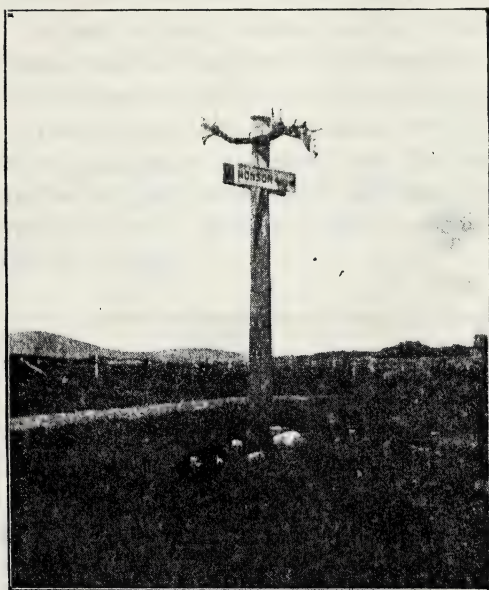
³Davison, p. 26.

As these settlements expanded the road improved and it soon became wide enough for use for teams during the winter seasons, and when the ground was not covered with snow, sleds drawn by oxen could haul loads of merchandise over it. Then later this highway, as we see it today, was laid out legally by these early pioneers, and it became a public way for the use of any and all in the whole world who might desire to pass this way. This became a part of a system of public ways reaching from the great lumbering region of Moose Head Lake to the city of Bangor, at the head

of tide water on the Penobscot river.

This old road represents days and generations of the past. The commerce of the entire lake country, the immense lumbering business of that region, used to pass over it. It was hauled over these hills and across these merry brooks and dancing streams. It has known all kinds of vehicles, carrying humanity of every degree and condition.

Carriages bearing the rich and the poor,



The Old Moose Horn Sign Post

the high and the low, the pure and the vicious; men and women with sorrows and men and women with joys, have passed here, and their horses have slaked their thirst at the old watering tubs along its course, fed by continually running streams from the rocky hill sides.

The old time stage coach, that thing of grandeur in the early days, once made its proud journeys through the lights and shadows of this old highway, proudly carrying its loads of humanity and faithfully distributing the mails from every part of the world. The state driver was a personage of importance. He was fresh from the city of Bangor every morning and his appearance in the bar

The first of these is the fact that the patient is not only a sufferer from the disease, but is also a sufferer from the disease. The second is the fact that the patient is not only a sufferer from the disease, but is also a sufferer from the disease. The third is the fact that the patient is not only a sufferer from the disease, but is also a sufferer from the disease.

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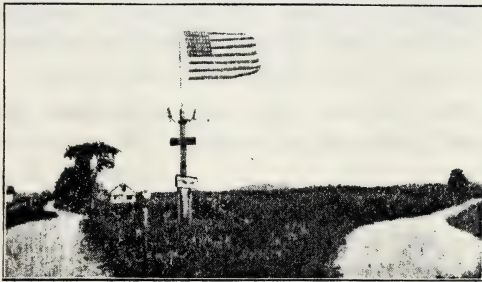
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room, store and postoffice of every village and four corners along the old highway, was a noted event. During the political campaign he was in his utmost glory.

"The village lawyer, the first deacon, the doctor, the leading politician and the solemn-faced parson even, would form an interested group around the Prince of the Whip for the latest news and the details and incidents which could not be gleaned from the weekly journals. Probably the old stage driver's most consequential days as a real oracle were during the exciting times of Kansas, John Brown, and the lurid years of the Civil War.

He was a daily bulletin for all. He was good old Jerry McDonald and his long line of predecessors, associates and successors, not the least of whom was Henry Norcross and Lem Nichols.

"But a change has taken place in the affairs of the old highway. It long ago parted company with the stage drivers and bade farewell to the tote teams laden with the products of every clime destined for the old fashioned stores, such as were kept by the Eveleths and the Pullens.



The New Moose Horns Sign Post

The old taverns with their creaking signs have gone too and the modern hotel with its finger bowls and electric lights have taken their place.

"The iron way was its rival. The steam power now carries the freights of humanity of chattels and barter. The shrill

whistle from the rival road occasionally startles the passers on the old highway and disturbs the robin and whip-poor-will in their wild wayside homes.

"This old highway has witnessed wonderful changes in the past, in the political, religious and social world. But few now are content to jog along over it in the old family carriage after the comfortable manner of our fathers; but the most of the travelers that it serves today are hurling through the land in high-power automobiles, and each day during summer time it sees them from distant states and cities.

The first of these is the fact that the majority of the population of the island are of African descent, and that the remainder are of European descent. The second is the fact that the majority of the population of the island are of African descent, and that the remainder are of European descent. The third is the fact that the majority of the population of the island are of African descent, and that the remainder are of European descent.

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"Joseph Bearce of Hebron, whom as we have seen, was the pioneer of Monson, sometime during the year 1817 at this spot where the old Blanchard road butts off from this highway, erected here a sign post bearing one moose horn as a guide pointing the way to Monson, Greenville and Moose Head Lake. Later, in either 1822 or 1823, Mr. Alden G. Kirk of Abbot, who is now living, says that William R. Weeks killed a Moose near the Ripogenus lake and placed these horns on the post which remained until recently when they crumbled from exposure to the elements. From the time of Joseph Bearce to the present day this place has been known as the Moose Horns by every one having any knowledge of the geography of this part of Maine.

"That renowned American philosopher, Henry David Thoreau of Concord, Massachusetts, in 1845-46-47 made three journeys into the wilderness of Maine, his objective points being respectively Katahdin, Chesuncook and The Allagash and East Branch. His accounts of these trips were published at the time in the Atlantic Monthly and afterwards compiled in a book entitled "The Maine Woods," which has probably done more to bestow upon the State of Maine a world wide fame as a delightful and enchanting place for summer homing than all else combined.

In making his Chesuncook trip, Thoreau traveled this old highway and made this spot and this old sign post, erected by Joseph Bearce in 1817, famous in American classics. On page 118 of this book, he says:

"At a fork in the road between Abbot and Monson, about twenty miles from Moose Head Lake, I saw a guide-post surmounted by a pair of Moose Horns, spreading four or five feet, with the word Monson painted on one blade, and the name of some other town on the other."

Scores of other lesser writers have since made mention of the moose horns in descriptive writings of this country. It is a true emblem of the early history of northern and eastern Maine; of its first settlers and rugged pioneers, for it represents the noblest of all of Maine's wild animals. The moose was the monarch of the great forestry which the first white men found here.

The fears of scientific men and of naturalists, who are studying with care the vanishing wild life of our state, are that the moose may go the ghastly way of the buffalo of the western plains, and that long before these graceful antlers, which we place here today

shall have decayed and fallen, this noble animal will live only as a memory or a tradition.

It is well to preserve this ancient land-mark and this representation of Maine's grandest wild animal, and the public should be grateful to Mr. Charles D. Shaw of Greenville and his brother, the Honorable Albert H. Shaw of Bath, for the interest they have manifested in this matter.

"The Piscataquis Historical Society receives this emblem from the Honorable Albert H. Shaw, understanding that it is the duty of this Society to act as trustee or custodian of it to the extent at

least of seeing to it that in the future it is protected and preserved as long as may be, and that a record of these doings and of all matters pertaining thereto shall be kept and preserved for all time.

And now in behalf of the Piscataquis Historical society, I accept of



Scene at It's Restoration, August 25, 1914

this and thank these gentlemen for their generosity and the patriotic spirit which they have manifested in making this gift to the public.

"This Society and the public are also under obligation to the Portland-Monson Slate Company and Mr. George H. Wilkins, its General Manager, for the slate tablet from their quarry in Monson which they have made and presented, that will give information to future generations of the date when this old sign post was first established and the date of our proceedings today; and this tablet will always here represent one of the most important industries in this region.

"And thus today the Piscataquis Historical Society makes record of a token that Joseph Bearce bequeathed to the public ninety-seven years ago; of its intention to perpetuate the moose horns as the name of a place in this picturesque part of northern Maine; of its design to hand down this legacy to others who will pass and repass along this old highway after we shall have been forgotten and to whom we shall be unknown.

Mrs. Sarah Lucas Martin of Foxcroft read the following original poem:

the patient and his family. The patient's condition is not serious, but the physician should not be misled by the fact that the patient is young. The patient's condition is not serious, but the physician should not be misled by the fact that the patient is young. The patient's condition is not serious, but the physician should not be misled by the fact that the patient is young.

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THE MOOSE HORNS.

Only a trail through the primal wood,
A trail that branched to either hand,
Winding and climbing, rough and rude,
Through the dusky aisles of the forest land.

But the hunter bold, or the pioneer,
Threading the depths of the forest maze,
'Wildered and worn, cried, "Good Cheer"
When he reached the parting of the ways.

For high above on the cedar shaft
In the pale moonlight or the sun's warm glow,
The moose-horns showed the winding path
Nigh to a hundred years ago.

'Twas the kindly thought of that pioneer
Who builded first in that olden day;
Joseph Bearce, be his name revered,
Who placed the horns to mark the way.

The rough trail grew to a beaten path;
The path to a road through a well tilled land;
And the horns which clung to the cedar shaft
Marked the road which branched to either hand.

The suns of summer, the driving rain
On the old moose-horns burned and beat;
The fearful frosts of a Northern Maine,
And the blinding storms of winter sleet.

'Twas nigh to a hundred years ago
The pioneer heard the call "Well Done;"
And the old moose-horns have worn away
As all things vanish beneath the sun.

So we come this day the work to renew
Of the kindly thought of that pioneer;
And we nail the horns to the shafting true.
May they guide the traveler many a year.

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Henry Hudson, Esq. of Guilford also spoke at some length in a very interesting and instructive manner relating to the early history of the towns of Abbot and Monson; of the early land titles and many things of great interest on those lines.

Speeches were also made by O. P. Martin and H. L. Smith of Foxcroft; H. E. Morrill, Prof. W. S. Knowlton and J. D. Draper of Monson; Frank W. Ball of Dover; Fannie Hardy Eckstorm, the well known Maine author of Brewer; Arthur A. Crafts and H. A. Sanders of Greenville; Rev. E. M. Bartlett of Canton, Connecticut, who has made Monson his summer home for many years; E. P. Blanchard of Blanchard and J. H. Blanchard of Abbot.

One of the most interesting incidents of the day was the presentation of a beautiful American Flag by Harry A. Sanders of Greenville, on the condition that it be hoisted on each succeeding anniversary of this day and on each Memorial Day and the Fourth day of July.

The town of Baldwin in 1735 was a wilderness, inhabited by the Pequaket tribe of Indians. It was in this year that Lieut. Benj. Ingalls settled on the farm later occupied by Simon Harding, now owned by Frank Milliken. Feb. 8, 1774, the original grant of the township, including most of Sebago, was made to Samuel Whittmore, Amos Lawrence and others. In 1780 this grant was renewed. Josiah Pierce soon after erected mills. Capt. John Flint, Eleazer, Ephraim, John Cummings Flint, Ephraim Abishai were among the Flints who came to this place prior to and after 1780 and before 1800. They were all sturdy pioneers, men of means and were given the preference in naming the plantation "Flintstown." Another landed proprietor, Col. Laommia Baldwin of Massachusetts, though not a resident of the plantation, after disposing of nearly all his land gave the remainder to a friend who was instrumental in having the name changed to Baldwin, on its becoming an incorporated town in 1802. It comprised at that time Sebago, which was set off and incorporated a separate town in 1826. In 1795 the first school was taught by Jos. Richardson in his house. In 1805 six school districts were organized. In 1795 the earliest recorded marriage was that on Dec. 15, of Jona. Sanborn, Jr., to Elixabeth Thorne, by Josiah Pierce, Esq.

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John Marsh, Jr., Owner of the Orono Island That Bears His Name

(Wayfarer's Notes.)

John Marsh, Jr., of Orono, was born in Bellingham, Mass., July 24, 1751. He first went to what is now Orono with Jeremiah Colburn in 1774. He took possession of Arumsunkhungan (now Marsh) Island, Nov. 27, 1777. He married Sarah, daughter of Jeremiah Colburn in 1778, and tradition says built a log house in which his oldest son, Samuel, was born, in 1779.

Marsh was an active patriot in the Revolutionary war. He acquired the Indian language and spoke it with great fluency and upon several important occasions acted as interpreter between the Indians and the English. He was at Auk-paque, St. John river, N. B., June 9, 1777. Col. John Allen employed him to carry expresses on the St. John river and to Machias after provisions and men, and as a messenger up and down the St. John river, and also as a pilot to Machias. He was a bearer of despatches from Col. John Allen, the commander of our troops in the eastern part of the state, to the general court. He came by way of Schoodic lakes, thence down the Passadumkeag river and the Penobscot to Penobscot falls. ..

About 1779 the British influence becoming strong on Penobscot river Mr. Marsh took his wife and son and went to Camden where his second son Benjamin was born, Oct. 29, 1780. He returned to Orono in 1783, and July 8 bought Marsh Island of the Indians for 30 bushels of good corn.

In 1784 he agreed with other men to build a saw mill, the first in the town and the first on the river above Bangor. In 1787 Jeremiah Colburn gave his deposition relating to the mill, a copy of which I give:

"COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

PENOBSCOT April 23, 1787.

The Deposition of Jeremiah Colburn of Penobscot River in the County of Lincoln, Gentleman, on oath testified and saith, that on or about the 28th day of November, 1777, John Marsh of Penobscot, in the County aforesaid, Entered on an Island called and known here by the name of Marsh's Island and took up and settled on a Certain Lot of Land for A Farm for himself:

which lot included a mill Privilege. That on or about the last of May, 1784, Messrs. Levy Bradley, Joseph Moore, and Daniel Jemison, all of Penobscot in said County; Did then and there agree with the said John Marsh to Build a Saw mill upon the said Privilege included in within the Lot which the said John had Settle as aforesaid. And the said Levy, Joseph and Daniel, Did also agree with the said Marsh to Relinquish to him one Quarter Part of one saw, immediately after finished in the mill which they so built, upon Conditions that the said Marsh should Relinquish 10 Acres of Land included within said Lot so as to include said mill Privilege and upon the former conditions being fulfilled upon the said Levy, Joseph and Daniel's Part. Then the said Marsh was to give A Deed of said 10 acres as soon as he obtained a Deed from Government.

JEREMIAH COLBURN.

Lincoln, ss.—Penobscot, April 23, 1787.

Then Jeremiah Colburn Personally Appeared and made oath to the above Deposition.

Before me,

JONATHAN EDDY, Justice of the Peace."

ATTEMPTS TO GET ISLAND FROM HIM.

Several attempts were made, to dispossess him of the island on the ground that he cheated the Indians, but I do not see from reading all the evidence that such was the fact.

In 1793 he sent the following petition to the general court:

The Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court Assembled:

The Petition of John Marsh,

Humbly sheweth,

That your late Petitioner for a Number of Years Resided and Hunted with the Penobscot Tribe of Indians and by that means become perfectly acquainted with their Language previous to the late war with Great Briton, and had left said Tribe and settled on the River Sheadore in the Province of Canada, in a very comfortable and advantageous way of Trade; and that on the arrival of the American Army under the Command of Gen. Arnold your Petitioner Compeled from a regard to his Country and the Solicitation and even Command of said General, to again Quit a Regular life and business and take upon him the disagreeable way of savage living to serve as a linguister during the Blockade of the City of Quebec, by which means your Petitioner was obliged to quit the Country and intended, and in fact had again begun in Business at St. Johns, but the said Indian agent perswaded him to Quit that place for an Island situate and lying in the River Penobscot and adjacent to the Penobscot Old Town Island and in the year 1777 Your Petitioner took possession of said Island and in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty three actually received a Deed

thereof from the Chief of said Tribe, not in the least doubting their right of conveyance, where your Petitioner has resided to the Present day. But instead of enjoying in Quietude his possession your Petitioner is interrupted by others coming on in open defiance of an Authority or the Title of your Petitioner. And whereas Your Petitioner was ever a loyal subject and ever exerted himself to the best of his abilities in his capacity for the benefit of the Commonwealth and during the said war performed divers services for which he never received any compensation, and even to the present day is frequently called from place to place to interpret for them and likewise continually trouble with them at his own House on every occasion when they think themselves injured or want to make any Bargain with the settlers on said River without any fee or reward. Your Petitioner therefore Humbly prays your Honors to take his circumstances into your Wise consideration and confirm him in his title to said island (accompanying this Petition) or other way releave Your Petitioner as in your Wisdom may seem Meet, as in Duty Bound will ever Pray.

(signed)

JOHN MARSH.

Penobscot, Oct. 20, 1793.

Note on the back of the original document. "2,000 Acres of land containing in Marsh Island. Most of the land of ordinary Quality."

In 1795 the court passed a resolve in his favor: "Resolve granting an Island in Maine to John Marsh, passed June 24, 1795."

"On the Petition of John Marsh, of Marsh Island, in the County of Hancock, praying for compensation of said Island; Resolved, that all the right, title, interest, claim and estate which this commonwealth now have in and to the island aforesaid, encompassed by Penobscot River and its branches, near Indian Old Town, being the same island on which the said John Marsh now dwells, which contains about two thousand acres, be the same more or less, be and hereby is remitted, released and forever quit claimed to the said John Marsh and to his heirs and assigns forever."

The island contained about 5,000 acres and comprised Great Works and the major part of the city of Old Town.

SOLD A PART IN 1796.

June 4, 1796, Marsh sold a part of the island for \$1,100 to Dr. Elihu Dwight of South Hadley, Mass., described in the deed as follows:

"Part of the land I now live on beginning and bounding as follows: at a stake and stone on the east side of the Marsh Island

and the most northerly part of the land which I now improve; then run a due west line across said Island to the river; thence northwesterly on the bank of the river to the most northwardly part of said Island; thence southwardly as the river runs on the east side of said Island to the first mentioned bounds."—Hancock Records, vol. 4, p. 112.

His wife Sarah signed the deed. This sale took about all of Marsh Island except the homestead and farm of Mr. Marsh. When Old Town was set off from Orono in 1840 the north line of the Marsh place or farm was probably the south line of Old Town, the Marsh tract remaining in Orono.

Mr. Marsh married Sarah, daughter of Jeremiah Colburn, 1778. She was born Oct. 1, 1795. He died on the Vinal farm, 1814. The widow died May 26, 1841. Their children were, probably:—

1. Samuel, married Jane Oliver of Orono. He died 1810. They had four daughters.
2. Benjamin, born in Camden, Oct. 29, 1780; unmarried; died in Orono, 1863.
3. Ziba, m. Sarah, daughter of Benjamin Colburn, of Pittston. They had 12 Children. He died in 1843.
4. John H., m. Bertha Freese, of Sunkhaize in 1813. He died in 1852. They had five daughters and seven sons.
5. William, born 1789; Methodist clergyman; married and had five children. Died in Canada in 1865.
6. Jeremiah, born March 15, 1791; Methodist clergyman; married and had eleven children.
7. Polly, married Matthew Oliver of Orono; published Feb. 11, 1811. They had nine children.
8. Sarah, married Samuel Stevens, of Sunkhaize, 1816.
9. Aigial, married Phineas Vinal; published Sept. 22, 1815. They had eight sons and three daughters.
10. Elijah, born March 28, 1801; married Mary Wiley, and had nine children.
11. Elizabeth, married Stephen Bussell. They had six children.

Our country—whether bounded by the St. John's and the Sabine, or however otherwise bounded or described, and be the measurements more or less;—still our country, to be cherished in all our hearts, and to be defended by all our hands.

ROBT. C. WINTHROP.

Toast at Faneuil Hall. July 4, 1845.

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General Lafayette in Maine

The following is from the old Maine Historical and Genealogical Recorder (Vol. 4-No. 4), now out of print. The Editor in a foot note said:

"We have gathered the above sketch of LaFayette's visit to Maine, from the local papers of that time, which chronicled the incidents as they occurred. We have heard our grand-parents recite the story of the General's visit to their town with so much interest that we ventured to publish the narrative anew, hoping it may not be entirely without interest to our readers at this time, though we regret that our space will not allow a reprint of some, at least of the excellent and patriotic speeches, and toasts brought out by this occasion."

General Lafayette visited this country four times. He landed first in South Carolina, April 24, 1777, was commissioned as Major-General in the United States Army, July 31, the same year. He returned to France, embarking from Boston in June, 1779. He re-crossed the Atlantic, landing in Boston, May 11, 1780, returning to his home at the close of the campaign. In 1784, at the invitation of Washington, he again visited the United States, landing at New York, August 4, but returned to France the following December.

President Monroe, by a resolution of Congress, invited LaFayette once more to this country. It was not until the General's fourth and last visit that he came east of Massachusetts, and at this time, accompanied by his son, George Washington, and another member of his family, Mons La Vasseur, he visited each of the twenty-four states and many of the principal cities. Although he arrived on this occasion at New York, August 15, 1824, he did not reach the State of Maine until nearly a year later.

LaFayette, on his way to Maine, passed the night of June 23, 1825, in Dover, N. H. On the evening of that day, a committee of citizens of South Berwick waited on him and invited him to breakfast with them the next morning, which invitation he accepted. At 8 o'clock on the morning of the 24th he arrived at the bridge which is on the boundary line of the States, to which place he was escorted by a Committee of the New Hampshire Legislature, and given in charge of Colonels Dunlap and Emery, the Aids of Governor Parris. On the line of the State, under a civic arch of evergreens festooned with oak leaves and adorned with roses, Colonel Dunlap, in an appropriate address welcomed him to the State of Maine, to

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which the General made a suitable reply. He then entered the carriage with Colonel Dunlap and rode uncovered to Mrs. Frost's hotel. The street for nearly the whole distance was lined with young ladies on one side, and lads on the other, who as he passed, retained their stations and cheered him with "Welcome LaFayette."

Similar arches were erected over the street near the hotel, and over its entrance. From the balcony in the presence of a large concourse of people, the Hon. Benjamin Greene, as chairman of the Selectmen of South Berwick, addressed him with words of warmest welcome to the town, and to the State of Maine; to which the General made reply. Then followed introductions to many people, all of whom he took by the hand and seemed not the last impatient in receiving the greetings of the lowest citizen, or the smallest child. He then entered a hall elegantly decorated for the occasion where he breakfasted; after which he called on Mrs. Cushing with whom he was intimately acquainted during the Revolutionary War. From thence he entered his carriage and proceeded toward Portland. He was received on his entry into Wells by Mr. Horace Porter, chief marshal of the day, and the citizens of that village, who had thrown two beautiful arches across the street through which he passed and greeted him with loud huzzars of welcome. From Wells, he was conducted to the town of Kennebunk, where he was met by a cavalcade of gentlemen of this village and the neighboring towns, headed by General Elisha Allen of Sanford, who joined the general escort. When the procession arrived within a mile of the village, the cannon under the direction of Major Osborn and Captain Littlefield commenced firing a national salute, the bells ringing at the same time. He was conducted through the town amidst the huzzas and joyous greeting of the citizens, giving every person an opportunity of seeing him, by forming on each side of the street from the bridge to the church, where the cavalcade wheeled and returned to Towl's Hotel, when the General was introduced to the Committee of Arrangements by the Governor's Aids, and was addressed by Dr. Samuel Emerson, the chairman, in appropriate terms, to which the General replied with much affection and feeling. Partaking of the same spirit so universally manifested throughout the United States on the visit of LaFayette, the citizens of Saco and Biddeford met him at 4.30 o'clock, P. M. on the same day (Friday, 24th), and to them who were united in their Committee of Arrangements for the occasion, he was an-

nounced as the "Nation's Guest," by Colonel Emery, one of the Governor's Aids. The General was addressed by Ether Shepley, Esquire, chairman of the Committee, and he replied in his usual happy manner. He was then escorted to Cleaves' Hotel in Saco, by a numerous cavalcade under the direction of Colonel George Thatcher, Chief Marshal of the day, and his Aids. The procession proceeded through the principal streets of the towns,—across the bridge over the Saco was erected an elegant arch bearing the motto, "WELCOME LAFAYETTE," and on one column, "YORK-TOWN 17-19 OCT. 1781," and on the other, "VERSAILLES 5-6, OCT. 1789," while the sides of the bridge were tastefully decorated with evergreens. Across the second bridge at the foot of Cutts' Island, was also erected another arch on which was the following line taken from a French play and applied in the original to La-Fayette,—"*J' ADMIRE LA PRUDENCE, ET J' AIME SON COURAGE.*" Near the stone building in Main street, another elegant arch was thrown across bearing the following inscription, "*THEN I WILL EQUIP ONE MYSELF,*" at the sight of which the General was visibly affected. At one point in the procession he was greeted with the simple and affectionate welcome of the school children of both towns, the girls dressed in white and the boys wearing a badge on which was inscribed, "WELCOME LAFAYETTE." The General appeared much pleased and received their salutations with evident emotion. The sides of the streets were thronged with citizens anxious to testify their joy and gratitude by loud and repeated huzzas. At the hotel a great number of gentlemen were introduced, among them many revolutionary soldiers, and some who belonged to the General's Light Infantry. This scene was interesting beyond description. It was impossible for many to suppress the rising tear.

From Cleaves' Hotel, he was escorted to the house of Captain Seth Spring in Biddeford, who was a soldier of the revolution, and in the battle of Bunker Hill. After partaking of refreshments and tarrying until evening, he was escorted to the house of Mrs. Thornton, widow of the late Marshal Thornton, who with a feeling that did her honor, threw open her house to receive the Hero, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen of Saco and Biddeford and the neighboring towns. Here were introduced with many others, Mrs. Thacher of Thomaston, daughter of General Knox, and Mrs. Savage, widow of a revolutionary Captain who was personally rewarded for his bravery by LaFayette.

The General passed the night and breakfasted at Capt. Spring's. On Saturday morning, at 7 o'clock, he was escorted by a numerous cavalcade as far as the village of Scarborough, where he was received with the same feeling of gratitude by the people, that had cheered him on all his journey through the States; and about 9 o'clock A. M. (June 24, 1825), General LaFayette entered the town of Portland. Although he had been the round of the whole country, and received the attentions and gratulations of a whole nation for almost a year, so that the subject might be supposed in some degree to have lost its novelty, yet we doubt whether he had in any place met with a more cordial and warm reception than in this town; and what is more remarkable, notwithstanding the whole year of fatigue duty which he had gone through, witnessing almost the same scenes from day to day, yet he showed not the least mark of apathy, but seemed to greet the old war-worn veterans of the Revolution with as much enthusiasm, to exchange salutations with the public functionaries with as much animation, and to shake hands with the thousands who thronged around him with as much feeling and affection as he possibly could have done on his first arrival in this country. On his arrival in Portland, he was met by the Committee of Arrangements, the Selectmen and citizens of the town on Bramhall's hill, where he was addressed by the Hon. Stephen Longfellow in behalf of the citizens, to which the General replied as usual. A procession was formed to escort him through the towns, including his son and Mons LaVasseur. The military escort consisted of four uniformed companies of light troops. They were the Portland Light Infantry, the Rifle Company, Mechanic Blues and Brunswick Light Infantry; the latter with a spirit that did them much credit, voluntarily marched from Brunswick to this place, a distance of twenty-six miles, in complete uniform, to join the escort of the day. About fifty truckmen dressed in white frocks appeared in the cavalcade and added much to the appearance of the procession.

The General rode in an open carriage, drawn by four white horses, his head uncovered and accompanied by Colonel Dunlap. The procession, as it moved through the principal streets of the town, passed under many beautiful arches of evergreen and roses thrown across the streets in different localities; one across Danforth street, at the intersection of High, with the inscription, "WELCOME LAFAYETTE." "BRANDYWINE 1777." another

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and that its history is a history of growth and development. It is a history of a people who have been able to adapt themselves to a new and changing world, and who have been able to maintain their principles and ideals in the face of adversity. The second fact is that the United States is a nation of immigrants, and that its history is a history of the struggle for a better life. It is a history of a people who have come from all over the world, and who have brought with them their own customs and traditions. The third fact is that the United States is a nation of pioneers, and that its history is a history of exploration and discovery. It is a history of a people who have been able to overcome the hardships of a new and unknown world, and who have been able to create a new and better life for themselves. The fourth fact is that the United States is a nation of freedom, and that its history is a history of the struggle for liberty and justice. It is a history of a people who have been able to maintain their principles and ideals in the face of adversity, and who have been able to create a new and better life for themselves. The fifth fact is that the United States is a nation of progress, and that its history is a history of innovation and achievement. It is a history of a people who have been able to create new and better things, and who have been able to improve the lives of all people. The sixth fact is that the United States is a nation of peace, and that its history is a history of the struggle for peace and harmony. It is a history of a people who have been able to overcome the hardships of a new and unknown world, and who have been able to create a new and better life for themselves. The seventh fact is that the United States is a nation of unity, and that its history is a history of the struggle for a common purpose. It is a history of a people who have been able to overcome the hardships of a new and unknown world, and who have been able to create a new and better life for themselves. The eighth fact is that the United States is a nation of hope, and that its history is a history of the struggle for a better future. It is a history of a people who have been able to overcome the hardships of a new and unknown world, and who have been able to create a new and better life for themselves. The ninth fact is that the United States is a nation of love, and that its history is a history of the struggle for a better world. It is a history of a people who have been able to overcome the hardships of a new and unknown world, and who have been able to create a new and better life for themselves. The tenth fact is that the United States is a nation of faith, and that its history is a history of the struggle for a better life. It is a history of a people who have been able to overcome the hardships of a new and unknown world, and who have been able to create a new and better life for themselves.

across the head of Free street, on which a live eagle was perched, and on the arch these inscriptions—"WASHINGTON AND LAFAYETTE," "WELCOME CHEVALIER," "SANS PEUR ET SANS REPROACH." On Free street the school children numbering about twelve hundred all dressed in uniform greeted him; the girls holding wreaths of flowers which they waved at the General and threw into the street as he passed; and the boys wore badges of blue ribbon on their hats inscribed with "WELCOME LAFAYETTE." The General looked on them with affectionate interest as he passed with his head uncovered before them. An arch was erected at the foot of Free street, inscribed with "WELCOME TO OUR PARRIS." Across Middle at the head of Exchange street, was an arch inscribed "YORKTOWN." At the head of King street another, on which stood a FULL RIGGED MINIATURE SHIP, and upon the arch was inscribed "I SHALL PURCHASE AND FIT OUT A VESSEL FOR MYSELF." Another arch was thrown across Congress street in front of the Universalist church and near the State House, where the Governor and Council were in waiting. Salutes were fired on Bramhall's Hill, Mount Joy and at Fort Preble; and the bells rung during the movement of the procession.

It was estimated that near fifteen thousand people saw LaFayette during the few hours he remained in the town. A platform was erected in front of the State House and covered with an extensive awning where the General was addressed by President Allen of Bowdoin College and in presence of the officers and students of the college, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. After some time spent in greetings, etc., the procession moved to the house of Mr. Daniel Cobb on Free street, where lodgings had been prepared for the General. Here refreshments were taken, and here also he was addressed in behalf of the Grand Lodge of Maine, by William Swan, Esquire, Grand Master, and other members of the Fraternity. And as LaFayette could not extend his journey beyond Portland, he was addressed here by the citizens of Thomaston, Bath, Hallowell, Augusta and Gardiner; to all of which the General responded in his happy way. At 4 o'clock the General partook of a public dinner at Union Hall, which was prepared and served in elegant style. The guest spent the evening at the house of Governor Parris, which was thrown open to the citizens. LaFayette left town Sunday morning about

7 o'clock without any parade and returned to Saco on his way to Vermont. He took breakfast at Captain Spring's in Biddeford, tarried a short time with Colonel Emery, and attended divine service at the church of Rev. Mr. Tracy; immediately after which, he set out for Concord, where he arrived the same night.

The town of Harrison was so named from Hon. Harrison Gray Otis, and was formed from the towns of Bridgton and Otisfield, and was incorporated by act of the Legislature of Massachusetts, March 2, 1805. The part taken from the town of Otisfield was surveyed by George Pierce, Esq., and lay between the town line road, extending northwest and southeast, and Crooked river. The part lying between the old line of division and Long pond, containing about 8,500 acres, formerly constituted the "second division of Bridgton." This was surveyed by Benj. Kimball, Jr., in 1793, who laid out 90 lots of about 90 acres each.

The original bounds of Harrison, as given in the act of incorporation, comprised that territory south of a line east, 15 degrees north, passing through Island pond, and included between Crooked river and Long pond. To form the town of Naples eleven tiers of lots were taken from the southern end, lying between Crooked river and Long pond.

The first town election was held at the home of Naphtali Harmon, near the place where the first town house was built in 1806 or 1807. At this time there were 49 male residents in town, 41 of whom cast ballots at the fall elections. A second town house was erected near the first, in 1825. The third was built in the village, in 1871, at an expense of \$2,200.

The town of Bucksport was first settled in 1762 and was called Buckstown in honor of one of its earliest settlers, Col. Jonathan Buck.

The town was incorporated June 25, 1792. In 1817 the name was changed to Bucksport. The village is beautifully situated on the eastern bank of the Penobscot and enjoys one of the finest harbors that magnificent river affords. Bucksport is the terminal of the Bucksport branch of the Maine Central railroad and is 18 miles from Bangor.

It is the duty of the physician to maintain the highest standard of efficiency in his work. This requires a constant study of the latest developments in his specialty, and a willingness to accept the most advanced methods of treatment. The physician who fails to do this is not only neglecting his duty to his patients, but is also neglecting his duty to himself.

The physician who is not up to date in his knowledge of the latest developments in his specialty is not only neglecting his duty to his patients, but is also neglecting his duty to himself. He is not only neglecting his duty to his patients, but is also neglecting his duty to himself. He is not only neglecting his duty to his patients, but is also neglecting his duty to himself.

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The Hamor Mt. Desert Papers

Eben M. Hamor of West Eden, says the Bar Harbor Times, died November 6, 1910, at the age of 88 years, 7 months and 10 days. The last few years of his life were spent in collecting and copying old records of the Island of Mt. Desert and in compiling all the important events and interesting incidents in the history of the Town of Eden and the island in general. The work fills two large volumes, written in Mr. Hamor's own hand, and it was presented to the town shortly before the author's death.

The Times is publishing extracts from these most valuable records from week to week and we shall occasionally reproduce some of them for the readers of the Journal.

The following is from this collection relating to the petition of John Bernard to the General Court of Massachusetts.

The committee upon the petition of John Bernard submit the following resolve:

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

In the house of Representatives June 14, 1785, whereas John Bernard of Bath in the County of Lincoln hath produced to this court ample testimony of the uniformity, consistency and propriety of his political conduct, previous to, during and since the late war, and whereas the estate of his father Sir Francis Bernard, deceased, has been confiscated to the use of this government, part of which estate so confiscated, to wit the island of Mount Desert was by the last will and testament of said deceased made previous to said confiscation devised to said John and the only property which said John by the will aforesaid, could hold, had not said estate been confiscated, and this court viewing the conduct of said John as meritorious, and commiserating his peculiar situation, and he having petitioned for a grant of the island aforesaid which this court consider to be in degree reasonable, therefore Resolved that one moiety or half part of the island of Mount Desert be and hereby is granted, and from the passing of this resolve shall enure to the said John Bernard, his heirs and assigns forever to hold in fee simple, provided always, that said John shall convey to each person now in the possession of lands, which may by a division of the aforesaid island be assigned to said John such guaranty thereof and upon such terms as the committee appointed by a resolve of the General court passed Oct. 28, 1783 shall direct, within eighteen months from the passing of this Resolve.

Approved June 23—1785 by James Bowden—Governor.

THE HISTORY OF THE

The history of the world is a vast and complex subject, encompassing the lives of countless individuals and the events that have shaped our civilization. From the earliest times to the present day, the human story has been one of constant change and development. The study of history allows us to understand the patterns of human behavior and the forces that have driven our progress. It is a discipline that seeks to uncover the truth about the past, providing us with a deeper understanding of our world and ourselves.

In the early days of the world, the first humans were simple and primitive, living in small groups and relying on nature for their survival. As time passed, they began to develop more complex societies, learning to work together and create tools and technologies that improved their lives. The rise of agriculture and the invention of writing marked significant milestones in human history, paving the way for the development of civilizations and the recording of events for future generations.

Throughout the centuries, the world has been shaped by the actions of great leaders, the struggles of ordinary people, and the forces of nature. The fall of empires and the rise of new ones have been a recurring theme in human history, reflecting the constant cycle of change and renewal. The study of history helps us to see these patterns and understand the reasons behind them, providing us with a sense of perspective and a deeper understanding of our place in the world.

As we look back on the history of the world, we are struck by the resilience of the human spirit and the capacity for growth and progress. Despite the challenges and hardships we have faced, we have always found a way to move forward, creating a world that is more just, more peaceful, and more prosperous than the one we started with. The history of the world is a testament to the power of human ingenuity and the strength of our shared humanity.

Indians In Ancient Georgetown

When my great-grandfather, Thomas Grace Whitney was a youth, and lived in Georgetown, Maine, he was captured by the Indians and spent some time with them, writes Mrs. J. E. Trethewey of Gardiner, in the Lewiston Journal Magazine. It must have been during a lull following one of the wars for they did not seem inclined to be cruel to him, but rather, endeavored in their way to make him happy. He was stolen rather than captured, for it was while he was in the forest cutting wood that they crept up behind him, and almost before he realized what had happened, they had him bound, gagged and blind-folded. He was carried a long distance to their village and here they proceeded to transform him, as far as possible, into an Indian. His hair and skin were stained dark, and he was dressed in Indian garments. They could not, however, change the hue of his blue eyes, nor the soft wavy hair into the coarse, straight locks of the redskin.

Although they were kind to him, and allowed him a certain amount of freedom, yet he was so carefully guarded that weeks passed into months before he found an opportunity to escape. One night when the Indians, having acquired a goodly quantity of liquor, were having a carousal, with the help of an Indian maid, young Whitney made his escape. Before he had reached safety however, his absence was discovered and the redskins put after him like so many hounds. With them at his heels, he pushed his way through forests, swam long distances, leaped walls and finally fell exhausted on the threshold of a settler's cabin. At first, he was taken for an Indian, but his blue eyes and curly hair proclaimed his white blood.

One evening, years after when hostilities were a thing of the past, as he was sitting by his fireside, a small party of Indians called at his door and begged admittance for the night. Their request was willingly granted and as they gathered around the hearth-stone in friendly conversation, Whitney related, how, when a lad he had been abducted by the redskins. After he had finished his tale, one of the Indians, a very old man, arose and went out-of-doors. As he did not return, search was made and it was found that he had prepared to sleep in his canoe. No amount of persuasion could prevail upon him to return indoors. It was thought after, that very likely this was one of Whitney's abductors and fearing recognition, and judging by Indian temperament, perhaps revenge, he dared not to return.

The Deserted Lumber Camp

Through the scent and warmth of the noonday
Or under the stars' friendly gleaming,
In the hot bright glare of the sun
Or sudden rush of the rain;
Bathed in the cool white moonlight
Around it in radiance streaming,
The old camp stands through the summer,
The short bright summer of Maine.

Wild raspberries riot around it,
From sills to the edge of the clearing,
The deer crop the rank wild grass
That grows o'er the path to the door;
And up on the sagging rafters
The squirrels chatter, unfearing
Voices or laughter of men
Or a step on the rotting floor.

But when the wild storm wind of winter
Sweeps in from the east o'er the ocean
Bearing aloft on its pinions
The first flakes, stinging and few—
Drifting and eddying round it,
Then sinking and ceasing from motion—
The old camp comes to its own
And goes back to the life it knew.

The rattle of plates and tin dippers
In the dimly lantern lit morning,
From the hovel's odorous door
A horse's questioning neigh;
The creek of the snow by the dingle
An hour before the dawning,
Laughter and strange wood's oaths
As the men are off and away.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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As the white drifts deepen around it
The old camp knows a desire
For life as it used to be,
With the lumbermen back again;
The stench and steam of the woolens
As they dry out over the fire,
Pipe smoke and laughter and jest
And the low deep voices of men.

The stories told in the evenings
By the Yankee teamsters and choppers,
Babble of Russian or French
From the other men of the crew;
Cookee's satirical chuckle
At the camp-cook's wonderful "whoppers,"
Strange songs of the woods-camp and drive,
Old and yet ever new.

Through the scent and warmth of the noonday
Or under the stars' friendly gleaming,
In the radiant hush of dawn
Or fall of the twilight gray;
With an air of pride in the past
Its present desertion redeeming,
The old camp stands through the seasons
Facing impending decay.

MABEL L. TRUE.

Foxcroft, Maine.

Georgetown is a town in Sagadahoc County, Maine, and formerly embraced Bath, Woolwich and Arrowswic, and includes now only Parker's Island.

Williamson says that John Parker commenced the settlement of this Island in 1829, spent the winter following on its south side, where, when Williamson wrote (1832), there was the appearance of some ancient habitations. It was visited by Captain John Smith in 1614. Amid Indian hostilities this Island was for a time abandoned, but Williamson says, "never forsaken." It was actually purchased of a Sagamore by Parker about 1643. It was incorporated as a town in 1716. (Editor)

Judge George H. Smith

Another of Maine's prominent and worthy citizens, who had been from the first number a subscriber to the Journal and had written us letters of appreciation and encouragement regarding it, died at his home in Presque Isle, Maine, June 15, 1914.

Two of the bright and genial newspaper men of Maine are Virgil G. Eaton, editor-in-chief of the Bangor News, and Sam Connor of the Lewiston Journal.

Mr. Connor had for many years been a warm friend of both Mr. Eaton and the late Judge Smith, and he refers in the Lewiston Journal of a recent date to both and to the touching tribute of Mr. Eaton for his old friend as follows:

"Death, a few days ago, brought to a close an earthly friendship which has lasted for many years and undoubtedly will be resumed in the future life, when Judge George H. Smith of Presque Isle passed away, after a brief illness, of heart disease. This friendship was between the judge and Virgil G. Eaton of Brewer, the veteran newspaper man of Maine and editor of the Bangor News. It began a good many years ago and grew closer and firmer as each passed those milestones known to us as birthdays.

"It was their delight to sit down together and talk over the affairs of life. Judge Smith had a quaint conception of things and an equally quaint way of expressing himself. These joint debates and story telling sessions which they held were always a great pleasure to their friends, who were well satisfied to play the part of listeners. Living, as they did, many miles apart, these occasions were not often, so their friendship had been kept up by correspondence. It is to be regretted that these letters could not have been saved and made into a book. It would have been a readable volume; a book in which laughs would have predominated and gloom hard to find. In all probability the last letter which Judge Smith ever wrote was to his friend Eaton. It told him of his illness and that he was gaining. It was, no doubt, in response to one from the Brewer man, in which that gentleman had told of not being well, for the writer knows that about that time Mr. Eaton was in poor health, though, it is a pleasure to state, he is again well and able to grind out copy.

"Because of this long friendship and intimate knowledge of the man it remained, and was fitting it should be so, for Mr. Eaton

to pay the sweetest tribute to the judge which has been written of him. Mr. Eaton, in an editorial in the Bangor News, says:

'Green be the turf above thee,
Friend of my better days;
None knew thee but to love thee,
None named thee but to praise.'

"'Judge Smith' fully described him to all residents of Maine. Of course there were other Judge Smiths in different parts of Maine. Judge Smith of Dover, Maine, Hon. Bertram L. Smith of Patten (who should be a judge), our own Bangor friend, the late Reuel Smith—many other illustrious Smiths; but Judge George H. Smith of Presque Isle, Maine, was the one person to whom the simple title of 'Judge Smith' fully applied in Maine.

"All people of Maine, regardless of parties and religious beliefs, deeply mourn his untimely decease at Presque Isle last Monday. He had suffered an ill turn a few days previously and had been sent to bed by his Presque Isle physicians. He recovered rapidly, however, and the previous Saturday had written the editorial writer for this paper that he was emerging nicely from the dark woods of sickness, and was making ready at once to go to the Eastern Maine General hospital for a permanent recovery.

"How he was born in Newburg, Maine, June 23, 1853, attended Hampden academy during his youth, moved to Aroostook county, studied law, was admitted to Aroostook county bar, admitted to partnership with the late Judge Louis C. Stearns of Caribou (later of Bangor and Hampden); how he dissolved partnership and began the practice of law in Presque Isle; how he served for eight years as judge of probate for Aroostook county; how he was sent for term after term as republican representative to the Maine Legislature; how he became a power in Maine republican politics; how he might have been sent to the Maine Senate from Aroostook county; how he secured a normal school for Presque Isle from the Maine Legislature, and how, later on, he also secured an appropriation from the Legislature for an Aroostook experimental farm; how he sent his sickly wife to New Mexico for the curing of her tubercular ailment, and how he went thither himself for her greater comforting; how later she returned to Presque Isle to die; how he served for eight years as official reporter of decisions of the Maine supreme judicial court, and how he was always faithful to every trust which was imposed upon him; how he accomplished all this

and died when he was on the eve of his 61st year—no Maine man has fought more nobly or won more victories than this true-blue native of Newburg, Maine.

To summarize, no living or dead man in Maine had a more outspoken and faithful friend than was the late George H. Smith."

Yarmouth history is of peculiar interest. There is a small stream here called Royall or Westecustego river, about 15 miles long. It has a good harbor at its mouth, where the ancient settlements were commenced. On Sept. 22nd, 1680, the township of North Yarmouth was established. It took its name probably from Yarmouth, England. Its boundaries then embraced Freeport, Pownal and Cumberland. This was the eighth town established. William Royall came over in 1630 and purchased this region of Gorges in 1643. In 1658 he settled on the east side of the river, and erected a fort; but in the year 1676 the Indians laid everything waste. In 1680 the settlement was revived. In June 1681, Pres. Danforth and his council met in general assembly. Four years after, there were twelve representatives. Among other judicious laws which were enacted, one imposed a fine of 20 shillings for every pint of intoxicating drink anyone should sell to the Indians.

Orono, the town that is now the "Mecca" for students, was hundreds of years ago the home of two nations of Indians—the Abnakis or Abenagues. In the latter nation, the strongest tribe was the Tarratines, who generally in a battle were the victors. Their largest villages were at Oldtown and at the banks of the Stillwater in Orono. "The settlement of the last named place by the English received its name in honor of Joseph Orono, an Indian chief.

The Tarratines rarely made war upon the whites except under great provocation. For more than a hundred years after the settlement of Maine, no white person was killed by the Penobscot tribe but in self defence." On the contrary, there are many beautiful memories of Indian gratitude and kindness. Joseph Orono was wise and just and asked that some of the grievances under which his people labored should be removed by the whites.

Chief Orono died more than century ago, keenly intellectual in his old age. The remnant of the tribe lives at Indian Island, Oldtown.

The American Medical Association is a non-profit corporation organized for the purpose of promoting the interests of the medical profession and the public. It is organized into a national association and a number of local associations. The national association is organized into a number of departments, each of which is responsible for a particular branch of the medical profession. The local associations are organized into a number of districts, each of which is responsible for a particular branch of the medical profession.

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The Proposed Province of New Ireland

By THE EDITOR.

It is well known that during the Revolution there were some in New England who were not in sympathy with the Colonists in their resistance to what they regarded as the oppression of King George's government, and never adhered to their cause. These were called Loyalists. At one time the British government fostered a scheme of severing a portion of Maine from Massachusetts and erecting it into a province to be colonized by the Loyalists, under the name of New Ireland.¹ August 10, 1780, an order was approved in Cabinet and by the King on the following day from which we make extracts:

It being judged proper and necessary to separate the Country lying to the North East of the Piscataway River from the Province of Massachusetts Bay, is it proposed to erect so much of it as lies between Sawkno River and the St. Croix (which is the South West boundary of Nova Scotia) and to extend from the Sea between two North Lines drawn from the Heads of those Rivers to the Boundary of Canada, into a New Province, which from its situation between the New England Provinces and Nova Scotia, may with great propriety be called New Ireland, especially as the Æra of its establishment is coeval with that of opening the trade of Ireland with the American Provinces. The remainder of the Country lying between the Sawkno River and the Piscatway it is proposed to throw into New Hampshire in order to give that Province a greater Front on the Sea than it now has, and for reasons of deeper policy.

It is proposed that the Constitution of the New Province should be similar to that of East Florida at the outset consisting of only a Governor and Council, a Chief Jusice, and other Civil Officers, provided for by Estimate granted by Parliament, but that a declaration be made of the King's Intention to give it a complete local Legislative whenever the Circumstances of the Province will admit of it; and it may be proper to declare what that Legislative will be, as a Model of the Constitution wished to take place throughout America.

It has been found by sad experience that the Democratic power is predominant in all parts of British America. It is in vain to expect the Governor to possess the Shadow even of the Influence of the Crown to balance it, and the Council in the Royal Governments holding their Seats at the

¹Joseph Williamson, in *Maine Historical Collections*, Vol. 1 (Second Series) p. 147.

The Political Economy of New Ireland

by J. H. M. J. van der Meer

The political economy of New Ireland is a subject which has not yet attracted the attention of the general public. It is a subject which is of great importance to the people of New Ireland, and it is a subject which is of great importance to the people of the world. The political economy of New Ireland is a subject which is of great importance to the people of New Ireland, and it is a subject which is of great importance to the people of the world.

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pleasure of the Governor, Men of personal weight prefer being Members of the Assembly to seats at that Board, and therefore the Members of it being chiefly officers of the Crown without property and but little of the Aristocratic Influence to the Regal Authority of the Governor, altho they form a sort of Middle Branch of the Legislature.

One of its purposes was set forth as follows:

. . . . To reward or Indemnify the Loyal Sufferers from the other Province, and at the same time lay the ground of an Aristocratic Power, the Lands to be granted in large Tracts to the most Meritorious and to be by them leased to the lower People in manner as has been practiced in New York, which is the only Province in which there is a Tenantry, and was the least inclined to Rebellion. The poorest Loyal Sufferers should however have Grants from the Crown.

Dr. John Calef¹ was the American agent for the Loyalists in London, and this matter was later revived by him and in March, 1782 the Cabinet granted the prayer of the petition, but that is as far as it ever progressed.

It has been stated² that the proposed Colony received its death blow from an opinion rendered by the Attorney General of England who entertained scruples about violating the sacredness of the chartered rights of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay.

¹Dr. John Calef was a member of the General Court of Massachusetts Bay in 1769. Documentary History of Maine (Baxter MSS) Vol. 14, p. 79.

²Joseph Williamson, *Ib.* p. 156.

Mr. Samuel Lane Boardman of Augusta, author of "Six Private Libraries of Bangor," reference to which is made in the Journal (Vol. 2, p. 93):

"Had I known you as a booklover you should surely have had an early copy of my book, The Six Private Libraries of Bangor. Instead, I only knew of you as a historian and antiquarian, but I am glad you have a copy now, as I have not a perfect copy myself. All were given away.

I had intended to write a second volume and visited Dr. Coe's library with that object in view. The volume would have embraced also a description of General Hamlin's library, also Wilfred Hennessy's library (Mr. Hennessy is secretary of the Bangor Chamber of Commerce; and the library of Charles Kennedy who is in the E. F. Dillingham book store.)"

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SPRAGUE'S JOURNAL OF MAINE HISTORY

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Postage prepaid on all items.

"We must look a little into that process of nation-making which has been going on since prehistoric ages and is going on here among us today, and from the recorded experience of men in times long past we may gather lessons of infinite value for ourselves and for our children's children."

—JOHN FISKE.

Gathering Material for History

The work of gathering and preserving the historical data and sources of information of today for the use and benefit of the people of tomorrow is not only a pleasant and enjoyable task but is of vast importance as well. The following excerpt from a paper by Prof. Alvord, of the University of Illinois, read at the Seventh Annual Conference of the American Historical Societies at Indianapolis, December 28, 1910, and published in the Annual Report of the American Historical Association for the year 1910—(Washington 1912) p. 251, is an interesting and concise presentation of this thought.

"In the middle of the seventeenth century—about the first third of the seventeenth century—there lived in London a bookseller by the name of Thomason, who was regarded by his neighbors as a crank, because he gathered everything that was printed or written—that floated in the atmosphere in his particular neighborhood—the floatsam and jetsam of life in London. It consisted of printed news letters; it consisted of invitations to dinners; it consisted of notes between one gentleman and another; it consisted of programs of vaudeville shows in Vauxhall Gardens and elsewhere—everything that was a record of the times. He had a vision of posterity and gathered it all; but he did not know how to classify and use it; he simply gathered. He wrote on each one the time and the conditions under which he had collected it. They were tied up and piled in piles, and after his death somebody bought the collection

and presented it to the British Museum, and it lay there until Macaulay found it and used it. He saw in this collection a vision of life during the civil-war period of England, and with the assistance of his imagination he pictured for us, from this collection of odds and ends, the life of that period.

"So I say that any historical society, no matter how broad or narrow its scope, should gather material, for someone has said 'The literary rubbish of one generation is the priceless treasure of the next.' The members of the historical societies should have a vision of posterity. What is interesting to you that has come down from the past? Some old colonial newspaper; some playbill when the English were occupying Philadelphia and having a gay time; something that keeps you in touch with the old days? That all interests you to-day and helps you to rebuild the past, and so what we are gathering to-day will be considered treasures by the next generation. We should have a vision of posterity, and that is the basis on which a historical society should be conducted."

Notes and Fragments

"Minorities, since time began
Have shown the better side of man.
And often in the lists of time
One man has made a cause sublime."

"The Spirit's Work" is the title of a charming little volume of verse by Honorable Job. H. Montgomery, a well known lawyer and public man of Camden, Maine, just issued from the Riverdale Press, Boston.

It is a collection of some delightful gleams of sunshine which have from time to time burst forth from a busy man's life and compiling them in a book makes a valuable addition to the literature of Maine.

From a Maine newspaper of 1906 we find that the Roberts family held a reunion at Silvers Mills in Dexter, Maine, August 23, 1906, when the following persons were present:

Willis and Maybelle Haines, C. D. Roberts and daughter, Marguerite, Mrs. A. H. Fassett and son, Dennis Mr. and Mrs. O. O. Roberts and son, Winfield,

The first of these is the fact that the medical profession is not a homogeneous body. It is composed of many different groups, each with its own interests and its own methods of action. The second is the fact that the medical profession is not a single entity. It is composed of many different groups, each with its own interests and its own methods of action. The third is the fact that the medical profession is not a single entity. It is composed of many different groups, each with its own interests and its own methods of action. The fourth is the fact that the medical profession is not a single entity. It is composed of many different groups, each with its own interests and its own methods of action. The fifth is the fact that the medical profession is not a single entity. It is composed of many different groups, each with its own interests and its own methods of action. The sixth is the fact that the medical profession is not a single entity. It is composed of many different groups, each with its own interests and its own methods of action. The seventh is the fact that the medical profession is not a single entity. It is composed of many different groups, each with its own interests and its own methods of action. The eighth is the fact that the medical profession is not a single entity. It is composed of many different groups, each with its own interests and its own methods of action. The ninth is the fact that the medical profession is not a single entity. It is composed of many different groups, each with its own interests and its own methods of action. The tenth is the fact that the medical profession is not a single entity. It is composed of many different groups, each with its own interests and its own methods of action.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR POLICY

REPORT BY THE
COMMISSION ON THE
INTERNATIONAL LABOR POLICY
PRESENTED TO THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The Commission on the International Labor Policy was organized by the House of Representatives in 1916. Its purpose was to study the international labor policy of the United States and to report thereon to the House. The Commission was composed of seven members, four of whom were members of the House and three of whom were members of the Senate. The Commission held numerous public hearings and received many suggestions from labor organizations and other interested parties. The Commission's report, which was presented to the House in 1917, contains many valuable suggestions for the improvement of the international labor policy of the United States. The Commission believes that the United States should adopt a more active and consistent policy in regard to international labor matters. It believes that the United States should support the principles of the International Labor Organization and should work for the improvement of the conditions of labor in all countries. The Commission also believes that the United States should take steps to protect the rights of labor in foreign countries and should encourage the development of labor unions in all countries.

O. J. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Duane Mower and son, Donald, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bridge, Jr., Mrs. Prudie Davis, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Dinsmore and son, Paul, and Ralph Bailey of Dexter, Mrs. C. A. Bryant, N. M. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Ames Bishop and family, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Carle and family, Elton Carle, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Bearce and family, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Richards, Myron Edgerly, Mrs. Susit Edgerly and Son, Harold, Willie and Earle Roberts and Mrs. Lois J. Hutchinson of Sangerville; Mr. and Mrs. John Chase, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Ames, Mr. H. A. Carle and family and Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Hagen and family of Dover; Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Roberts and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Inman and family of Corinna; Rev. A. P. Andrews and Harry Thurston of Garland; Mrs. Amanda Cole of Guilford; Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Stacey and son, Percy, of Blanchard; Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Roberts of Abbot; Miss Edna Packard of Greenville; Fred P. Roberts, Shirley; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Vincent, Boston, Mass., and Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Leathers of Charleston.

Walter B. Gould and wife, Mertie; Stephen L. Averill and wife, Eva; John W. Gould; Charles B. Gould and wife, Etta; Arthur R. Gould and wife, May; Rena A. Bartlett. The day was greatly enjoyed. The following Tuesday the family visited the old homestead at East Corinth.

Piscataquis County was established in 1838. At the next session of the Legislature the first members of the House of Representatives from the new county were Joseph Crooker of Foxcroft; John Foss of Kingsbury; John J. Lovejoy of Sebec; Ephraim Packard of Blanchard and Joseph Chase of Sebec.

In the first session of the Legislature of Maine which convened at Portland, May 31, 1820, the town of Bangor was classed with Orono and Sunkhase Plantation and their Representative was Jackson Davis.

In 1836 Stephen P. Brown of Dover and Nathan Carpenter of Foxcroft were Representatives in the House of Representatives from Penobscot County.

In speaking of the good roads movement in the Maine, the Journal (Vol. 1-p. 197) said:

"Long before the close of the present century the work of man's art added to Maine's natural scenery, will undoubtedly have made this the most beautiful and picturesque State on the American

the first of these was the discovery of the Mississippi River by the French in 1673. This discovery was made by the French explorer, Robert de La Salle, who was sent by the French government to explore the Mississippi River. He was the first European to see the river and to travel its length. He was also the first to claim the river for France. This discovery was a great triumph for France and it led to the French claim to the entire Mississippi River valley. The French government then sent more explorers to the river and they discovered that the river was much larger than they had thought it was. They also discovered that the river was very fertile and that it was a great source of food for the people who lived along it. This discovery led to the French government's decision to settle in the Mississippi River valley. They built a city called New Orleans in 1718 and it became the capital of the French colony of Louisiana. The French government then sent more settlers to the river and they built many more cities. The French colony of Louisiana grew and it became a very important part of the French empire. The French government then decided to sell Louisiana to the United States in 1803. This was the Louisiana Purchase and it was a great triumph for the United States. The United States then became a much larger country and it was able to expand its territory. The Louisiana Purchase was a great achievement for the United States and it was a great triumph for the French government. The French government then decided to sell Louisiana to the United States in 1803. This was the Louisiana Purchase and it was a great triumph for the United States. The United States then became a much larger country and it was able to expand its territory. The Louisiana Purchase was a great achievement for the United States and it was a great triumph for the French government.

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continent. The historian of the future will record the fact that the primal reason for this was the agitation for "good roads" in Maine, which really began within the last decade and which is so pronounced in this year of grace 1913. This will be regarded as an epoch, the beginning of a new era in road improvement and the preservation of shade trees along the broad highways of the Pine Tree State."

The preservation of shade trees along Maine's highways is not specifically provided for in the good roads law as perhaps it ought to have been, but it is undoubtedly within the discretion of the State Highway Commissioner to make such rules relating to the subject which they may deem proper.

Recently the Honorable Harold M. Sewall of Bath presented to the Commission a Memorial, of which he was the author, signed by himself and a large number of leading and influential men and women of Maine, praying that they "give this whole subject careful and effective attention."

It is one of the most able and eloquent public documents ever written upon any Maine subject and must inevitably produce good results.

One of the most valuable Maine publications that the Journal receives is the Bulletin of the Maine State Library which is issued quarterly at Augusta by Honorable Henry C. Prince, the able State Librarian who is assisted by such efficient co-workers as W. F. Livingston, Asst. Librarian; Jennie M. Cochrane, Cataloguer; Abbie R. Knowles, Reference Librarian; Ida M. Gartley, Stenographer, and O. O. Stetson, Document Clerk.

The July number of the Bulletin contains much of interest and importance, relative to Maine library subjects and historical items, among which is a letter from Hannibal Hamlin, to his brother Cyrus Hamlin dated March 8, 1839, and an exceedingly able and valuable article on the Collaboration of the Thompson Free Library, by Miss M. E. Averill, Librarian.

The Bar Harbor Times is a new Maine weekly newspaper that is bright and attractive, the first number appearing July 11, 1914.

It is published by W. H. Sherman who runs a print shop at Bar Harbor and is also one of its enterprising business men. It is ably edited by Everett B. Harvey. It is independent in politics and says that its "chief aim" will be to promote the natural advantages and attractions of that beautiful region.

From the numbers already received it appears to be undertaking its mission with much vigor and efficiency. One of its most praiseworthy efforts is commencing the publication of the Hamor historical papers, reference to which is made in another part of the Journal.

The Bangor Historical Society has recently issued a valuable little volume of 88 pages being a complete account of its proceedings at its fiftieth anniversary held at the Public Library in Bangor, April 8, 1914. It is a credit to this Society and contains much important historical data relating to the early history of Bangor, not otherwise obtainable. The addresses of its president, Honorable Henry Lord, its secretary, Edward Mitchell Blanding and the personal reminiscences of the venerable Elanathan Freeman Duren, secretary 1864-1902, are especially noticeable along these lines.

Skowhegan originally was a part of Canaan, and its first settler was Peter Hayward, who built his log cabin near Skowhegan Falls in 1771. Afterwards the part called Skowhegan was set off and called Milburn, and in 1814, it was divided and called Milburn and Bloomfield. In 1823, Milburn was incorporated, but the people preferred to keep the ancient name of the place and it was renamed Skowhegan which name it still retains. The name of Skowhegan was given by the Indians, and signifies "a place to watch." Skowhegan Falls was an ancient name, having been a noted locality for the Indians to "watch" for and to catch salmon. The first officials were moderator, Joseph Patten, town clerk, Samuel Weston, selectmen, Benjamin Eaton, Joseph Merrill, Samuel Weston and Josiah Parlin. Skowhegan was the home of Gov. Abner Coburn, whose public-spirited beneficence was known far and wide. The present town library building was in large part erected by the aid of money bequeathed by him and added to by the citizens. Many other enterprises received his support.

The first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This discovery led to a great influx of people to California, and the state became a great center of population. The second was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Colorado, and the state became a great center of population. The third was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Nevada, and the state became a great center of population.

The fourth was the discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Idaho, and the state became a great center of population. The fifth was the discovery of gold in Montana in 1862. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Montana, and the state became a great center of population. The sixth was the discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1869. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Wyoming, and the state became a great center of population.

The seventh was the discovery of gold in Utah in 1871. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Utah, and the state became a great center of population. The eighth was the discovery of gold in Arizona in 1873. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Arizona, and the state became a great center of population. The ninth was the discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1874. This discovery led to a great influx of people to New Mexico, and the state became a great center of population. The tenth was the discovery of gold in Texas in 1875. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Texas, and the state became a great center of population.

Sayings of Subscribers

Frank C. Merritt of Washington, D. C., Private Secretary to Honorable Frank E. Guernsey, Member of Congress from Maine, says:

"The Journal is one magazine which I read through. Most of the publications which come to my notice I simply glance over as that is about all I have time to do, but this one I read every word of and enjoy it very much."

S. P. Crosby, Attorney at Law, St. Paul, Minn.:

"I have very much enjoyed reading each number of your Journal of Maine History, especially the July number containing Sangerville's Centennial.

I have often thought that the man who left his native state and adopted another as his home (often some distance away) maybe more frequently recalls to mind the scenes and incidents of his native state than permanent residents do.

Gilman's Corner, or South Sangerville, was the nearest point in Piscataquis county (for Dexter lawyers) to bring trial justice actions 30 or 40 years ago, and as law student many a justice's writ have I made returnable before Ira F. Hayes, Trial Justice. Squire Hayes tried the litigated cases in the old store building at the corner and I recall several cases, both civil and criminal, that were very numerous.

I brought one action on a promissory note of about \$15.00 and Brother W. E. Parsons defended, the identical gentlemen who delivered the able oration. I remember I offered the note in evidence and rested,—presuming that I had made out a prima facie case. But after the defendant's counsel said "we deny the signature," and then followed more or less of an informal argument on both sides. Whether logical or otherwise the Justice became staggered and dumfounded and did not know for the time which way to turn.

We both enjoyed ourselves and laughed heartily,—Brother Parsons laughing the loudest. Later Justice Hayes announced his decision for the defendant and plaintiff appealed. After the appeal was lodged in the higher Court a compromise was effected,—the defendant paying something,—which ended the small case,—which was worth more in amusement than the amount involved.

Introduction to Algebra

The purpose of this book is to provide a clear and concise introduction to the fundamental concepts and techniques of algebra. It is designed for students who are beginning their study of algebra and for those who need a refresher on the basic principles. The book covers the following topics:

- 1. The real number system and its properties.
- 2. The operations of addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division.
- 3. The laws of exponents and radicals.
- 4. The theory of equations and inequalities.
- 5. The theory of functions and graphs.

The book is written in a clear and concise style, with many examples and exercises to illustrate the concepts. The exercises are designed to help students understand the theory and to develop their problem-solving skills. The book is divided into chapters, each dealing with a specific topic. The chapters are arranged in a logical sequence, starting with the real number system and ending with the theory of functions and graphs. The book is suitable for use as a textbook in a high school or college algebra course, or as a reference book for students who need a refresher on the basic principles of algebra.

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Freeman D. Dearth, a promising lawyer and former Postmaster of Dexter, Maine:

"I enjoy reading the Journal with a great deal of satisfaction and especially the Sangerville Centennial edition."

Honorable Stanley Plummer, Dexter, Maine, formerly Member of the Maine Senate and House of Representatives:

"I read the Journal with much pleasure and interest and regard it as a very valuable publication."

S. F. Atwood, a well known business man of Foxcroft, Maine:

"I was especially interested in your account of General Boyd, one time owner of the each half of the town of Kilmarnock, now Medford, and of the town of Orneville. A long story might be told of the 30 or 40 years of expense and litigation in settling land titles resulting from the original grant to General Boyd."

Edward K. Gould, attorney at Law, Rockland, Maine, and Past President of the Maine S. A. R.:

"I value the Journal very much and think you are doing a great work in the historical line in undertaking and carrying forward its publication."

Dr. Philip H. Vaughn, Mgr., of Vaughn's Hospital, Yarmouth, Me.:

"I am greatly pleased with Sprague's Journal of Maine History. It is a most valuable and interesting publication and should be patronized by all who take an interest in the State of Maine and especially of its early history."

M. A. Johnson, a leading and well known Attorney of Rockland, Maine:

"I have read your Journal with great interest and take great pleasure in renewing my subscription. You are to be congratulated on your historical efforts. Your magazine is a gem now and in the future will occupy a suitable and prominent place in the archives of the State."

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Honorable Samuel N. Campbell of Cherryfield, Maine, formerly Member of the Maine Legislature and Executive Council:

"I have enjoyed your magazine very much and trust you will have abundant encouragement to continue its publication."

Honorable Wainwright Cushing, a prominent business man of Foxcroft, Maine and Manufacturer of Cushing's Perfection Dyes, and formerly Member of the Executive Council of Maine:

"I read each number of Sprague's Journal of Maine History carefully and with great interest and then send them to some absent friend. The July number went to H. W. Macomber, Esq. of Carroll, Iowa, who was a native of Milo, Maine."

Mr. T. H. Smith, Chicago, Ill.:

"I have been favored this month with two copies of the Journal of Maine History. The regular number which had lots in it of interest to me and now the Sangerville number. When I saw the last I thought 'what about Sangerville interests me?' But when I came to read it I found lots to interest me and to make me feel that it would be a good thing if all those grand old Maine towns could be written up in that way, for I found I had quite a number of names to draw to. Stanley Plummer, whom I knew in Maine and later used to meet when he was circulating out this way. Whiting S. Clark with whom I was intimate in Bangor, and whom I met on the train coming this way back from Des Moines, Iowa, when he had decided to locate there and was going back after his family. Colonel Charles A. Clark whom I did not know then but did at Webster City, Iowa, and later at Cedar Rapids when he was high on the legal staff of the C. & N. W. Railway. If I cipher it out right W. O. Ayer who had the paper on Captain A. F. Wade, is the Rev. W. O. Ayer, son of W. O. Ayer, a merchant in Bangor and if so a school mate in the High school at Bangor."

The name of Wm. Lowney of Sebec who I take to have been Squire Lowney of Sebec and the grandfather of Walter M. Lowney of Boston of Lowney's Chocolates, and a good many more names familiar to me.

In a recent number I saw a reference to my old friend David D. Stewart of St. Albans by which I judge he is still hale and hearty.

When he learned in 1872 that I was going on a western trip he said when in Minneapolis I must see his brother there who was known then locally as 'Elder Stewart.'

He gave the Library to St. Albans and you may know more of him than I do. He had a large amount of real estate then and would not part with any of it. When anyone wanted to buy any of it he would make an excuse for not selling that he *could not get his wife to sign the deed*. As he never married you will appreciate the fun of it. But this is rambling. I started out to voice my appreciation of the Journal and the pleasure I take in seeing the names of old acquaintances.

In 1861 and 1862 I was a student of Foxcroft Academy and remember a good many of the then residents there.

Keep up the good work."

Mr. Archie Lee Talbot of Lewiston well known writer on Maine historical subjects;

"You are writing a valuable historical work, and I am glad to know that it is appreciated. Knowing your ability and taste for historical research I expected a good Magazine and I have not been disappointed."

Mr. E. A. Cummings of Bangor, Maine, says:

"Am very much interested in your historical work."

I shall know but one country. The ends I aim at shall be my country's, my God's, and Truth's. I was born an American; I live an American; I shall die an American.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

Speech. July 17, 1850. p. 437.

Bishop Warburton is reported to have said that high birth was a thing which he never knew any one disparage except those who had it not, and he never knew any one make a boast of it who had anything else to be proud of.

WHATELY.

Annotation on Bacon's Essay.

Waldoboro, the 32nd town to be incorporated in Maine, was founded in 1739 by Samuel Waldo, for whom the place was named. It was settled in 1748 by German emigrants brought there by Gen. Waldo, and German names, still linger there now. These were of the Lutheran sect., but they were gradually absorbed by the Puritan churches and to-day their descendants are without a Lutheran church in that whole region. They did not therefore introduce a diverse element in religion, and their descendants have become thoroughly assimilated with the native population. Waldoboro was incorporated as a town June 29, 1773.

Boast not thyself of to-morrow; for thou knowest not what a day may bring forth.—Old Testament. Proverbs xxvii. 1.

No man can tell what the future may bring forth, and small opportunities are often the beginning of great enterprises.

DEMOSTHENES. Ad Leptinem. 162.

New Mount Kineo House and Annex

Moosehead Lake, Kineo, Maine

In the Centre of the Great Wilderness on a Peninsula Under the
Shadow of Mount Kineo

On the east side of the most beautiful lake in New England, forty miles long and twenty miles wide, dotted with islands, and with hundreds of smaller lakes and streams in easy proximity, in the midst of some of the grandest scenery in America, is the

NEW MOUNT KINEO HOUSE and ANNEX

recently remodeled and with many improvements added; making it second to none for comfort, convenience and recreation.

It is a Palace in the Maine woods and in the heart of the great game region.
This region leads all others for trout and salmon, Spring and Summer fishing.

**The NEW MOUNT KINEO HOUSE opens June 27, remaining
open to September 28th. New Annex opens May 16, closes Sept. 28**

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C. A. JUDKINS, Manager.

THE WORK OF SPRAGUE'S JOURNAL OF MAINE HISTORY

has been heartily endorsed by the press of Maine and other leading Journals in the country and by many of the most prominent men of Maine and New England.

Thus we desire to call your attention to the fact that this is the only publication in the world today that is devoted exclusively to the advancement of historical subjects and historical research along the lines of Maine's early history.

We need the hearty aid and co-operation of every person in Maine interested in this matter. If you are not a subscriber, kindly send your name and address with one dollar for one year's subscription. If you are already a subscriber, bear in mind that the success of the enterprise owes much to prompt payments.

Sprague's Journal of Maine History
DOVER, MAINE

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THE JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

which is every year published in London and
is the only journal of the kind in the world.
It is published by the Royal Anthropological Institute,
21, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.1.

The Journal is published quarterly, and contains
original researches, and reports of the progress of
the various branches of Anthropology, and of the
general history of the human race.

The Journal is published by the Royal Anthropological
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County of Washington - }
Essexport Late Plantations No 1

A Second Certificate

August 27. 1803

These may certify that Mark Allan has taken the Oath of Allegiance, and complied with other conditions as a settler since the year 1784, agreeable to a Resolⁿ of the General Court bearing date the 17th June 1791, which intitled him to One hundred Acres of Land, And Lot Number in the first part of the second division, as signed him by the subscribers, Committee for buying and Lands in said Town -

Wm. Allan.


Settler's Land Certificate Issued by Colonel John Allan to his son Mark Allan. Now in possession of
Honorable William R. Allan of Dennysville, Maine.

Sprague's Journal of Maine History

Vol. II

FEBRUARY, 1915

No. 5

Colonel John Allan

By JOHN FRANCIS SPRAGUE.

Colonel John Allan of Revolutionary fame, and who was especially prominent during that period in Eastern Maine, deserves much greater mention and consideration than historians have ever bestowed upon him.

This seeming neglect of one who is entitled to much honor is easily accounted for. His position under General Washington as Superintendent of the Indians of Eastern Maine did not bring him into the lime light of those times, although his duties were arduous and required skill, executive ability, keen foresight and sagacity, which attributes he possessed to a marked degree. In executing this important mission he was not identified with any of the memorable battles of the Revolution and hence his name is not prominently inscribed upon the roll of the famous men of that great struggle.

His services for the cause of the American Colonies again brings into prominence Passamaquoddy Bay and the historic town of Machias, that being his headquarters.

John Allan was the eldest son of William Allan, one of the earliest settlers of Halifax, Nova Scotia, and was born in Edinburgh Castle, Scotland, Jan. 3, 1746. His father, William Allan, was born about the year 1720; was a Scottish gentleman of means and an officer in the British Army. He married July 9, 1744, Isabella Maxwell, the daughter of Sir Eustace Maxwell a gentleman of Scotland, and at the time of the birth of his son, in Jan., 1746, he was temporarily residing in Edinburgh Castle where he and his family had sought refuge during the troubles of the Rebellion.

From 1748 to 1750 there was quite a large emigration from England to the Nova Scotia coast, and it was about this time that William Allan settled at Halifax where he remained for a short time and then moved to Fort Lawrence where he resided until about 1759. It is supposed that he was a British officer at this time. This was when the French Acadians were deported by the English government. Subsequently the fall of Quebec, which surrendered

Original Articles

Volume 1, Number 1, January 1912

The first article in this issue is by Dr. J. H. Hodge, of the University of Chicago, who discusses the importance of the history of the patient in the diagnosis of disease. He points out that the history is often the most valuable source of information, and that the physician should always take a careful history of the patient's illness.

Dr. Hodge also discusses the importance of the physical examination in the diagnosis of disease. He points out that the physical examination is often the most valuable source of information, and that the physician should always take a careful physical examination of the patient.

Dr. Hodge also discusses the importance of the laboratory examination in the diagnosis of disease. He points out that the laboratory examination is often the most valuable source of information, and that the physician should always take a careful laboratory examination of the patient.

Dr. Hodge also discusses the importance of the treatment of disease. He points out that the treatment is often the most valuable source of information, and that the physician should always take a careful treatment of the patient.

Dr. Hodge also discusses the importance of the prognosis of disease. He points out that the prognosis is often the most valuable source of information, and that the physician should always take a careful prognosis of the patient.

Dr. Hodge also discusses the importance of the follow-up of the patient. He points out that the follow-up is often the most valuable source of information, and that the physician should always take a careful follow-up of the patient.

all of the French possessions on this continent to the English, caused a great change in the affairs of Nova Scotia. The British government made many grants of that part of the Province from which the Acadians had been removed to officers of the army, and it is supposed that William Allan received a large grant of land at that time.¹

He married Mary Patton, October 10, 1767.

From his father's domain John acquired a farm of 348 acres situated in the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland. Its location was seven miles from Fort Cumberland, on the road to Bay Verte, which he named "Invermary."

While a young man in Nova Scotia he held the offices of justice of the peace, clerk of the sessions, and clerk of the supreme court. In the spring of 1770 he was elected a representative to the provincial assembly, which position he held until June 28, 1776, when his seat was declared vacant for non-attendance.

Like all of the people of Canada and the provinces he had from the first taken a lively interest in the strife and contentions which Great Britain was engaged in with her American Colonies and his sympathies were entirely with the western colonists in their efforts to obtain justice from the Crown and he openly and fearlessly espoused their cause. As he was a man of standing and influence in the community and a member of the provincial legislature his positive opinions in this regard soon attracted the attention and the censure of the government authorities, and he was notified to desist, which he refused to do. Then the provincial government began to lay their plans to apprehend him for treason to the king. When he learned this and after becoming convinced that his life was in danger he resolved to make his escape from the province and cast his lot with the colonies, which he did August 3, 1776, arriving at Passamaquoddy on the eleventh day of August, and entering Machias Bay three days later. Previous to his departure he had visited the Mic-Mac Indians which was a large and powerful tribe that dominated the Nova Scotia territory. These Indians had for a long time been under the influence and teachings of the Jesuits. Their kindness toward and fair treatment of them had made the Indians the natural allies of the French; they had embraced the Catholic religion, and while entertaining great affection

¹Military Operations in Eastern Maine and Nova Scotia by Frederic Kidder 1867, p. 9.

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for them they looked upon the English as intruders in their country. It evidently occurred to Allan that he could for these reasons induce them to espouse the cause of the colonists against the hated English. In this attempt he was successful and when he sailed for Passamaquoddy several of these Indians accompanied him.

During the month of the following October Mr. Allan sailed from Machias for the Piscataqua river and arrived there on the 3d of November. Thence by stage to Boston, where he arrived on the 7th. Here he saw many prominent men in relation to the affairs of Eastern Maine in the war, including Messrs. Adams, Austin and the members of the council, but little promise of aid in furnishing the Indians with supplies could be given, owing to the great need and scarcity at home, and he therefore determined to visit Congress and lay the matter before that body.

On the 29th of November he started from Boston, on horseback for Philadelphia, passing through the states of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York and Pennsylvania. His journal of this trip is very interesting, and gives many incidents as they occurred. At Providence he called on Governor Cook, and at Norwich met Governor Trumbull of Connecticut, who gave him a pass through the country. He arrived at Hartford, Dec. 6th, and thence went to Fishkill, where he crossed the Hudson river, avoiding New York City, then in possession of the British. After a variety of adventures and hardships, owing to the roughness of the country, he fell in with General Gates, whom he accompanied to the headquarters of General Washington, to whom he was presented and with whom he dined on Sunday, December 22d. On the 25th, he left for Philadelphia, and the next day heard that Washington had crossed the Delaware. The weather being bitter cold, he had a difficult journey to Baltimore, where he finally arrived on the 30th. He was received by Congress on the 4th of January, and gave them a full statement of matters in the provinces. He was soon after appointed Superintendent of the Eastern Indians and Colonel of Infantry, and having received his instructions from Honorable John Hancock, he left Baltimore on the 17th, for Boston. He arrived at the latter place on the 3d of February, having received intelligence on the way of Colonel Eddy's disastrous repulse at Fort Cumberland.

After the attack on Fort Cumberland the government of Nova Scotia was very much exasperated. The following are extracts from their records at that time:

At a Council holden at Halifax, on the 17th Nov., 1776, Present the Honorable the Lieut. Governor, the Honorable Charles Morris, Richard Bulkly, Henry Morton, Jonathan Binney, Arthur Goold, John Butler.

On certain intelligence having been received, that Jonathan Eddy, William Howe & Samuel Rogers have been to the utmost of their power exciting & stirring up disaffection & rebellion among the people of the county of Cumberland, & are actually before the fort at Cumberland with a considerable number of rebels from New England, together with some Acadians & Indians. It was therefore resolved to offer £200, Reward for apprehending Jonathan Eddy & £100, for taking each of the others, so that they be brought to justice. Also £100, for apprehending of John Allan, who has been deeply concerned in exciting the said rebellion.

Kidder in his memoir of Colonel Allan published in his work, "Military Operations in Eastern Maine and Nova Scotia" previously cited, says:

The conduct of the soldiers at Cumberland after they had defeated Eddy was very savage; they burnt many of the houses of the persons who had fled to the States, and Col. Allan's was one of the first destroyed with nearly all its contents. His family fled without other clothing than they happened to have on at the moment, and hid themselves three days in the woods almost without food. Mrs. Allan crawled up to the smoking ruins of her late happy home, and found some potatoes which had been baked, or rather burnt by the fire. On these, she and her five little ones subsisted till she was found almost in a starving condition by her father, Mark Patton, who took her home and made her comfortable. His house was soon surrounded by British soldiers, who demanded the immediate surrender of the rebel's wife. Resistance was useless, and she was carried to Halifax a prisoner, though still very ill, leaving her three little boys at their grandfather's. She was taken before the governor who commanded her to tell where her husband was, or be imprisoned. She remained firm, and gave them no information for some weeks. She then told her persecutors that "her husband had escaped to a free country."

Mrs. Allan remained in prison at Halifax, six or eight months, separated from husband and children. She was small in stature, delicate in constitution, and not well suited to this kind of treatment. She was often insulted, and suffered much from the insolence and brutality of her overseers. At the sacking of her house many valuable articles were burned and destroyed; others were carried off by the soldiery. Among the latter were several silk dresses, which were given to the soldiers' wives who by wearing them in her presence, strove to annoy and wound her feelings in every possible way.

After Colonel Allan's return from his visit to Congress, and his interview with Washington, he remained in Boston about three months, urging upon the members of the council the necessity of protection to the eastern part of Maine, as well as the great advantage to the country of taking possession of the western part of Nova Scotia, and advocating the sending of an armed force for that

purpose, which they consented to do. But above all he represented the condition of the Indians there, and the absolute need of conciliating and assisting them by establishing truck-houses to furnish them with the articles they so much needed.

In 1777 the Americans were convinced that all of the settlements in Eastern Maine were so unprotected that they were in great danger of invasion by the English and that action should be taken to enlist the Indians of Nova Scotia and the St. John river in behalf of the American cause and to take such other action to protect our frontier as might be necessary, and more especially to obtain complete knowledge of the condition and standing of the enemy in that region. June 5, 1777 the Council of Massachusetts Bay passed upon a letter received from Mr. Hancock and a resolve of Congress relative to this matter.² Among other things the record of this Council avers:

At a meeting of the General Court of the Massachusetts Bay Colony held September 16, 1777, it was voted and resolved that:

Three hundred men including officers be immediately Raised By inlistment in the Eastern parts of this State; To the Eastward of the County of Cumberland and formed into three Companies consisting of 100 men Each Including officers Each Company to be commanded by one Captain one first Lie't one Second Lie't and one Ensign, the whole to be commanded by Lie't Colonel Phineas Nevers & Major George Stillman and that they be commissioned accordingly and the whole to be Stationed at Machias and to Continue in Service to the last day of December next unless sooner discharged.

At the same time Mr. Allan received an appointment as Colonel to command the Indians in the Eastern parts of Maine as follows:³

Resolved that John Allan, Esq. be and hereby is appointed Colonel to Command the Indians in the Eastern parts of this State and the Council is hereby directed to Commissionate him accordingly. And it is further Resolved that John Allan Esq be & he is hereby authorized to take into the service and pay of this State Such and so many of the Eastern Indians as he shall be able to procure & think proper.

That an expedition to the River St. Johns in Nova Scotia, is not only necessary in order to secure the Inhabitants of the Counties of Cumberland & Sunbury (who have applied to Congress for protection) in that State, from the cruel oppression & violence of our common enemy; but also, for the preservation of all our Settlements lying to the Eastward of Casco-Bay; & for preventing that Short & easy communication between our enemies in Canada with those in Nova Scotia, through said River, which they are now fortifying for that purpose.

²Documentary History of Maine (Baxter Mss.) Vol. 14, p. 419.

³Documentary History of Maine. (Baxter Mss.) Vol. 15, p. 211.

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That in order to carry this expedition into effect, there be one Regiment raised, as soon as possible in the Counties of Lincoln & Cumberland within this State, to consist of 728 men Officers included, & to be upon the continental establishment, be raised by enlistment for a term not exceeding Six Months.

That there be a sufficient naval force provided, to Convey all the necessary stores to said River, or such other place as may be ordered; not only sufficient for said Regiment, but also for such volunteers & Indians as may join them in this expedition for Securing that part of the Country against the depredations of the Independency of the United States of America.

That a general Officer be appointed by the whole Court, to command & direct this whole affair, under such orders as may from time to time be given him by the Council, to whom he frequently make return of the State & circumstances of the forces, & all proceedings in this expedition.

Subsequently he subscribed to an oath of allegiance as follows:

State of Massachusetts Bay—

I John Allan, Do Acknowledge, The United States of America, to be Free Independent, and Sovereign States, and Declare that the People Thereof Owe no Allegiance or Obediance to George the Third King of Great Britain, and I renounce refuse and Abjure Any Allegiance or Obediance to him, And I Do Swear that I will to the Utmost of my Power Support, Maintain, And Defend the said United States, Against the Said George the third, King &c—his Heier and Successors, and his or their Abettors, Assistants and Adherents, And Will Serve the said United States in the Offices of Superintendent and Commander in Chief of Indians Eastern Department, Which I now hold, With Fidelity, According to the Best of my Skill and Understanding So help me God—

JNO. ALLAN.

Lincoln ss. Machias Apr'l 15th 1778

This day the Above Mentioned John Allan Esq'r Personally Appeared & Made Solemn Oath to the foregoing Declaration
By him Subscribed—

Before me.

ALEX: CAMPBELL, Jus't peace

Colonel Allan was appointed and commissioned to take charge of what is known in history as the St. John Expedition. He left Machias in June of that year and returned the latter part of the following August. The net result of this movement was the obtaining of much valuable information and establishing to a great extent friendly relations with the Indian tribes, which lasted until the close of the Revolution. The value of Colonel Allan's services in this respect and throughout the war, in maintaining peace with the Eastern Indians and often securing them as our allies, can never be fully estimated. He was, both by temperament and ability, eminently well qualified for such a service. Then the Eastern Indians, having for generations been under the tutorage of the

Jesuits, had probably not acquired such an intense hatred for all white men as had those of western Maine and other parts of New England. They did not regard them collectively as their common enemy, but did distrust the English and believed that they had generally wronged and cheated them and were desirous of revenge. Such conditions as these of course made Colonel Allan's task far easier than it might have been had he filled a similar position west of the Kennebec.

When he returned to Machias from the St. John river he brought with him a large number of Indian warriors with their families who remained true to the Americans as long as hostilities continued.

There is plenty of evidence that General Washington placed implicit confidence in his conduct and supervision of the Indian affairs on the eastern frontier. It is also apparent that when Colonel Allan united his fortunes with the people of Passamaquoddy and Machias they were in dire distress and exposed to danger from threatened invasion of their settlements by the English from Nova Scotia. This is well proven by the correspondence of Rev. James Lyon, chairman of the committee of safety, Benjamin Foster, Colonel Jonathan Eddy and others with the officers of Massachusetts and the Continental Congress.

In a letter under date of August 5, 1777, Mr. Lyon says:

.....My people are so reduced, that they cannot provide for themselves, otherwise they would never have applied to your Honors for so much assistance; consequently I have been obliged to strain every nerve, even to the neglect of my proper agreeable business, in order to procure the bare necessities of life, but thro' want of the proper means, I have failed in a great measure, & have suffered much both in body & mind, my bread is Indian procured with great difficulty, my drink water, my meat moose, & my clothing rags, & many of these the dear partner of my misfortunes, who was tenderly educated, has been obliged to beg from those who could illy spare them, but notwithstanding my extreme trials, I have exerted myself to the utmost of my abilities, as a member of the committee & a faithful subject of the State of the Massachusetts, by day & night, & shall continue so to do, when my duty calls upon me, to assist with my feeble abilities the community in which I live.*

And three days later (August 8) Benjamin Foster wrote the Council:

.....The Distresses of this place have been so often laid before you, that you are doubtless weary of hearing from us, & nothing but our Necessity could induce us to trouble you any further, but our Distress is so great that I cannot Refrain.

*Documentary History of Maine (Baxter Mss.) Vol. 15, p. 7

We are not only destitute to a great Degree of the Necessaries of Life (exclusive of what your Honors were pleas'd to send here for the Troops yet to be raised) but we are also threaten'd with a powerful Armament from Nova Scotia to destroy us. We have certain Intelligence that a 50 Gun Ship & some Transports have been fitted out at Halifax & were ready to sail for this Place 12 Days ago; These are to be join'd by 500 Men from St John's River; We Expect them every hour, & God only knows what will become of us! We have no Strength to resist such a Force, & yet Resist we must.

We have no assistance (tho' long expected) from Boston except a few Officers without Men! Not Twenty of the two Regiments are yet arriv'd here! Nor can we call in the Militia, for they are so destitute of Provision that they can't leave their families (about 50 Minute Men only expected) to our Assistance from the whole regiment.⁹

There seems to be no doubt about the designs of the English to capture and hold Machias and the eastern frontier. That the expedition to St. John may have precipitated a crisis is probably true. At any rate the Governor of Nova Scotia professing to believe that this would be followed by further raids by Colonel Allan's forces decided to proceed with armed vessels to Machias for the purpose of capturing it. He applied to Sir George Collier, who was at Halifax with a fleet of several war vessels, for aid, who put to sea with four armed frigates and arrived in Machias Bay August 13, 1777. Machias was however ably defended by the forces under command of Colonel Foster and this attempt proved a failure. In this battle the Indians were loyal and rendered valiant service to the Americans. Thus the conditions were precarious and alarming when Colonel Allan finally assumed command and had full control of the situation. Congress was now aware of the danger and thereafter acted with more promptness than ever before in furnishing supplies, arms and ammunition to the militia and people of Machias and Eastern Maine. One of the greatest troubles that he encountered in keeping the Indians peaceable and loyal was the persistence of inn holders and others to sell them intoxicating liquors. White men would also cheat them in trade, steal their furs and commit other depredations, all of which tended to disturb and make more difficult the work in which he was engaged.

The following issued by Colonel Allan was in the nature of a proclamation to the inhabitants, although it is not clear just how it was circulated among them or made public.⁹

⁹Ib. p. 9.

⁹Ib. p. 104.

Mechias Septem'r 8th 1777—

Whereas notwithstanding the Repeated Requests of the Subscribers to the Inn holders & other Inhabitants of this place the former in particular, not to Admit of Trading with the Indians in their several Houses or Otherwise, Particularly the Furnishing Spiritious Liquors as it had a Tendency to the most pernicious Consequences to the United States. Still Several people persists in the Diabolical practice, & not only furnishes Liquors, but Embezzles the Indians property—

The United States have been at a very Great Expence in furnishing the Several Truck Houses particularly, that at this place, in Order that the Indians may have Such Necessarys as they May Want—

This is done to prevent their Going to the enemy for assistance which if the Case the Consequence will be very fatal to this Eastern Country—

But notwithstanding the Generous & Humane Disposition of Congress & the General Court towards this part in regard to Keeping the Intriests of the Indians; Still some person (Whome the publick Cannot Look upon in any other Light then Enemy's to their Country who are dayly Involving this Bleeding Continent Deeper into all the horrors of Warr to Satisfy their Insatiable & Voracious appetites) are takeing from Missarible Savages— (who Fled from their own Homes to help the States) their Necessarys for a Quarter of their Value, Which the publick has been at so Great Expence in procuring, by Which amoung Many Other Evils they must again become Naked, which will be difficult for the States to Replenish in the present Critical Situation of Affairs in these parts—

Many persons may suppose that the Indians Takes no Notice of Such proceedings, but Immediately when known abroad, the Whole Body resent it, & Seldom (with Difficulty) Satisfaction is Given, for Fighting and other Evils Arrises Amoung themselves which the English may be Strangers to—

The Subscriber has Taken every Legal Step Consistant with his authority from Congress to Secure their Interiests, but the Task Appears to Grow Harder every day, particularly Occationed by the Reason before mentioned, which if practiz'd In, he will be Under the Necessity of Removing from this place Immediately, which is Detirmind, in Order to Keep the Indians from Returning Into the Enemy's Country, as the Sober Sett Cannot Stay if Such proceeding are Tolerated—

As the Subscriber doe not Chuse to Enter Into Broils and Quarrels with perticular persons in this Critical Time, He wend once More Request the favour of those persons Who presists in this practice, as well as Others, Not to have any Dealings what Ever with the Indians and In perticular Not to furnish them With Strong Liquor—

And he also Expects that the Good people of this District will take perticular Notice of Such Offenders, which may Come to their Knowledge & every person who will prosicute to Conviction, or Inform so that the Offender or Offenders may be Convicted, shall Receive three pounds, above what is Allowed by the Hono'ble the Gene'l Court of This State—

It is Earnestly requested that the Gentlemen of the Army Militia as well as Continental, will take perticular Notice of Those Incendarys and Misscrents & Order the Diffrient Cores, to see the Resolves of the Gene'l Court put duly Into Execution NB an Indian yesterday (Lordsday) had a Moose

kin taken from him for a Case Bottle Clove Water (two thirds of it Real Water) Several Skins of Peltry & Other things missing—

Jno Allan Continental agent for Indian Eastern Department—

A True Copy

Attest Lew's Fred'k De Lesdernier J. P.

The Council at Boston made every effort to conciliate the Indians. A letter to "Ambroise and other Indians under Col. Allan" dated Sept. 15, 1777 addresses them as "Friends and Brethren" and thanks them profusely for their "Valor and good Conduct in opposing the Enemy in the attack they lately made on the settlements at Machias."

Feb. 25, 1778 in a Council report appears the following:

A Committee of Both Houses upon the Petition of the Com'tee of Machias and several Letters from Col'o John Allan, have considered the same; and apprehend that the retaining and securing the Several Tribes of Eastern Indians in the Friendship and Service of the United States is a matter of the utmost importance to the safety and Defence of so Valuable a part of this State as the Eastern Country, and to this end your Committee apprehend that it is absolutely Necessary that the Truck house at Machias should be supplied with Cloth, Corn, Rum, & every Kind of stores Necessary for such a Department as the best means to secure the several Tribes of Indians from taking part with the Enemy—Your Com'tee further report that it will be expedient for the safety of Machias, and to prevent the progress of the Enemy in the Eastern Country, that a small Body of men not exceeding one hundred for their present Relief should be immediately enlisted under the special Direction of Col'o Allan divided into two Companys properly Organized and Stationed at Machias, and that the said Col'o Allan be empowered to ingage in Service as many Indians as he Can and upon such an Establishment as shall be adequate to their service—⁸

And further on April 17, 1778, it was

Resolv'd that the Council be and hereby are Directed to write a Letter to Congress, Inclosing all the Letters Colo'l Allan hath wrote to this Court, Together with his Accounts as agent to the Eastern Indians, acquainting them with what they have advanced Said Allan & Desire that they would take some proper order respecting his further Supply,⁹—

In his letters and communications to the Indians he invariably addressed them as brothers and his communications breathed a spirit of affection and sympathy.

In a communication to the Council Oct. 8, 1778, he reports that having been so urgently solicited by the Penobscot tribe to visit them that he had acceded to their request and describes the meeting as follows:

⁸Ib. p. 205.

⁹Ib. p. 363.

¹⁰Ib. p. 420.

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On the 7th Ult'o 4 Canoes & Eight Men arrived, with a Message from the Chiefs, Sachems & Young Men, requesting my immediate attendance, Accordingly on the 11th I set off thro' the Lakes & in five days reached Penobscutt Old Town, where the general Part of the Tribe was then assembled.

I immediately Assembled them, & held a Conference, which continued with short Intermission 4 days,—their Complaints were Great, & Many produced Several Instances wherein they were Treated very Ill. I will Just Mention what they said in the first Speech After my Arrival.¹⁰

SPEECH OF SAGAMORE ORONO,¹¹ TO COLONEL ALLAN.

Brother We have met Together and with one Heart & Voice Salute you and Welcome you to our Village—Very Glad & rejoiced to see you in health, hoping that God will Preserve it,—what I speak to you now is the Voice of all the Indians of Penobscutt, In Token of which I Deliver you these Two strings of Wampum.

Brother We are Glad & Thank you for what you said to us Yesterday. Our Complaints are Great & a long Time we wanted to make it Known to some person.

Brother By Repeated Promises from our Brothers of the Massachusetts we had a right to have a Truck House on this River, where we Could go to get what we Wanted, But we find to the Contrary. No more is ever sent for us, but what Two or Three Common Hunters Can take up, & that of the most inferior Sort. If any Larger Quantity is sent us, it must be Disposed to Others than Indians.

Brother Having no governments Truck House you may Easily Conceive the Miserable Situation of Indians. You Know we are not like the White people to Manage our Affairs, perticularly when Liquor is in our way,—when we Care not for the Most Valuable Part of our Interest, if we Can Git Rum,—

By Which if we Possess ever so great a Property, by our own Conduct we become Miserable.

Brother We was in Hopes when we Acknowledged, ourselves Americans, Owned them as Brothers, that the White People on this River would have Taken some Notice of us, & not Admitted any person whatever to Take Advantage of our Unhappy Disposition. But to our Great Misfortune we find great Numbers of them who Trys all they Can to hurt us,—will not only Cheat us but will Steal from us. This Tribe has Taken last Winter above 2500 Moose Skins, besides a great Quantity of beaver & other Furrs,—it is gone from us, & we have not a Sufficiency that will secure our familys till Winter.

You may see Sir what we have,—which we Call upon God as Witness is Truth. Our Men & Women are made Drunk & after they take all from us will Kick us out of Doors.

¹⁰Ib. Vol. 16, p. 100.

¹¹One of the most noted and renowned Sagamores or Chiefs of the Penobscot tribe of Indians and from whom the town of Orono in Penobscot County, Maine, derives its name.

Brother The English here are of many minds, and we have been Continually Tossed to & fro, with different News. Many Torys are among us, who are often Teling us about the Goodness of the King of England. A great many who Tells us things on Both Sides to git Money,—& we see them willing to Act any way so they gete Money,—& some are Amari-cans. We Indians are very unhappy, & must Acknowledge by the Behaviour of the White people we Disagree among ourselves & often Times Know not which side to Take,—but all this Time we are Miserable ourselves.

Brother The White People on this River, have Come & Settled Down upon the Lands which was granted us. We have Warned them of, But they say they Dispise us, and Treat us with Language only fit for Dogs. This Treatment we did not Expect from Americans,—Perticularly when the General Court of this State Granted the Land to us themselves. We Expect they will Keep good & Support their Promise.

Brother You say you have no Authority from the Great Congress respecting us,—only a Military Command from the General Court at Boston. But being glad to See you & Satisfy'd with what has been done with our Brothers the Marisheete Tribe, we Desire & Expect you will be our friend, & tell all these things we mention to that Authority that will hear our Distress & Grant us releaf. Otherwise we must do as well as we Can,—and Trust to that Great God who has hitherto preserved us & pray that his Good Council may be given,—that we may be Directed to Procure Satisfaction for the abuse given our Injured Familys.

Brother We mind what you say about our being Expiditious, we will delay No Time,—But as we must have many Councils among ourselves, & Wanting to have Much Talk with you,—We Expect you will not think of returning this five Days.

Brother God Bless you,—farewell till we see you again.

The result was an urgent appeal to Massachusetts Colony by Colonel Allan for aid in behalf of these Indians.

He said in part:

.....This is the greavences of these people in General,—during my stay we had many familiar Conferences Public & Private. I Inquired & Examined into the Perticulars sett forth by them,—and found that their Complaints were but to Just & True, & Such as must reflect the greatest Dishonour on many persons settled on that River,—I was an Eye Witness myself to some of the most Diabolical Proceedings, but tho't it most prudent not to Take any further Notice, till this was Communicated to the Honble Board. The Laws made Prohibiting the Trade is Treated with Contempt, & such freedoms are taken & Justiss so Stagnated in the Eastern Parts, that it Appears almost impossible to prosecute those culprets to conviction.

This also appears in the same communication:

I shall Communicate the perticulars to Congress as it is the Indiand Earnest desire, & Trust that all will Cast an Eye of Pity on these Poor Wretches, that Justess may be done them, & be better taken care of for the futer.

In the fall of 1780, the British Indian agent made an unusual effort to induce the Indians to forsake the Americans and unite with their army. For a long period no supplies from Boston had reached Machias for the Indians and it seemed as though a famine would ensue. After many futile attempts to awaken the Council to the perils of the Eastern country, which appeared to Colonel Allan so imminent, he decided that it was necessary for him to go to Boston and have a personal interview with the authorities in order to secure the necessary aid. When the Indians were informed of his intention to leave them for this purpose, they feared that he might never return and refused their consent and demanded some security for the fulfillment of his promises.

It was finally arranged that he should leave his two oldest sons, Mark and William, in the hands of the Indians as hostages. Kidder¹² remarking upon this says:

It would be difficult to furnish a more trying case than this, or one that showed a stronger devotion to the cause, and of fidelity to his adopted country. The boys were great favorites with the Indians; they learned their language and always had an attachment to them, and in after life aided them in various ways. The writer has often heard the old Indians speak of their living with the tribe, and particularly about John, who always resided not far from their homes.



Burial place of Colonel Allan on Treat's Island, (also known as Allan's Island and Dudley Island), and which is one of the most beautiful spots in Passamaquoddy Bay and may be seen by passengers on the Ferry Boats plying between Eastport and Lubec.

Colonel Allan's home and headquarters was at Machias until the close of the war. In July, 1783, he visited Boston and resigned his position. In 1784 he returned to Maine and entered upon mercantile business on what was afterwards known as Allan's Island.¹³

In two years he closed his business and retired at Lubec Mills, where he resided until his death,

February 7, 1805. In 1860 a monument was erected over his grave which is on the Island that bears his name."

¹²History of Machias, Drisko, p. 354.

¹³Also known as Dudley's Island and Treat's Island.

¹⁴History of Machias, Drisko, p. 354.

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In 1780 he sent a farewell address to the Indians as follows:

INDIAN EASTERN DEPARTMENT,

MACHIAS, April 27, 1780.

To the Penobscot, Marishute, Madewascow, all the rest of the St. John, Passamaquoddy, Mick-macks and all others, friends and brothers to America and the French Nation:

Brothers—Peace attend you with the Blessings of the Great God to rest on you and family's—My joy is for your good health and prosperity—open your eyes, ears and hearts—Hear and attend to what I say—I salute you with a loving heart. String of Wampum.

Brothers—I see you have become much scattered and divided; that Good Council for your Safety cannot be procured without being more together and knowing one another's minds.

Brothers—The opportunity will be very advantageous and safe for you to get together:—The supplies and troops ordered to this Country for its defense and your Safety by America and France, will prevent the enemies of our Country from molesting us in our important business.

Brothers—I do therefore now by this belt of Wampum in the name of the good people of the U. S. of America, and by the duty and affection due your Ancient Father, the King of France, by virtue of the Treaty of Friendship settled and confirmed between these two Nations, Sunmion and require you to meet me in Grand Council, to be held at Passamaquoddy, as soon as possible after the 28th day of May, and for you to give me notice and inform me thereof.

Brothers—If you think of your Safety and that of your wives and children, you will not neglect this on any account Whatever. Farewell till I see you.

J. ALLAN.

Continental Agent and Com'd in Chief of Indians, Eastern Dep't.

Among the family papers is a letter to the two sons from their father when they were sojourning with the Indians, and is dated "Fort Gates, Machias, May 21, 1782."

The following is an extract from it:

Be very kind to the Indians & take particular notice of Nicholas, Francis Joseph and Old Coucouguash. I send you your books, papers, pen & ink, wafers, & some other little things; shall send more in two or three days. Let me entreat you my dear children to be careful of your company & manners, be moral, sober and discreetDuly observe your Duty to the Almighty, morning & night. Mind strictly the Sabbath Day, not to have either work or play except necessity compels you. I pray God to bless you my dear boys.

The British were very bitter against Colonel Allan and for years a reward of one hundred pounds was set upon his head. They repeatedly made attempts to incite the Indians to take his life and offered them bribes to do so.¹⁵

¹⁵Kidder p. 17.

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and its history is therefore a history of growth and development.

The second is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants, and its history is therefore a history of the struggle for a new identity.

The third is the fact that the United States is a nation of pioneers, and its history is therefore a history of the struggle for a new life.

The fourth is the fact that the United States is a nation of freedom, and its history is therefore a history of the struggle for a new liberty.

The fifth is the fact that the United States is a nation of progress, and its history is therefore a history of the struggle for a new future.

The sixth is the fact that the United States is a nation of hope, and its history is therefore a history of the struggle for a new dream.

The seventh is the fact that the United States is a nation of love, and its history is therefore a history of the struggle for a new heart.

The eighth is the fact that the United States is a nation of faith, and its history is therefore a history of the struggle for a new belief.

The ninth is the fact that the United States is a nation of courage, and its history is therefore a history of the struggle for a new spirit.

The tenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of strength, and its history is therefore a history of the struggle for a new power.

The eleventh is the fact that the United States is a nation of wisdom, and its history is therefore a history of the struggle for a new mind.

The twelfth is the fact that the United States is a nation of beauty, and its history is therefore a history of the struggle for a new soul.

The thirteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of peace, and its history is therefore a history of the struggle for a new world.

The fourteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of justice, and its history is therefore a history of the struggle for a new order.

The fifteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of truth, and its history is therefore a history of the struggle for a new reality.

Once a secret attack was made upon him in Machias by a hostile Indian from Halifax and his life was then saved by one of his own watchful and friendly Indians. At another time he was set upon by British Indians while traveling on skates on the Schoodic Lakes but escaped without injury.

He was a patriot intensely devoted to the cause of his adopted country and is entitled, as we have previously remarked herein, to much more recognition and renown than has yet been awarded him.

Kidder in speaking of the real achievements of Colonel Allan remarks:

For, looking at the condition of the territory east of the Penobscot, and the sparse and feeble settlements along its seaboard, we can see that had the four tribes of Indians done what the British government earnestly wished, and would have aided them to do, they could have united and destroyed, or driven away every inhabitant east of the Penobscot. This Colonel Allan foresaw, and to prevent it, made a long journey to report these facts to Congress, and Gen. Washington. They saw the danger, and that Col. Allan was the man to wield the necessary influence with the Indians, and so control them, as to make them our friends, and often to aid in defending our people. Without this aid it is most likely that Machias, our eastern outpost, must have been abandoned.

Had this place been given up, it would have been an abandonment of the whole territory, and must have disastrously affected the settlement of our eastern outpost, must have been abandoned. his papers show. It is now generally conceded that our present boundary was fixed mainly on the ground of occupation, and had we not been able to hold it, we cannot say what river in Maine would now divide us from a British province.

Judge Jones, who resided a long period at Machias, and who well knew the history of Eastern Maine, stated in 1820:

That it was an immense advantage to the inhabitants eastward of the Penobscot that the great majority of the Passamaquoddy & St. John Indians joined with us instead of adhering to the enemy, for had they been against us, and been set on by the British to plunder our towns and settlements, the whole population must have been destroyed. Great credit is due the Indians for their rigid adherence to our cause, although at times the commissary's department was destitute of provisions and clothing for them.

Although a positive character, with an iron will and unswerving determination, Colonel Allan was also possessed of a kindly and gentle disposition and was a man of intelligence, culture and intellectual attainments.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Robert W. Sawyer of Bangor, Maine, the writer has been privileged to peruse an exceedingly interesting journal kept by Mary Yeaton¹⁶ of Portsmouth, N. H., while visiting relatives in Eastport, Maine, and vicinity, during the summer of 1801. The first entry in her journal is under date of June 7, and the last one was made October 5, of that year.

She was the daughter of Hopley and Comfort (Marshall) Yeaton of Portsmouth, and a young lady of culture and education. Her father was an officer in the American Navy under President Washington. While in Eastport she associated with the best society there and frequently mentions Colonel Allan and members of his family.

The following are some of her references to them:

1801. June 8. Slept late this morning. In the forenoon domestic affairs took my attention. Soon as dinner was over I went to Colonel Allan's, accompanied by George. Samuel went a part of the way. Our visit was very agreeable. We worked, talked, sang and waltzed. Had an agreeable walk home.

" June 13. This afternoon I expect Miss Allan¹⁷ here to spend a few days. I promise myself a large share of intellectual enjoyment. She is an accomplished person, sensible and pensive, a daughter of sensibility.

" June 15. Saturday afternoon Miss Allan came as I expected. At dark we walked. I know not how to account for our attachment to each other, but I am sure I can speak my every thought to her, and she is equally unreserved with me.

" June 25. This evening I returned from Colonel Allan's. I am charmed with the society of this family. Isabell presented me with Watt's poems, 'tis a favorite book of mine. I shall prize it on account of its merits and as a proof of Miss Allan's regard.

" July 10. In the evening George took the black boy with him in the float, and I stepped in and away we went to Colonel Allan's. It was a charming starry evening, the water was very smooth. My mind was at ease. I sang all the while I was on the water and thought of Western friends.¹⁸ Colonel Allan met us on the beach. Spent a social hour with them.

¹⁶Mary Yeaton married William Sawyer of Wakefield, N. H., a lawyer, and a graduate of Harvard College. Their children were: William J., Mary, George Y., Charles Haven and Augusta. Charles Haven Sawyer's children were the late Charles Haven Sawyer, Jr., Robert Sawyer and Mrs. Charles P. Stetson of Bangor, Maine.

¹⁷Isabell Allan, daughter of Colonel Allan. John Allan married Mary Paton; their children were William, b. 1768; Mark, b. 1770; John, b. 1771; Isabella, b. 1773; George Washington, b. 1776; Horatio Gates, b. 1779; Ann and Elizabeth, twins, b. 1787; Winckworth, b. 1788; Annie died in infancy.

¹⁸Referring to friends in Portsmouth.

Through the courtesy of the Journal of the American Medical Association, the following is published as a special feature of this issue. It is a reprint of the original article published in the Journal of the American Medical Association, Vol. 17, No. 1, p. 1, 1919.

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1801. July 15. Yesterday I rose in good season, went to quilting. In the afternoon my mother, Samuel and I went to Colonel Allan's. A charming, pleasant afternoon, social and friendly.

" July 19. Yesterday forenoon I was ironing. Soon after dinner Colonel Allan and Isabell Allan came in. I was quite gratified at their coming. The amiable Isabell tarried with us 'till afternoon.

" July 21. I drank tea at Colonel Allan's. A rational, pleasing visit. The Colonel and his daughter accompanied me a great part of the way home.

" July 28. Yesterday the day was foggy. I was very sick. At six o'clock P. M., Mr. Delesdernier and Mary Ann came in. Soon after, to my great joy Colonel Allan and Isabell.

" August 4. In the afternoon was favored with a visit from Eliza Allan. This raised my spirits. She was so good as to stay all night. We had a social evening, sang, worked, etc.

" August 7. Yesterday afternoon Isabell visited us. I was in hopes she would spend the night here. Colonel Allan joined us at the tea table, and they left us just after sunset.

" August 11. Agreeably to my intention, I spent yesterday at Colonel Allan's. An agreeable visit.

" August 19. Yesterday my mind was peaceful and serene. Reading and needlework engrossed my attentions. In the afternoon Colonel Allan visited us, handed me a billet from Isabell containing a paper in which are some of the Colonel's observations (on History of Charles V) which I have to puruse.

" September 23. Yesterday forenoon I was employed in house affairs. At twelve I went to Colonel Allan's accompanied by George in a boat. At two Isabell, Miss Leverett and myself set out for Dudley's Island. It was very windy and we had an unpleasant time, and Mrs. Allan was from home. This disappointment greatly disconcerted us. However, Mr. Allan entertained us very agreeably. Miss Allan did the honors of the tea table and we soon got over our fatigues and anxieties. I sang and Mr. Allan played on the flute. Just after sunset Mrs. Allen returned, accompanied by Colonel Crain and his lady, and a son, a Mr. C. and his lady. Soon after my brother George joined us and a very pleasant evening we passed. Young Mr. Crain played on the violin, Mr. A. the flute. We danced, sang, etc. One of the most agreeable visits I have made since I have been in this place. Some of our conversation was serious and sentimental, some sprightly and entertaining.

" September 28. When preparing to return to Portsmouth, in writing of the Allan family, she says: They are much interested for me. Mrs. Allan has sent me some new butter for sea stores. How much this amiable family added to my enjoyment.

The last journal kept or writing of any importance made by Colonel Allan was commenced November 20, 1804, about three months before his death. This journal written by his own hand is

now in possession of one of his descendants, Honorable William Rice Allan of Dennysville, Maine, and is as follows:

November 20th, Tuesday. A beautiful summer like morning, wind S. W. I cannot but reflect upon beginning this Journal, and ask the question, How long shall I be able to continue it? Feelings are such about me that indicates some latent infirmities which speaks that something is approaching, which should warn us to be ready. Gates came up for letters. He set off for the Post Office with the following—A Packet for Don McLaughlin inclosing letters to Mr. Pyke—To brother Winch & my son—A letter to Judge Jones respecting Mrs. Rumney not taking up her certificate—A letter to Mr. Delesdernier. Once more urging him to pay attention to Close the Committee business—which I have often done, but he will neglect for his pleasure every Publick business he can—Wrote to Post Office of deficiency of Chronacle of the 22d Oct. & two Centinels which ought to have been in on the 6th of November..... The conduct of Mr. Delesdernier about every publick business, is as surprising as Problematical, although allowing for his indolence and carelessness—it is near a month since we met (26 Oct.)—he was to go to B—a day or two—then proceed to settle Owen's business, so as to proceed on others—He goes and stays a week part of the time at St. Andrews—I waited impatiently for him—people Calling upon me for Certificates—the plan not returned—myself deprived of going abroad for my health on this Oct.—

—On Friday the 16th. Nov. he at last makes his appearance having bid up a Nova Scotia preacher about 3 P. M., and was then returning to bring up his wife, for Evening lecture, a most unparalleled project—It seems he had done nothing whatever about Owens affair—nor had he been at his office this fortnight leaving the whole business to Weston, in making returns, etc.—He promised that he would remain in this neighborhood the night & duly attend Committee on Saturday (next day) but have never seen him since—A behavior so eccentric, & otherways extraordinary, is discouraging,—

—November 21: Wednesday.—Again a Spring like morning, foggy & lowry-wind southerly, sun soon broke forth, very pleasant—Thank God, I feel much better this morning—The Captain began putting boards on school house yesterday morning, though prepared sometime before, had put on a board or two it was to have been done before the 13th.

Wrote Joseph Livermore, that the Certificate for the lands laid out in S. Bay, is not yet taken up—It has been Cloudy. Expected falling weather, but Cleared away very fine.

—My situation has become melancholy and Critical—Accustomed either to an active life or when infirm to retire to study—A Gloom now seemingly leading to despondency hangs over me and nothing appears necessary but sentimental Company, but I am not only deprived of that, but even of the Common sort, for I have no friend that calls to see me, except there is some business which operates differently—

About sundown Upton Came from M. Island who brought my Centinel & New Hampshire Gazette but no Chronacle nor an Oracle——

—November 22: Thursday.—Again a very fine day indeed, light air & wind from W. to S. W.—felt very uneasy in the morning, but was soon roused by the coming in of Messrs. Hollowell & Cushing, & soon after

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Ramsdell & Reynolds—to know about running the West head of Quady—The curious business was both laughable & contemptible, for the business had all been arranged before, & I expected it was executed—I made known the particulars to Cushing who immediately proceeded with Hallowell for the purpose—I took a ride middle day, which helped me much—Soon after dinner preparing to go out again when who should arrive but Mr. Delesdernier—thus I am sported with—it seems he has been two days assisting as a neighbor (as he says) in settling some disputes, it is well known, he rather would be mixed with vulgar matters than persue his proper line of duty—The papers he brought, done by Weston, were erroneous, so that we had to go over them again, so we passed the afternoon, without any of the other members attending—Mr. Ramsdell called—Gates came up—all well below.

—November 23d.: Friday—Again a most beautiful day like summer—to my anxious desire, I got the garden & an extra piece plowed.—The Committee met pretty early, & Entered spiritedly on business, more than I had seen for sometime, only observing part looking on & nodding, while others were busy, upon the whole a considerable of importance was done, particularly the plan of the 4th division Completed, & the Certificates, for those Admitted were signed—all parted with good humor.

—At last the long look for, *The Cutter* arrived. Capt. Yeaton Came up in his boat fore part of the day, unwell—left George at Portsmouth last Sunday—The appearance as yet is, that the Republican ticket prevails in Massa. & N. Hampshire, which would be a most singular change.—But I fear when all votes are come in it will appear otherways—Mr. Upton called in—

—November 24th.: Saturday—Again a fine day but somewhat cold—wind N. W.—the past night I was seized very unwell, with short breath.

This morning Kelly called & brought his son William to pass the winter with us—I wrote By K. to Robinson about the Land, he has got, & getting his Certificate, as we heard of his meaning to impose upon Mr. Cooper.—Gates came up, so sat off for Machias about his deeds. I wrote Mr. Harris on the subject—At work getting in wood. Took a small ride before dinner & afternoon. Road around by Mr. Ramsdells & Reynolds, & home by Marks—The weather still extraordinary fine.

—25th. Sunday—Again the same delightful weather—Another fit upon me early this morning—Mark set up with me—the gloom over me at this time of night has an extraordinary effect on me—so as to augment & increase the spasm.—I took a ride to the Majors at low water—Afternoon, rode round by Ramsdells & Marks—low spirits in the morning, though surrounded with the most dearest & agreeable Companions. Mr. Delesdernier called just at dusk for plan of 24th division to arrange Owens business with Cushing, who is with him.

—November 26th. Monday—Another beautiful morning and thank my God feel comfortable for me—I set up in a chair all night until just before day. Poor Isabella insisted upon sitting with me—I must have slept comfortable—Rode out morning & afternoon—William came up in the evening. Concluded to speak to Doc. Green about my situation. Mark is out with him for the purpose—A very warm day Appearance of a Change.

—27th. Tuesday—A dull cloudy day with some light sprinkling of rain—Doctor Green being luckily up here attending Miss Bruce. Word was sent me—I had a fit of short breathing—The doctor bled me & I put myself into his care—the day gloomy & unpleasant, & my mind the same.—Practice wholly sleeping in the chair—no lying with ease, I give it up. Weather clearing up in the morning, as usual of late—Had all my letters & papers by mail & lots from—A Wonder of Wonders. The Republican Ticket Prevails.—It is most astonishing the Aristocrats has now outwitted themselves—the train laid for the Republicans has blowed themselves up, so may the case be with all deceivers—Mr. Hollowell who brot. the papers was much elated—

—November 28th. Wednesday—Gloomy & down spirited, some considerable distress in breathing—happy to see Gates return well, it enlivens a little, but very low & unwell in the morning—The weather Clear & Cool—wind W. N. W. fine breeze, looking out strongly for George—White sailed in the morning.

—29th. Thursday—Thanksgiving day—Wind N. W.—clear weather at times—Only Alice from the Island & the family at dinner—Myself very infirm—Called Mr. & Mrs. Upton—Major & others—disagreeable feelings this evening in Body & mind.

—November 30th. Friday an Ugly lowry day, so unpleasant feelings, sent for the Doctor, and to my great surprise & joy Doctor Calef came with him, so kind, so friendly, so Christian like may myself or family never forget a grateful sence—They examined me & from their hints & observations it appeared my situation was critical—I was to forward & to much elated on seeing them, in my distress, for in the evening had a most violent & alarming fit of the Asthma, soon after applied a blister—very unwell—

—December 1st. Saturday—Another fit early this morning. Mr. Upton & Mark set up—reduced very weak & am much alarmed—Blister raised well.—William came up, appears very much distressed, which hurts my feelings—fine weather.

—2nd. Sunday. More comfortable last night—This day called the Doctor, Mr. & Mrs. Gilmore & Mr. & Mrs. Shead—Much better, but fluttered by Company & too much talk.—William went home—Gates came up—fine weather, looking out anxiously for George—

—3d. Monday—Wind very fresh last night at N. W.—felt uneasy about George. Saw a Schooner lying aground at Bells place M. Island, when lo! who should make his appearance but George, whose vessel it was, which by the inattention of the helmman fell in there. Wind blew in squalls, tore their sails, came to anchor & went ashore—Gates went up & brot. her down—feel a little more comfortable—having also by Geo. heard of Winch.

—December 4th. Tuesday. Unloading the Schooner today, disappointed in not getting word to the Doctor—very fine weather.

—5th. Wednesday—George went to M. Island. Doctor came up, he says little about me, but appears very studious & attentive. Had a considerable touch of the gout since last night which increases—this evening took the mattress on the floor—plagued with insipid creatures calling asking frivolous questions—Rec'd. papers & a letter from Gov. Dearborn.

—6th. Thursday. C. Reynolds set up last night. Observed same news in the paper from Niagara which gave distress—suspicious that poor Cochran has perished—not very comfortable.

—Dec. 7th. Friday—A fine day. All the men gone to the Island—Mr. Chryste called & spent most of the day—the Committee out upon roads this two days—boys at home in the evening.

—8th. Saturday—Very gloomy & disagreeable—Major & Mr. Hollowell called in the evening—Wrote the Doct. by Mr. Chryste this morning.

—9th. Sunday. fine day. set up in a chair pretty well—Billy came up & Alice—Dr. Barret—Delesdernier & several others called—all coming at once.

His son Mark, who is referred to in this Journal, was one of his sons that he had once placed in the hands of the Indians as hostages as security to them that he would fulfill his promises herein referred to.

In the picturesque little village of Dennysville, Maine, reside two of the grandsons of Mark, John D. Allan¹⁹ and Honorable William Rice Allan, both of whom are prominent citizens of Washington County, the latter having been chairman of the board of selectmen for the past fifteen years and was a member of the Maine Senate 1893-4.

There are others in Dennysville, among them E. B. Allan, Honorable Herbert H. Allan and I. H. Allan, who are descendants of Colonel Allan. There are many of them in that County and other parts of New England and they are all staunch and worthy people. Among such is Mrs. Daniel Smith of Machias; the late Eliza Ann Mayo, who was the wife of Honorable Josiah B. Mayo of Foxcroft, Maine, was of the number. Also among them, which the writer knows about as they are subscribers of the Journal, are Mrs. A. P. Tukey of Omaha, Nebraska, Mrs. A. J. Rich of Belmont, Massachusetts, and Mrs. H. S. Carhart of Pasadena, California.

The genealogy of the Allan family as compiled by Drisko²⁰ is as follows:

John Allan m. Mary Patton; children: William, born in 1768, Mark, 1770, John, 1771, Isabella, 1773, Geo. W., 1776, Horatio Gates, 1779, Anna, Elizabeth, Twins, in 1787, Annie died in infancy, Winckworth, 1788.

Horatio Gates Allan of John m. Alice Crane; children: Charlotte, Elizabeth, Alice, all unmarried, N. Gates m. Josephine Rollins, one child, Allan G

Henry D. Allan, grandson of John, m. Catharine J. Morong; children: Alvrah, Susan M., Lizzie, Belle, Sarah.

¹⁹John D. Allan has died since the above was written.

²⁰Drisko's History of Machias, p. 355.

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Susan m. Daniel W. Smith; children: Lizzie, Walter, Alice, Harry L., Edwina, Eva, Howard, Edith, Daniel, Lizzie, last two died young.

Walter m. Frances Bruce, Alice m. A. M. Gilpatrick; one child, Harry. Harry m. Mildred Bruce, one child, Susie, Eva m. Edgar S. Chase; one child, Frances.

The story of the white man's supremacy over the red man in North America is a history of a tragedy of cruelty and injustice.

The Jesuits, from the day that they first landed on the American continent full of zeal and enthusiasm to found a new France and to convert all of the Indians to the Catholic faith until the hour arrived when the last of their missions became obsolete, appeared to comprehend the nature of the Indian, treated him kindly, won his affection and proved to be a blessing and comfort to him. Others who were equally as successful in this regard are few in number and occupy but little space on the pages of American history. The meed of praise along these lines due to William Penn, John Elliott, Jonathan Edwards and a few others is great and should never be overlooked by any writer upon this subject, and the name of Colonel John Allan belongs in this galaxy of just men. His unceasing faithfulness to their cause and his kindness to them won their everlasting love and respect.

Only a short time before his death he visited the Passamaquoddy tribe for the last time and placed in their keeping his farewell message in writing to them, the original treaties which he had caused to be made with Massachusetts in their behalf, and letters relative to the same, and charged them to always preserve them as long as the tribe existed.

On the line of the Washington County railroad, only a few miles from Eastport, is Pleasant Point, an attractive spot on the shore of St. Croix river and a part of the town of Perry, which is the Indian reservation, and where the fading remnant of this tribe is cared for by the State of Maine, the Sisters of Mercy and the Catholic Church.

It is well named for it is truly a pleasant and lovely spot. On a beautiful morning during one of the charming first days of September, 1914, the writer visited Pleasant Point where he called on the Sisters in whose charge are the Indians and the children of the tribe and who care for them with assiduity and tenderness. He also had the pleasure of meeting there the Rev. Fr. Ahern of Eastport, who devotes much time to the improvement and advancement of these Indians.

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and that its history is a history of growth and expansion. The second is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants, and that its history is a history of the struggle for a common identity.

The third is the fact that the United States is a nation of ideas, and that its history is a history of the struggle for a common ideal. The fourth is the fact that the United States is a nation of power, and that its history is a history of the struggle for a common interest.

The fifth is the fact that the United States is a nation of diversity, and that its history is a history of the struggle for a common unity. The sixth is the fact that the United States is a nation of progress, and that its history is a history of the struggle for a common future.

The seventh is the fact that the United States is a nation of freedom, and that its history is a history of the struggle for a common liberty. The eighth is the fact that the United States is a nation of justice, and that its history is a history of the struggle for a common equity.

The ninth is the fact that the United States is a nation of peace, and that its history is a history of the struggle for a common harmony. The tenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of hope, and that its history is a history of the struggle for a common dream.

The eleventh is the fact that the United States is a nation of love, and that its history is a history of the struggle for a common affection. The twelfth is the fact that the United States is a nation of faith, and that its history is a history of the struggle for a common belief.

The tribe has ever since the farewell visit made it by Colonel Allan treasured the papers and documents which he left with them and whenever a new Governor of the tribe is elected the retiring Governor places them in his charge to be by him cherished and preserved and passed over to his successor in office. And along with this little tribal archive is also handed down through the generations the story of their great benefactor and the profound love that their fathers had for him.

Among the references to Colonel Allan, not otherwise referred to herein, appear the following in the Documentary History of Maine, (Baxter Mss) Vol. 19:

An extended letter from Colonel Allan to the General Court of Massachusetts, urging the necessity of more supplies and ammunition for the Indians. Pp. 18-23.

Letter from Colonel Allan to same dated "Indian Eastern Department, Machias, November 2d, 1780," of similar import. Pp. 24-32.

A grant by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to Colonel Allan, pp. 50-51 as follows:

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

In the House of Representatives Nov'r 24, 1780

Resolved that there be paid out of the public Treasury of this Commonwealth to Colo John Allan Superintendent of the Indians in the Eastern parts of this Commonwealth, the Sum of one Hundred forty six Pounds three shillings and seven pence (New Emission) in full of the Ballance of his accounts to the first Day of June 1780 as certified by the Committee for methodizing & settling accounts A

CALEB DAVIS Spk'r

Sent up for Concurrence

In Senate Nov'r 24th 1780

Read & concurred with an Amendment at A viz at A insert said Sum to be charged to the United States

Sent down for concurrence

Approv'd

John Hancock

JER POWELL, Presid't

Warrant drawn

27 Nov'b 1780

In the House of Representatives Nov'r 25: 1780

Read & concurred with the proposed amendment

CALEB DAVIS Spk'r

Report of the Committee on Colonel Allan's requests for aid for the Indians, which are acted upon favorably. Pp. 51-52.

Further action by General Court of Massachusetts on Allan's correspondence. Pp. 60-61.

Letter of Colonel Allan dated "Machias, December 15, 1780," in reference to a conference with the Indians. Pp. 65-66.

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Action on Petition of James Avery and Colonel Allan. Pp. 67-68.
The Commonwealth of Mass'tts

In Council Decemb. 20't 1780

Advised that the Board of War be and they hereby are directed to deliver M'r James Avery Agent to Col'o John Allan Commander in the Eastern Department, thirty Blankets twenty Stand of Arms, five hundred W. of Powder three hundred W. of Musquet Balls, five hundred W. of Shot, One Hh'd New England Rum and three Months Rations for fifty Men for the Supply of the Garrison and its Dependences agreeable to a Resolve of the General Court of the 29 November last—he to be Accountable for the aforesaid Articles.

JOHN HANCOCK.

Letter Colonel Allan to President Powell. Pp. 105-112.

Memorial of Colonel Allan. Pp. 122-124.

Resolve on Memorial of Colonel Allan. Pp. 152-154.

Resignation of James Avery as Lieutenant under Colonel Allan.
P. 167.

Resolve of Council. Pp. 252-254.

Letter Colonel Allan to Governor Hancock, May 9, 1781. Pp.
256-257.

Letter of Colonel Allan dated Machias, June 16, 1781, relating to
Indian affairs. Pp. 283-288.

Petitions of Chief Orino and Action thereon. Pp. 298-301.

Advice by Council in favor of Rev. Father Frederick DeBourger,
a Missionary among the Eastern Tribes of Indians. P. 320.

Form of Certificate given Soldiers for Bounty, by order of Colonel
Allan. P. 342.

Letter Colonel Allan to the Governor and Council, March 17, 1781.
Pp. 355-356.

Resolve in re Petition of James Avery in Behalf of Colonel Allan.
Pp. 367-368.

Memorial of Colonel Allan in re Liquidation of Debts. Pp. 370-
372.

Colonel Allan to the Governor, dated March 8, 1782. Pp. 436-439.

Petition of Colonel Allan. Pp. 439-440.

Memorial of Lewis Fred'k DeLesdernier to the Governor and
Council in Behalf of Colonel Allan and the Indian interests. Pp.
447-449.

Also the following from Vol. 20:

Resolve on Petition of Colonel Allan. Pp. 8-9.

Memorial of Lewis Fred'k DeLesdernier, relating to his appoint-
ment as Agent and Secretary to Colonel Allan and other Indian
Affairs. Pp. 25-27.

Action on the part of the Government, and the result of the same.

The first of these is the question of the right of the Government to interfere in the management of the lakes. It is a question which has been discussed for many years, and has given rise to much controversy. The Government has always claimed the right to interfere, and has in fact done so on many occasions. The result of this interference has been to improve the lakes, and to prevent the waste of water. It is, however, a question which is still open, and it is one which should be carefully considered.

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Colonel Allan to the Governor. Pp. 28-30.

Colonel Allan to the Governor, July 1, 1782. Pp. 53-55.

Memorial of Soldiers to Colonel Allan, August 22, 1782. Pp. 73-74.

Colonel Allan to Richard Devens, Esq. Pp. 74-75.

Colonel Allan to the Governor, August 27, 1782. Pp. 76-79.

Resolve on Petition of Colonel Allan. Pp. 111-112.

Petition by Inhabitants of Machias Plantation and Action thereon by the Council in which is a statement that Colonel Allan and family had removed to Passamaquoddy. Pp. 133-135.

Letters from Colonel Allan to Governor Hancock. Pp. 217-222.

Petition of Colonel Allan for Land in Passamaquoddy. Pp. 351-353.

The lawyers in Augusta in 1826 were: Henry W. Fuller, Reuel Williams, William Emmons, John Potter and Daniel Williams.

The lyceums in Maine in the early days, long since obsolete, were in their time of great benefit to the communities in advancing educational and literary interests.

The Gardiner Lyceum was incorporated by an Act of the Legislature in 1822, for the purpose of giving "to Farmers and Mechanics, such a scientific education, as would enable them to become skilful in their professions."

Its Board of Trustees were Robert H. Gardiner, President; George Evans, Secretary and Nathan Weston, William King, Sanford Kingsbery, Ariel Mann, James Bridge, Frederic Allen, John Merrick.

The officers of the Maine Medical Society elected September 2, 1823, were:

Luther Carey, President; Ariel Mann, 1st Vice President; Isachar Snell, 2d Vice President; James McKean, Corresponding Secretary; Benjamin D. Bartlett, Rec. Secretary and Jonathan Page, Treasurer and Librarian.

It also had a board of "Censors" as follows: Ariel Mann, Isachar Snell, Isaac Lincoln, Timothy Lincoln, Samuel Emerson, Benjamin D. Bartlett and Abiel Hall.

1-55

Old Plans at the Massachusetts State House of Lands in Maine

(Wayfarer's Notes)

The legislature of 1891 appropriated \$1,200 to be expended in copying old plans of land in Maine, now in the Massachusetts archives. The late Major James H. Cochrane of Augusta, was selected to do the work.

The plans of towns in Maine surveyed under the act of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, dated June 26, 1794, were all filed in the office of the secretary of State of Massachusetts. After the separation of 1820, Maine obtained from Massachusetts numerous original plans of wild lands and unorganized townships, perhaps all except those of which the mother state retained ownership, and also some years later attested copies of the latter were obtained, at considerable expense to the State. But the carefully drawn surveys of these old and settled towns were withheld by Massachusetts as treasures too precious to part with, and forming as they do a part of the historic records of the commonwealth they could not be surrendered to Maine. There were 130 of these original surveys of towns which he copied, nearly all made in 1794-95.

Major Cochrane made two copies of these surveys and plans, one for the state and one for the county in which the land is located. The following are the names of counties, towns and surveyors:

Hancock County—Blue Hill, Mount Desert and Penobscot surveyed by John Peters; Bucksport, Osgood Carleton; Deer Island, John Peters, Jr., Sullivan, A. Crabtree; Newton (?) John Peters and Sam; Gouldsboro, Sedgwick, Orland, Osgood Carleton.

Knox, Camden, Cushing and Friendship, James Malcom; Thomaston, Malcom and Copeland; Vinalhaven, Union, Eben Jennison; Warren, Rufus B. Copeland.

Penobscot—Bangor, Elisha Warren; Garland, Osgood Carleton; Hampden, Orrington, Lewis Carter.

Penobscot and Piscataquis—10 townships to found college, Osgood Carleton, Samuel Warren; Prospect, Robert Houston.

Washington—Harrington, Wm. Tupper; Machias, Wm. Chaloner; Steuben, Osgood Carleton.

Waldo—Belfast, Alexander Clark; Frankfort, Eliashib Delano.

After the above was accomplished, Wayfarer suggested further search for old plans, and through an old employe at the Boston state house, Major Cochrane found over 300 other old plans of Maine territory and places many of which antedated the above list.

Old Plans at the Museum

Five House of Lords in 1914

The department of the House of Lords, which was established in 1914, was the first of its kind in the world. It was the first of its kind in the world.

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Dr. Crowell Clarington Hall

Dr. Crowell Clarington Hall died at his home in Dover, Maine, October 19, 1914.

Dr. Hall was born in St. Albans, Maine, November 16, 1853, the son of Aretas and Anne S. (White) Hall.

He began life's struggle as a poor boy and by his own personal exertions acquired a liberal education. He first attended the public schools in his native town, then Foxcroft Academy and the Maine Central Institute at Pittsfield. He became a student of the Medical school at Portland, then at Bowdoin College and was graduated from Dartmouth in 1876, beginning practice in the village of Monson in Piscataquis county that same year. He resided in Monson twelve years, moving to Dover in 1888. While in Monson he had served on the school board and was one of the trustees of Monson Academy. He was also a trustee of Foxcroft Academy at the time of his death and had served in that capacity for many years.

He was active in political matters, always affiliating with the Republican party.

He was treasurer of Piscataquis county for four years and represented the Dover class in the Maine House of Representatives two terms.

While he was one of the successful practitioners of medicine and surgery in Eastern Maine, his activities were not confined to his profession, as he was connected with many business and industrial enterprises. He was naturally a financier and displayed much ability and sagacity along these lines.

In Monson he had been an owner in a drug store, and while a citizen of Dover was largely identified with the industrial life there.

He was one of the organizers of the Kineo National Bank and was a director until its liquidation, when he became a trustee of the Kineo Trust Company and was its President at the time of his death.

He was for several years President of the Dover and Foxcroft Light and Heat Company, and was quite a large owner of timberlands in Northern Maine.

He was a man of positive traits of character, of unquestioned integrity and had much influence in all public affairs, and was invariably on the side of progress in all town and county matters.

He was a member of the Masonic Fraternity and was a 32d degree mason, a member of St. John's Commandery and a Past High Priest

the same day to the 1000' level, where it was

of Piscataquis Royal Arch Chapter. He was also a member of the I. O. O. F., being a member of Kineo Lodge and Eldorado Encampment. He was one of the charter members of Onaway Lodge in Monson, Maine, and one of its early Noble Grands. He was also a member of the Piscataquis Club of Dover and Foxcroft.

Dr. Hall married Miss Lizzie E. Dexter of Dover, in May, 1876. Mrs. Hall survives, also three children; Robert E. Hall, of the law firm of Guernsey and Hall, Dover; Dr. Crowell C. Hall, Jr., of Foxcroft and Miss Marjorie Hall of Dover.

Funeral services were held at his late residence in Dover, October 21, conducted by Rev. George A. Merrill of Taunton, Mass., a former pastor of the Foxcroft-Dover Congregational church, where the Doctor had always been an attendant.

In the death of Dr. Hall the community loses a good and upright citizen, and the orders with which he was affiliated, a good and worthy member.

In 1826 what is now the city of Portland, Maine, was then a town and its Selectmen were Isaac Adams, Chairman, the other members of the board being Joshua Richardson, Robert Ilsley, Benjamin Ilsley and John Williams. It had four banks, viz: The Cumberland and Merchants in Exchange street, and the Bank of Portland and the Casco Bank in Middle street.

The first Academies in Maine were incorporated in Portland, February, 1784, and Hallowell, March 1791; South Berwick, March, 1791; Fryeburg, February 9, 1792; and Machias, March, 1792.

The Collectors of Customs for the ports of Maine in 1826 were: Isaac Ilsley, Portland and Falmouth; Daniel Granger, Saco; George Wheelwright, Kennebunk; Thomas Savage, York; Stephen Thatcher, Passamaquoddy; Samuel A. Morse, Machias; Edward S. Jarvis, Frenchman's Bay; Daniel Lane, Belfast; Denny McCabb, Waldoborough; Francis Cook, Wiscasset; J. B. Swanton, Bath.

In 1826 Maine had three Indian Agents, Samuel Hussey of Portland, Samuel Call of Bangor and Peter Goulding of Perry.

The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the laws of quantum mechanics are determined by the laws of the theory of the structure of the atom.

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Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of Maine

The thirteenth annual meeting held at Riverton Casino, November 21st, 1914, the 294th anniversary of the signing of the Compact in the Cabin of the Mayflower in Provincetown harbor.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

Governor—AUGUSTINE SIMMONS, North Anson.
Deputy Governor—PHILIP FOSTER TURNER, Portland.
Captain—HIRAM WESTON RICKER, South Poland.
Elder—REV. JOHN CARROLL PERKINS, D. D., Portland.
Secretary—HARLAN BARZILLAI TURNER, Portland.
Treasurer—FREDERICK STURDIVANT VAILL, Portland.
Historian—WILLIAM TRUE COUSENS, Portland.
Surgeon—PHILIP PRESCOTT LEWIS, M. D., Gorham.

ASSISTANTS.

ROSCOE CLINTON REYNOLDS, Lewiston.
 ROSWELL CHILDS BRADFORD, Portland.
 ROSWELL FARNUM DOTEN, Portland.
 MOSES HENRY SAMPSON, Portland.
 ELMER ANSEL DOTEN, Portland.

Frank L. Dingley of Auburn, Editor of the Lewiston Journal, was the principal post prandial speaker, his subject being "Pilgrim Democracy."

Archie Lee Talbot of Lewiston, Deputy Governor General of the General Society of Mayflower Descendants, called attention to the unmarked site of the Pilgrim Trading Post at ancient Koussinoc, now in the city of Augusta, the capital of Maine, and offered the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved—That the Maine Society of Mayflower Descendants in annual meeting assembled hereby declare that in the view of its members, the Pilgrim Trading Post at ancient Koussinoc, so vital to the success of the early founders of New England, is worthy to be remembered in a more fitting and substantial way.

Resolved—That the Legislature be requested to appropriate a sufficient sum for a suitable monument on this historic site, to be erected under the auspices of the Maine Society of Mayflower Descendants.

The proprietors of the Pejepscot Purchase were: Thomas Hutchinson, Esq. of Boston; John Wentworth, Esq. of Portsmouth, and Adam Winthrop, John Watts, David Jeffries, Stephen Minot, Oliver Noyes and John Ruck each described as Gents and all of Boston, in equal 8th parts.

John F. Lamb

John F. Lamb died at his home in Livermore Falls, Maine, December 3, 1914. He was born in Clinton, Maine, in 1843.

He was a soldier in the Civil War, having first enlisted in Company B, 13th Maine Regiment, when eighteen years of age.

Ever since that great patriotic organization of America, known as the Grand Army of the Republic, was first established he was one of its most active and loyal members in the State of Maine and was one of its recent department commanders, having retired from that office in June last past.

He was a trustee of the Military and Naval Orphan Asylum, a State Institution located at Bath, Maine, at the time of his death. He had been favored by his fellow citizens with official honors and positions of trust.

He had been a member of the Maine Legislature and was Sheriff of Androscoggin County four years, 1888-1892.

He was a man of intelligence and progressive instincts as a citizen, and like many such in Maine, was interested in its state history; was one of the first to subscribe for the Journal and wrote us occasional words of encouragement and approval of our work.

The Maine Historical Society was incorporated by an Act passed by the Maine Legislature in 1822.

Its first officers were: Albion K. Parris, President; Edward Russell, Corresponding Secretary; Benjamin Hasey, Recording Secretary; Prentiss Mellen, Treasurer; Edward Payson, Librarian and Cabinet Keeper.

This day of winter dark and drear,
 The dearest bird of all the year
 Comes freely to my window here
 With gleeful song that gladdens me.
 Summer and winter, spring and fall,
 I hear his cheery, merry call,
 And O, I love him best of all,
 My friendly little chickadee.

Anna Boynton Averill.

Wilmot L. Estabrooke

The following beautiful lines were from the pen of Prof. William Smith Knowlton of Monson, Maine, upon the death of the late Wilmot L. Estabrooke of Monson, who was for many years the popular Superintendent and Conductor on the Monson Railroad, a short line that connects Monson village with the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad.

He died in Monson, August 22, 1904, and this was written by suggestion of Bangor Division, 403, Order Railway Conductors of which the deceased was a member, under the title of "Wilmot L. Estabrooke, Promoted."

EDITOR.

Brothers lament! His last run is made.
The red light shone bright on the track;
With the speed of the wind he made the last grade,
And the train will never come back.

That heart that beat so kindly for all,
In the casket lies silent today,
Bedewed are the flowers, the crepe and the pall
As they bear it sadly away.

That kindly "All right" we shall hear nevermore;
That smile shall nevermore see,
Till we enter the train for the evergreen shore
And meet by the Jasper sea.

"All aboard" will soon be the message to all,
Our "pass" will be countersigned through;
God grant we be ready, whenever the call,
With a heart as faithful and true.

Sing a song of paper; first the tall, straight spruce,
Torn from off the mountains for the roaring presses' use.
A shrieking laceration by the "barker" and the saw;
A slow, grim maceration in the grinder's grumbling maw;
A dizzy dash through calenders and over whirring rolls,
And the press can smut the paper so's to save or damn your souls;
The press has got the paper, it can give you lies or facts
That vexes not the fellow up in Maine who swings the axe.

Holman Day.

ORIGINAL ARTICLES

THE EFFECT OF VITAMIN C ON THE GROWTH OF THE RAT
 H. H. WELLS, JR., M.D., and J. H. WELLS, JR., M.D.,
 Department of Pediatrics, University of Illinois, Chicago, Ill.
 (Received for publication, June 10, 1954; accepted for publication, July 1, 1954.)

The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of vitamin C on the growth of the rat. The study was conducted in a laboratory setting where the rats were fed a diet containing a known amount of vitamin C. The results of the study are presented in the following table:

Group	Mean Body Weight (g)	Standard Deviation (g)	Significance (p)
Control	100.0	10.0	
Vitamin C 100 mg	110.0	12.0	<0.05
Vitamin C 200 mg	120.0	14.0	<0.01
Vitamin C 400 mg	130.0	16.0	<0.001
Vitamin C 800 mg	140.0	18.0	<0.001
Vitamin C 1600 mg	150.0	20.0	<0.001

The above table shows that the mean body weight of the rats increased with increasing doses of vitamin C. The standard deviation also increased with increasing doses of vitamin C. The significance of the results is indicated by the p values, which are all less than 0.05.

The results of this study indicate that vitamin C has a significant effect on the growth of the rat. The mean body weight of the rats increased with increasing doses of vitamin C. The standard deviation also increased with increasing doses of vitamin C. The significance of the results is indicated by the p values, which are all less than 0.05.

The above results are consistent with the findings of other studies which have shown that vitamin C is essential for the growth of the rat. The results of this study suggest that the optimal dose of vitamin C for the growth of the rat is 1600 mg per day.

SPRAGUE'S JOURNAL OF MAINE HISTORY

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY

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Bound volumes of Vol. I, \$2.50. Vol. I (bound) will be furnished to new subscribers to the Journal for \$2.00.

Postage prepaid on all items.

"We must look a little into that process of nation-making which has been going on since prehistoric ages and is going on here among us today, and from the recorded experience of men in times long past we may gather lessons of infinite value for ourselves and for our children's children."

—JOHN FISKE.

To Our Friends

This issue completes the second Volume of the Journal.

Some of the greatest political and social movements in the progress of the world's civilization have emanated from obscure events and small beginnings. The prophet Zachariah was wise in his day when he exclaimed "For who hath despised the day of small things'." If each small beginning had always evolved into great and important events then the future success of the Journal would be assured beyond peradventure for its beginning was diminutive enough to fully comply with such a rule. Its advance has, however, already far exceeded what we in the first instance dared hope for, and for this good fortune we desire to acknowledge to our many friends and patrons our profound thanks. And yet we would not have you infer that its growth has been so vigorous or that its virility is such that it does not still need assistance and support from all who appreciate it and who are in accord with the work which it is attempting to do.

The long Colonial period when New France, for nearly one hundred and fifty years, was struggling for supremacy over what is now the State of Maine, the time while it was dominated by the Massachusetts Colony, and the lurid days of its devastating Indian

¹Zachariah IV-10.

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wars, are all full of romance and mystery and constitute a fertile and fascinating field for historical research; and later its progress as a sovereign state of the American Union, is worthy of the profound attention of the student of history.

One of the primal aims of the Journal is an endeavor to stimulate in the public mind a deeper love for, and a more intimate knowledge of, the early beginnings and beginners of the State of Maine; for we believe that such knowledge engenders among the people of the state a greater pride for and a more devout interest in everything pertaining to its welfare.

To accomplish this we shall strive to present such facts in a plain and simple manner that may inform, attract and interest those of our readers who are not themselves familiar with them and who have generally regarded early State history as "very dry reading."

Our opinion is that historians have too frequently written "over the heads" of the average man and woman who are too busily engaged in their daily vocations and avocations to give these subjects much attention. Such writings are of inestimable value to the historical student but do not satisfy fully the needs of a much larger class of readers:

Notes and Fragments

Disasters, do the best we can,
Will reach both great and small;
And he is oft the wisest
Who is not wise at all.

(Wadsworth).

The Journal acknowledges its thanks to Congressmen McGillicuddy and Guernsey for valuable public documents.

Among the Maine towns, which celebrated their Centennial Anniversary in the year 1914, was the town of Hiram whose one hundredth birthday occurred February 27, 1914.

Ex-Congressman Samuel W. Gould of Skowhegan is a native of this town and delivered the historical address at the time of its observance which occurred in August of that year. This address was able, interesting and a valuable addition to Maine town history.

Samuel Lane Boardman, whose recent death has been widely noticed by the press of New England, was known as a journalist and agricultural authority for many years. He had been assistant editor of the "County Gentlemen" in Albany, New York, and was for seventeen years editor of the "Maine Farmer" and for a long time editor-in-chief of the "Bangor Commercial." He was an entertaining writer upon many topics and varied subjects. During his entire life he took a deep interest in all Maine historical subjects.

He was born in Bloomfield, Maine, March 30, 1836, and died in Augusta, Maine, October 15, 1914.

The 80th Anniversary of the Bangor House as a Maine Hotel and the 25th Anniversary of Captain Chapman's proprietorship of it occurred October 30, 1914.

The event was celebrated by an elaborate banquet with music, speeches, etc. This is one of the most famous hostelries in New England, and was opened to the public in 1834. The proprietors have been:

Martin S. Wood, 1834-37.

Moses Woodard, 1837-47.

Samuel Farrar, 1847-49.

Moncena Dunn, 1849-51.

John W. Garnsey, 1851-53.

Abram Woodard, 1853-56.

George W. Larrabee, 1856-62.

Orin M. Shaw, 1862-77.

Harrison Baker, 1877-78.

Flavius O. Beal, 1878-89.

Horace C. Chapman, 1889-95.

H. C. Chapman & Son, 1895-1914.

Its old registers disclose the names of many famous men who have been entertained as guests therein. Among such were Daniel Webster, Ralph Waldo Emerson and Presidents Grant, Arthur, McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft. And other people of note like Colonel

Robert G. Ingersoll, Helen Keller, Admiral Peary, Secretary of State Bryan and many others.

Honorable Rodney C. Penney, who has been a subscriber to the Journal from its beginning, died at his home in Bangor, Maine, April 28, 1914.

Mr. Penney was born in East Eddington, Maine, Nov. 11, 1853. For many years he was manager of the slate quarries, owned and operated by the Monson, Maine Slate Company. In 1896 he moved to Bangor and was for several years manager of the Hinckley and Egery Company, now the Union Iron Works, and was also one of the promoters of the Penobscot Machinery Company. At the time of his death he was, and had been for some time past, the Maine representative of the Dodge Company.

He was a member of the Masonic bodies and a 32d degree Mason, and was also an Odd Fellow and belonged to the Elks and the Royal Arcanum. He represented Piscataquis county in the Maine Senate 1895-97.

He was a man of sterling qualities, an able business man and a progressive and public spirited citizen.

On page 109, Vol. 2, of the Journal, in the Sangerville Centennial number, reference is made to two of the early settlers of that town, Isaiah and William Knowlton. Inadvertently the name of one of the descendants of the latter, Honorable Fred W. Knowlton of Old Town, was omitted. Mr. Knowlton is one of the prominent lawyers of Maine and Judge of the Old Town Municipal Court.

Proper reference to the Thompson family of Sangerville was also omitted in the sketch above referred to.

James Thompson was also one of the early settlers of Sangerville. He was born June 21, 1801, in Buckfield, Maine, and died in Dover, Maine, March 8, 1874. He settled in the town of Sangerville in 1826 and remained there until 1850. He was a descendant in the eighth generation from James Thompson, who was born in England, in 1593. He was the father of the late Honorable Elbridge Augustus Thompson.

One of the Thompsons, Edward, came over in the Mayflower, in 1620.

Freeland D. Thompson of Sangerville, a well known citizen of that town carrying on the business of farming on quite a large scale and Dr. E. J. Thompson of Lynn, Mass., are each of this Thompson family.

The mother of the Honorable Frank E. Guernsey, member of Congress from the 4th Congressional District of Maine, was Hannah Thompson, born in Sangerville, April 20, 1833. She first married A. M. Foss of Charleston, and second, Edward H. Guernsey, son of Deacon Samuel Guernsey of Bangor, Maine.

The Journal acknowledged its thanks to the Portland Society of Natural History for its latest Volume of Proceedings of the Society, being Vol. 3, Part 1, and containing 198 pages. It is devoted mainly to an able and exhaustive paper on "Fishes of Maine," by William Converse Kendall, Scientific Assistant U. S. Bureau of Fisheries. It is a scientific essay upon this important subject and a most valuable addition to the natural history of Maine.

In James Sullivan's History of the Penobscot Indians, published in the Massachusetts Historical Society Collections, (1804) Vol. 9, P. 217, he says of the Penobscot aboriginals:

"But our Penobscot Indians were men of elegant nature and agreeable form; tall as the Europeans commonly are, and much better proportioned. In war and hunting, full of strength, vigor and agility. To this were added a component degree of intelligence for savage life, a due proportion of courage, and the same kind of low address which has been found in all the American savages."

Sayings of Subscribers

Honorable Henry Lord of Bangor, Maine, President of the Bangor Historical Society:

"I hear frequently words of approval and commendation spoken for 'Sprague's Journal of Maine History,' all of which it deserves."

Mr. K. W. Sutherland, Saco, Maine:

"The Journal is worth three times the money. I think I am robbing you in not paying more."

Rev. George W. Hinckley of Hinckley, Maine, the founder and General Supervisor of that noble institution, the Good Will Farm Association:

"You say that history is 'ever impartial,' but I am not an impartial reader of your historical magazine, because I have always opened it much as I would open a letter from a personal friend, and I have an impression that you open the Good Will Record in very much the same way."

Mr. Patrick H. Dunn of Brewer, Maine:

"I have been informed that on the Piscataquis river, somewhere between Milo and Howland on a hill, I presume the one now known as Bunker Hill, there was established there at some early date a small colony from Ireland who were all members of the Roman Catholic Church. It is said they built their log cabins and reared a rude structure used as a chapel where the first mass was celebrated. They had a parish priest who visited the Indian tribes on the islands from Old Town to Mattawamkeag. Among the families who settled there was one by the name of Wall. One of the descendants of this family afterwards became a wealthy clothing manufacturer in Bangor. All that is to be found now of this attempt at finding a town are the remains of deserted cellars where the old log houses have fallen and decayed. These may be seen now but they are hidden by great trees which have grown up since that time."

"I write you this hoping that you may be able to ascertain the facts and publish them in what I regard as your excellent and valuable historical publication."

Honorable Ruel Robinson of Camden, Maine, a Maine historian of repute and author of "History of Camden and Rockport":

"I want to express my appreciation of the excellence of your publication and to say that I have enjoyed very much each number as it has come along. The Journal is adding very interesting and important matter to the History of Maine."

Honorable E. M. Johnston, Brownville, Maine, member of the Maine Board of State Assessors:

"My Greetings to the Journal for a Merry Xmas and a Happy New Year. It is exceedingly interesting and instructive and enjoyed by myself and family very much."

Mr. Eugene M. Edwards of Portland, for many years past one of the well and favorably known commercial travelers of Maine, a book lover, an appreciative student of the best literature and deeply interested in the work of the Journal, writes from Franklin, New Hampshire:

"I have just returned from a visit to Webster's birthplace and later to Elms Farm. The day has been beautiful, clear and mild with October's sunshine falling like a golden mist on hill and valley, softening the aspect of the peaks and domes in the (apparently nearby) distance.

"Webster's birthplace about three and one-half miles from this hotel, is off the main line to Concord and reached over roads running through second growth, by abandoned farms with apple trees mingling strangely with oak saplings while now and then a spared monarch of earlier days rises proud and scornful above its fellows.

"At the home of his birth there are shown a few household relics, of course not important as associated with Webster's youth, as he moved from there when between two and three years of age.

"The house at Elms Farm is now used in connection with The Children's Home and here Dr. Gardner has many interesting things to show visitors that call. I wanted to locate the ground where Daniel defended his first client and where his father sitting as judge said after listening to the respective arguments of Zeke and Daniel, 'Zeke, Zeke, you let that woodchuck go.'

"I was shown by the doctor's daughter the approximate spot, but the railroad running across the yard seemed as great an anachronism as the phonograph in the room where Daniel used to sit by the fire (fireplace still preserved) or looked out upon the smoothly rolling acres of Elms Farm."

Frank L. Dingley, Editor-in-Chief of the Lewiston Journal:

"I read Sprague's Journal with regularity and attention and we refer to it frequently. I regard it as a valuable publication and of much interest to all interested in the State of Maine."

It is a very common mistake to suppose that the only way to get the best of the world is to get the best of the people. This is not so. The best of the world is not in the people, but in the things they do.

The first step in getting the best of the world is to get the best of the things. This is not a matter of getting the best of the things, but of getting the best of the things that are in the world.

There are many things in the world that are not in the things, but in the people. These things are the things that are in the people, and they are the things that are in the people.

The second step in getting the best of the world is to get the best of the people. This is not a matter of getting the best of the people, but of getting the best of the people that are in the world.

The third step in getting the best of the world is to get the best of the things that are in the people. This is not a matter of getting the best of the things that are in the people, but of getting the best of the things that are in the people.

The fourth step in getting the best of the world is to get the best of the things that are in the people. This is not a matter of getting the best of the things that are in the people, but of getting the best of the things that are in the people.

The fifth step in getting the best of the world is to get the best of the things that are in the people. This is not a matter of getting the best of the things that are in the people, but of getting the best of the things that are in the people.

Hon. E. B. Weeks, Old Town, Maine:

"I find many things in your Journal which are valuable and of great interest to me."

INFORMATION WANTED

Mr. Frank L. Dingley, 14 Lisbon street, Lewiston, Maine, desires information regarding the genealogy or any historical facts relating to the Garcelons, the Lamberts and the McKenneys, and the Greeleys of which family Ebenezer S. Greeley of Dover, Maine, was a member.

Mrs. Frank Daley, 297 Forest Ave., Bangor, Maine, desires information relating to the ancestry and family history of Leonard Thomas, who lives in Presque Isle, Maine, and who has had brothers in Augusta and Gardiner.

New Mount Kineo House and Annex

Moosehead Lake, Kineo, Maine

In the Centre of the Great Wilderness on a Peninsula Under the
Shadow of Mount Kineo

On the east side of the most beautiful lake in New England, forty miles long and twenty miles wide, dotted with islands, and with hundreds of smaller lakes and streams in easy proximity, in the midst of some of the grandest scenery in America, is the

NEW MOUNT KINEO HOUSE and ANNEX

recently remodeled and with many improvements added; making it second to none for comfort, convenience and recreation.

It is a Palace in the Maine woods and in the heart of the great game region. This region leads all others for trout and salmon, Spring and Summer fishing.

The NEW MOUNT KINEO HOUSE opens June 27, remaining open to September 28th. New Annex opens May 16, closes Sept. 28

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET,

containing full description of its attractions for health and pleasure during the Summer season. First-class transportation facilities offered during the seasons.

Ricker Hotel Company,

Kineo, Maine,

C. A. JUDKINS, Manager.

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Year	Species	Number of specimens	Number of measurements	Number of photographs
1960	<i>Amphispiza bilineata</i>	1	1	1
1961	<i>Amphispiza bilineata</i>	1	1	1
1962	<i>Amphispiza bilineata</i>	1	1	1
1963	<i>Amphispiza bilineata</i>	1	1	1
1964	<i>Amphispiza bilineata</i>	1	1	1
1965	<i>Amphispiza bilineata</i>	1	1	1
1966	<i>Amphispiza bilineata</i>	1	1	1
1967	<i>Amphispiza bilineata</i>	1	1	1
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2002	<i>Amphispiza bilineata</i>	1	1	1
2003	<i>Amphispiza bilineata</i>	1	1	1
2004	<i>Amphispiza bilineata</i>	1	1	1
2005	<i>Amphispiza bilineata</i>	1	1	1
2006	<i>Amphispiza bilineata</i>	1	1	1
2007	<i>Amphispiza bilineata</i>	1	1	1
2008	<i>Amphispiza bilineata</i>	1	1	1
2009	<i>Amphispiza bilineata</i>	1	1	1
2010	<i>Amphispiza bilineata</i>	1	1	1
2011	<i>Amphispiza bilineata</i>	1	1	1
2012	<i>Amphispiza bilineata</i>	1	1	1
2013	<i>Amphispiza bilineata</i>	1	1	1
2014	<i>Amphispiza bilineata</i>	1	1	1
2015	<i>Amphispiza bilineata</i>	1	1	1
2016	<i>Amphispiza bilineata</i>	1	1	1
2017	<i>Amphispiza bilineata</i>	1	1	1
2018	<i>Amphispiza bilineata</i>	1	1	1
2019	<i>Amphispiza bilineata</i>	1	1	1
2020	<i>Amphispiza bilineata</i>	1	1	1

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2. The second part of the report is a detailed description of the experimental setup. It includes a list of the materials and equipment used, and a description of the procedures followed during the experiment.

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2	Mary Jones	22	F	...
3	James Brown	30	M	...
4	Elizabeth White	28	F	...
5	Robert Black	35	M	...
6	Sarah Green	20	F	...
7	William Grey	40	M	...
8	Anna Hall	24	F	...
9	Thomas King	32	M	...
10	Jane Lee	26	F	...

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